THE VILLAGE HERALD.

BY JOHN S. ZIEBER, PRINCESS-ANNE, SOMERSET COUNTY, MARYLAND.

VOL. VIII. TUESDAY MORNING, [illegible]

VILLAGE HERALD.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Three Dollars a year, to be [illegible] $2 00 *if paid in advance* or $2 50 if paid within six months.

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COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

BANKS	pr. ct. dis.	BANKS	pr. ct. dis.
U. States Bank	par	*William [illegible] and*	[illegible]
Do. Branches	par	*Brandywine*	par
MASSACHUSETTS		*Bank of Salem*	[illegible]
Boston banks	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

State of Maryland, sc.

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT,

April 2[illegible], 18[illegible]

[L.S.] ON application of Robert H. Swan [illegible] of Harriet Dryden late of Somerset County deceased, it is ordered by the Court that the said Executor give the notice required by law for the creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three weeks, in a paper printed in Princess-Anne.

True copy, Test,

JAMES POLK, Reg. W. S. C.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Somerset County hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said County, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Harriet Dryden late of said County, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 20th day of November next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 22d day of [illegible]

ROBERT H. SWAN, Ex'r.

of Harriet Dryden, dec'd.

April 29, 18[illegible].

Insolvents' Papers,

For sale at this Office.

Seeds, Trees, Plants, George M. W[illegible]

DOMESTIC ANIMALS, IMPLEMENTS, BOOKS, &c.

[illegible]

For the Accommodation

[illegible]

White & Drab Hats.

[illegible]

To the Public.

[illegible]

[illegible]

AN [illegible] Four Wheel C[illegible]

[illegible]

Four New C[illegible]

Three [illegible]

Two Dearborn [illegible]

Three Sulkeys

[illegible]

NOTICE.

[illegible]

BLANK DEEDS,

[illegible]

[illegible] Market.

[illegible]

NOTICE.

[illegible]

PRO PATRIA LIBERTATIS.

THE VILLAGE HERALD.

Princess-Anne, Md.

TUESDAY, JUNE 24, 1834.

We see by the proceedings of the House of Representatives, that Mr. Clay's resolution declaring the reasons of Mr. Taney, for the removal of the Deposites, to be insufficient, was laid on the table by a vote of 114 to 104; that requiring the public revenue to be deposited in the Bank of the U. S. after a given day, was also laid on the table by a vote of 118 to 98.

The following article is copied from the Globe of last Thursday:

"We understand that Mr. McLane has resigned his office as Secretary of State, the resignation to take effect as soon during the present session of Congress as it may be convenient for the President to appoint a successor.

It is well understood that, in regard to some prominent measures which occupy much of the public attention, Mr McLane has entertained different views from the President. But the President, who has through life exercised his own independence of judgment, is too generous, and too just, to give up one esteemed by him as a friend, an honest patriot, and faithful public officer, for a mere difference of opinion; and as no action by the Department of State was requisite in carrying into effect the measures in question, he saw no public necessity for a separation. Between two men of elevated sentiments, there was nothing in such a state of things to interrupt the harmony of either their official or private relations, and their mutual confidence and esteem have therefore continued unimpaired. We know that the President has yielded to Mr McLane's wish to retire from his administration with regret, and that he has freely expressed, not only his high sense of Mr. McLane's patriotism, talents, and eminent services, but his sincere friendship—a sentiment which is fully reciprocated by Mr. McLane."

BALTIMORE, June 17.

Riot on the Washington Rail Road.

We learn that a very serious riot has taken place amongst the laborers on the Washington Rail Road, which has already resulted in the death of several of the persons implicated and the dangerous maiming of a considerable number of them.

The disturbances began on the afternoon of Sunday, in the neighborhood of the Patuxent river, about 18 miles from Baltimore, and the parties employed themselves in collecting of arms throughout the following night. On Monday morning, on application of the civil authority, Brigadier General G. S. Ridgley collected a volunteer force and succeeded in capturing about 30 or 40 of the rioters. This measure executed with great promptness, appeared for a time to have intimidated these infatuated people, but they afterwards rallied in great force and last evening commenced anew their outrages, several shanties have been burnt, and other mischief perpetrated. Their hostility has so far been confined to each other and no damage, as far as we have heard, has been done to the persons or property of the neighborhood.

The force endeavoured being found by Gen. Ridgely to be insufficient to a [illegible] order, a requisition was immediately this morning upon the military of Baltimore, when a body of Infantry and Riflemen was promptly ordered to the scene of action. They left the city in the Rail Road Cars about 11 o'clock. A fine troop of Cavalry has also left the city to join the forces under Gen. Ridgely. *Patriot.*

THE MARKETS.

From the Baltimore Farmer of last Tuesday

Wheat, 1,05 a 1,10; Beans, white field, 2,00, Corn, yellow, 66 a 67; white, 66 a 67, Flour, be a white wheat family, 6,50 a 7,00, Super Howard st. 4,94 a 5,00; City Mills, extra, 5,12 a 5,37; Red Clover, 4,00 a 4,50; Oats, 31 a 33; Peas, black eye, 1,50; Wool, Common and one fourth Merino, washed, 24 a 27, unwashed, 16 a 18; Pulled, washed, 25 a 30; unwashed, 16 a 18.

PHILADELPHIA, June 17th.

Bark —Sales of Spanish Oak during the week, have been as follows, 90 cords at $14 to 14 per cord, the latter price for prime, 26 loads damaged at $9,50 to 12,50 per cord. No sales of Quercitron.

GRAIN.—

Corn. —Sales of 2200 bushels round yellow 63 cents per bushel; 600 do. from store at 63; 950 Jersey do 64, 6000 do Southern Flat, afloat and from store 59 a 61 cents per bushel, a sale of 4000 bushels Southern White, to arrive, was made at 60 cents; 1050 do. do at 58 cents.

Rye. —A small lot of Southern afloat, sold at 62 cents.

Oats —1200 bushels Southern Oats at 31 cents.

Wheat —The transactions in wheat have been light, and the receipts small; [illegible] bushels Genessee from store 117 to 118, a cargo afloat of do. sold at 1,15; a small lot of Southern was sold at 1,12; 400 bushels from store 1,12½. A lot of wheat on Schuylkill side of the city sold at 1 17.

Lumber. —36,000 White Oak Hhd. [illegible], 20,000 pipe do, at $50 [illegible] *Bulletin*

NEW YORK, June 11.

[illegible] New York Wheat at 1 05 cts; [illegible] Virginia, afloat, 1,05 a 1 06 [illegible] Rye sells at 60 a 61 [illegible] white Corn at 68 a 70, [illegible]

From the Balt. Gazette of Friday.

A message was transmitted to Congress on the 19th inst. by the President of the United States, communicating official information of the unfortunate accident at Toulon. It appears that three of the guns of the frigate United States had been inadvertently left shotted, all of which were discharged during the salute, and most of them directly into the French ship of the line Suffren, by which two men were killed, and too wounded. The President recommends to Congress that pensions be authorized for the families of the unfortunate victims of the accident.

New Mail Arrangement.—We understand says the Easton, (Md.) Whig, that the Post Master General has made a contract with the steamboat company, to transport the mail from Baltimore via Annapolis to Castle bridge and Easton, on Tuesdays and Fridays, returning on Wednesdays and Saturdays; and to Centreville and Chestertown and back on Mondays. The route from Annapolis via Haddaways is discontinued.

The Cholera has again made its appearance in Mobile, and according to the latest accounts, twelve or fourteen persons were dying daily in that city from it.

The State Rights party in South Carolina are holding meetings in various parts of the State, and are denouncing the Court of Appeals, for its decision on the Military Test Oath. Judge Cooper, is at the head of the movement.

TURKEY.

The present appearance of the East, is one which naturally attracts the attention of every politician. The attitude of the Sultan—his warlike preparations—his ill concealed hatred of the Egyptians—his remarkable receptions of deserters from the rebel Pacha—his Chronicling the presents which he has bestowed upon all fugitives from Mehemit's camp, in the *Moniteur Ottoman*—and the disposition which he evinces to officer his army with the most approved Russians, must convince all that the war in the East is far from being closed. The present quietude is only that kind of peace which arises from a suspension of hostilities, when the belligerants are occupied more with efforts for the future, than with any exertions to put an end to the war. On the part of Mehemit Ali, the same spirit is visible, as that which actuates the Sultan. He is described by all parties, as unremitting in his energies to place his army, but particularly his navy, on a firm and respectable footing. He has established a Polytecnic school, not only in his capital, but at other places, and the whole of his professors are Europeans. The idea of establishing a rail road across the Isthmus of Suez has not been abandoned, and Mehemit, to insure the overflowing of the Nile, is about establishing locks at Delta. Mr. Rhodes, an American, has been employed by the Sultan, to build him some frigates, after the most approved mode of naval architecture. One that he is now building has given so much satisfaction, that the Servians, who are at the present moment quite in love with the Sultan, are going to present him with a frigate after the same model.

Correspondence of the Journal of Com.

NASHVILLE, TEN. June 2, 1834.

DESPERATE AFFRAY.

I just commit a hasty scrawl to mail, to inform you of a *pistoling* rencounter which took place very early this morning, in and about a fashionable house of refreshment, called Gowdey's, on the public square, and but a few rods from the State House, in which Gen. Mabry, the member of Convention from Knox county, East Tennessee, bore a conspicuous part. The firing took place before breakfast, and as yet there is considerable bustle and excitement. I will however briefly state the facts that have come to my knowledge.

Gen. Mabry was to have been a witness against a notorious gambler and black-leg, whom the good people of Nashville began to think of ejecting from their usually quiet and urbane society. John Nelson, another actor in the scene, had come up from Knoxville in Knox county, where he edits a somewhat scurrilous little paper called "Uncle Sam," for the purpose of discrediting the testimony of Gen Mabry, or in other words, of stating that the said General was not worthy to be believed on oath,—that one blackguard and gambler was just as respectable as another, &c. To rebut this testimony, Gen. Mabry, being wealthy, had taken into his pay a fugitive from justice in East Tennessee, by the name of Lanier, and both, heavily armed with pistols, sallied out this morning into the market place, and passed through the crowd usually assembled there with a fierce and bristling air. Nelson was also in the market, armed, and fully aware of their designs.

After they had brushed by Nelson, he remarked to a gentleman that those fellows meant to shoot him, and that as they passed him he saw one of them put his hand in his bosom and grasp the butt of a pistol. He therefore declared his intention of getting out of their way. Nelson went into Gowdey's, thinking they would not follow him for an assault in the house, but while he was drinking a glass of soda, both came into the room, passed him, and went into the liquor bar, an inner apartment. Nelson had one pistol cocked in his pantaloons pocket, which, while he was paying for his soda, accidently exploded, burning his pocket, and ejecting the ball into the floor within an inch or two of his feet. Both the ruffians immediately rushed upon him with drawn pistols, accusing him of firing upon them. His protestations that it was an accidental discharge, together with those of the person who attended upon the soda fount, were of no avail. They both attempted to fire upon him. One pistol cap exploded, rendering the shot of no avail. I have not yet learned whether the other shot took effect or not. Nelson, nothing daunted, drew another pistol and made for Mabry, who ran and received the fire while upon the full gallop into the back apartment. The ball grazed the gentleman delegate's coat and pantaloons, but did not trespass upon his flesh and blood. Finding Nelson now without a charge, both of his assailants returned with their loaded pistols, and Mabry, as it is said, deliberately shot him through the body, while the other tied his head, and shot away a piece of his nose. The wounded man was then dragged into an adjoining store, by a humane citizen, and the battle ceased.

I have just seen Doct. Waters, who extracted the ball from Nelson. He told me that it entered just above the pelvis, passed quite through his body and was cut out of his back, badly bruised, as if it had a rough passage. The intestines are not ascertained to be cut—so that there is a bare possibility he may recover.

Mabry has been arrested and held to bail to await the consequences, in the sum of *ten thousand dollars*, with three sureties. He occasionally takes his seat to-day in the Convention,—but seems to have a Cain-like expression on his brow.

Lanier fled—but the Governor's reward will be speedily offered. There seems a sensativeness pervading the Convention, as if they did not feel themselves honored by the company of a gentleman so fresh in his bloody laurels—yet I know not what order will be taken upon the matter. You will see that this outrage is no stain upon the excellent citizens of Nashville. They universally reprobate it.

BALTIMORE SHIP YARDS.

The following is copied from the Baltimore American of Tuesday the 10th inst:

The launch of the *Tweed*, at four o'clock this afternoon, will offer a spectacle not often witnessed, of a vessel sent from the stocks completely masted and rigged. She is, in fact, ready for sea, with the exception of crossing the yards and bending her sails. The *Tweed* is a brig of 300 tons, built by Mr L. H. Dunkin for Mr. John Hutson, under his immediate inspection. She possesses every claim which beauty of model, excellence of materials and masterly workmanship can give her, to the rank of a first rate vessel, and in that class we are confident she will always be placed, in every port to which the enterprise of her owner may send her. In three weeks from the time of her launch, she is expected to be on her way to the Pacific with a full cargo.

The noble ship *Superb*, whose launch we noticed last week, is fitting out with much activity, and is expected to be ready for sea by the first of July. Her length on deck is 135 feet, and she will carry about 600 hhds. of tobacco.—She is a vessel of the first class, and equal in all respects to any of the fine ships which our builders have supplied to the mercantile marine of the country. Her commander, Capt Fish, with the various operations of riggers, joiners, and receiving cargo, all going on at the same moment, will have an active time of it to be ready in the short period allotted to him. The Superb, we ought to have mentioned, was built by Mr. John A. Robb.

The cutter built by Messrs. Wm. and Geo. Gardner for the Dutch Government, for the Surinam station is also fitting out at the Point under the superintendence of Capt Nanlor. Although of comparatively small tonnage, she is a beautiful specimen of naval architecture and neither pains nor expense has been spared to suit her completely for the particular service and climate for which she is destined.

A GOLD TERRAPIN.

A gentleman from Booker's Gold Mine reports that he saw a small gold terrapin, taken from the mine, for which the proprietor refused the respectable sum of five hundred dollars, intending to send it to Peale's Museum in Philadelphia. The little creature was not much larger than a partridge's egg, and ran briskly about, from which circumstance it could not be solid gold, whatever its appearance may have been. Experienced miners report to have seen leather thongs that had been suspended in mines, coated with metallic silver. Another case is reported of a similar coating of the wooden supports left in a mine, which had been under water two hundred years. From such observations, we may infer that silver is sometimes in a gaseous state, and so gold may be; and in that way this curious little terrapin may have got its coating of precious metal.—The extraordinary price offered for this non-descript will no doubt lead to its careful preservation.—*Lynchburg Virginian.*

EXTRAORDINARY OCCURRENCE.

The following is from a West India paper of the 14th of May, whose editor asserts that the papers alluded to in the narrative are in his possession, and that he has the authority of the officer himself (Lieutenant Bagot,) for their genuineness:—

"His Majesty's schooner Pickle, Lieutenant Bagot, during her last cruize off the Isle of Pines, for the purpose of capturing vessels engaged in the Slave Trade, and whilst lying in the sight of Cape Francis, observed a large schooner under sail inside the Julian Keys. As soon as the Pickle came up with her a boat was sent to examine the suspicious stranger, when she proved to be the Spanish schooner "Carlotta," carrying two 18 pounders, with a complement of 50 men from Santa Martha to the Havana. The vessel having an unusual number of water casks and being also fitted with a slave deck, created much suspicion on the part of the Commander of the Pickle, who was not altogether satisfied with the account the Master of the slaver gave of himself, and sent back to bring him on board immediately, together with his papers, log book, charts, &c, &c. From these documents nothing could be elicited to warrant the detention of a vessel under Spanish colors, and to all appearences a vessel of war.

About two o'clock in the middle of the watch on the same night, a fishing line which had been unintentionally left rolling overboard was observed, by the Quarter-master of the watch, to be swerving about in all directions, and he with assistance hauled it in, when it was found that to the hook was appended a Shark about four feet long! On opening it, in the morning, a bundle of papers were discovered in the belly rolled and tied up, (now in our office, and which were sent to us by the commander of the Pickle through our reporter,) these on examination were found to be the papers of the "*Carlotta*," amongst which are the private signals; they also prove that the Carlotta was a slaver, and had on board a cargo of 293 slaves, which cargo had been landed about four hours, before she was discovered by the Pickle.

From the New York Times.

Consecration of the New Jewish Synagogue in New York.

The Hebrew congregation formerly worshipping in the Synagogue in Mill street, have erected a new building situated in Crosby street, between Broom and Spring sts, which was dedicated on Thursday afternoon, according to the established usages of their ancient religion. The ceremony of the consecration of a Hebrew place of worship, so seldom occurs, that a brief description of the forms observed cannot prove otherwise than interesting, and whatever may be the difference of religious opinions that exist, it must be universally conceded that the children of Israel are entitled to the highest respect and admiration, for the fidelity with which through all their vicissitudes and persecutions, they have adhered to the faith of their fathers, and their established and ancient customs.

The new Synagogue is a remarkably neat and beautiful building, fifty six feet front by seventy five in depth, situated on the west side of Crosby street near Spring. The main entrance is on the west side, the ark wherein the sacred rolls containing the Pentateuch, are deposited, occupying the eastern extremity of the synagogue, and opposite to which is the customary entrance, in conformity with ancient usage. Hence those beautiful lines of Moore, commencing—

"'Tis to the East the Hebrew bends,
When morn unveils her brow," &c.

The anxiety to witness the consecration being so great, it was found necessary to issue tickets of admission, and before the hour appointed for the service, the building was crowded in every part, not only with Israelites, but the clergy of all denominations, the mayor of the city, and members of our most distinguished and respectable citizens. At the time fixed, the attention of the audience was awakened by three distinct knocks at the door of the building, and the impressive voice of the reader of the congregation (the Rev. J. B. Seixas,) was heard without commencing the service, the doors were then thrown open and at the same moment the doors of the ark, which is one of the most exquisite specimens of workmanship and architecture that we have ever seen. A procession entered, consisting of the Rev. Mr. Seixas, and the Rev. Messrs Metz and Cohen, and nine gentlemen bearing the sacred rolls containing the five books of Moses, elegantly decorated with various colored damasks and brocades, with bells of gold and silver, and followed by the elders of the congregation, the choir at the same time commencing a hymn, which was well sung. The sacred lamp, which is kept perpetually burning by the contributions of the pious, was now lighted, and the procession proceeded in its circuit around the *Tabah*, or altar, at which the service of the congregation is performed—these circuits were repeated seven times, each time the laws being borne by different individuals, at one period entirely by young men; during each of these circuits the chorister continued chanting appropriate Psalms, selected from the writings of their great Psalmist, and in a manner which fully realized our ideas of "sweet singers of Israel." Indeed, we have never heard more impressive church music, or a choir composed of finer voices.

At the conclusion of the seventh circuit, the laws were deposited in the ark, after which a very impressive and interesting oration was delivered by M. M. Noah, Esq. which was listened to with profound attention. However we may politically differ from our friend the Major, we must award him our meed of praise on this occasion. This discourse (and we regret his extreme hoarseness somewhat marred the effect of his delivery) exhibited much research and an intimate knowledge with his subject. He took a rapid view of the progress of the Jewish religion,—their persecutions, the prophecies, &c. We will not attempt a detail, presuming it will be given to the public in a printed form.

At the conclusion of the oration, a psalm adapted to the fine old air of Denmark, was sung by the choir, which being concluded a solo by the leader, a gentleman possessing one of the finest voices we have ever heard, was sung with the accompaniment of a full chorus. This terminated the service of consecration, after which the reader proceeded with the established prayer, it being the eve of Penticost, in commemoration of which flowers were tastefully disposed in vases in front of the ark and galleries, which not only had an extremely pleasing effect, but impregnated the air with fragrance. The custom of decorating the synagogue on this festival with flowers, is in remembrance of the ancient offerings of the first fruits and flowers of the summer, which were usually made at this period. Before concluding our notice of this interesting and imposing ceremony, we must take occasion to express our admiration of their chandaliers, which were manufactured in this city, the design and execution of which are truly elegant. These were furnished by the gass company, and reflect much credit on the skill of the manufacturer. The congregation has our sincere wishes for its increase and prosperity. We cannot view the remnant of the people who were chosen of God with other than feelings of interest, and with the pride of American citizens; they have a right to worship their Maker according to their ancient forms, to build their temples and renew their sacrifices, almost realizing in our happy country and in the full enjoyment of civil and religious liberty, the anticipated delights of their own sacred land of promise.

From the Winchester Virginian.

PHRENOLOGICAL EXAMINATION.

Whenever a novel theory is presented to the public the natural incredulity of the human mind, and its hesitancy in receiving new opinions, assailed alternately by argument and ridicule, render it necessary that its champion should adduce something stronger than inductive reasoning from general principles to give it a place among established sciences. Men seldom surrender the belief in which they have been educated to any thing less potent than demonstrative facts—and even they are not always powerful enough to uproot the prejudices which birth, education and habit have created and cherished until they make "part and parcel" of their very beings. Among the theories of the present day, which are new to us, is the study of Phrenology, or the science of ascertaining the character from the exterior organization of the cranium—a theory which has been combatted, at every step of its progress, by the light artillery of wit and the heavy ordinance of solemn argument but which, whether it be founded in truth or not, has continued to enlist in its support warm and enthusiastic advocates, and is sustained alike by plausible reasoning and striking facts.

We may remark by the way, that we do not mean to be understood as expressing our entire conviction of its truth. Our limited acquaintance with it, confined only to a few of its general principles and minor details might well subject us to the imputation of presumption, were we to pretend to give judgment, *ex cathedra* either pro or con. We make these remarks merely for the purpose of introducing to our readers the subjoined account of an examination of two skulls, sent to Dr. Powell, the phrenologist, for the purpose of testing his skill in "reading characters from heads," and by that means of illustrating the claims of the science of which he is so zealous an advocate to the confidence of the community.

A few evenings ago, in the presence of an audience of about two hundred and fifty persons, Dr Powell examined the skull of two individuals, sent to him for that purpose, and of whose character he was of course entirely ignorant. One of them was a boy, aged about 15, who many years ago, was executed for the murder of an aged lady, without provocation, in a cruel manner. Dr. P's conclusion, from the examination of this skull, as given at length, in a manuscript now before us, were summarily these, that it indicated considerable weakness of the moral and intellectual faculties, whilst the vicious organs were strongly predominant, particularly those by which cruelty in disposition, quickness of temper and violent fits of passion, curbed by an anxiety to conceal the consequences of their indulgence, are manifested. These general outlines of character correspond very closely with the crime for which the boy was hung, and the circumstances under which it was perpetrated—as detailed by Dr. J. T. Austin of New London, from whom the skull was procured. The boy murdered the old lady, at night when no one was present, and took great pains to hide the body, dragging it a mile from the house in which the deed was done, and spending the remainder of the night in removing the bloody evidences of his guilt. On the day after, when the son of the murdered lady returned home, the boy accounted for her absence by some plausible story; but,

"Murder, though it hath no tongue,
Doth yet speak with most miraculous organ."

The truth was soon discovered, the boy confessed his crime and paid the penalty. But he manifested neither repentance for the deed, nor fear of the consequences.—On the contrary he sometimes spoke with pleasure of his address in perpetrating the murder. "A more perfect wild cat (says the narrative of the case) never lived."

The second skull examined was that of a man, who was executed some years ago, in an adjoining county, for poisoning a child and for an attempt upon the life of its father. The result of Dr Powell's examination is now before us. After describing the absolute and relative character of the prominent intellectual, moral and animal faculties, the Doctor says: "His character, was marked by watchfulness, jealousy, censoriousness, dissatisfaction with the treatment received from others, selfishness, and a disposition to punish every injury and insult offered to his pride and conceit feelings, self. If he ever disturbed the peace of society, it was done through revenge." A narrative of the circumstances which led to the perpetration of the crime for which this man was executed is rendered supererogatory by the remark of Dr. Austin, who, on being "asked what he thought of Dr Powell's examination of this skull?" replied, that "if the Doctor had been present at the trial of that man and heard all the evidence, he could not have been more correct than he was."

We publish the results of the foregoing examinations, simply as a tribute to truth. They are facts from which every one may draw his own inferences. We believe that all truth is valuable, and leads to good however our finite faculties may seem to discern evil and mischief in its tendencies. Although we may not be convinced that Phrenology is an infallible science, or that if it be a belief of and acquaintance with it, will lead to useful results, still, if it be founded on facts it is entitled to the benefit of them. We respond to the beautiful apostrophe of Sir William Jones—one of the wisest and best men that ever adorned human annals.

"Before thy Mystic altar, Heavenly Truth,
I kneel in manhood, as I knelt in youth;
Thus let me kneel, till this dull form decay,
And life's last shade be brightened by thy ray.
Then shall my soul now lost in clouds below,
Soar without bounds—without consuming, glow."

Cholera in New Orleans.—The Louisiana Advertiser of May 24th, has the following—We published yesterday, a communication on the subject of that terrible scourge, the Cholera, in the hope of awakening our city authorities to the necessity of taking steps to prevent its progress. That the disease does now exist to some extent, there can be no doubt. It is not epidemic, and we hope it will not become so; yet the weather is certainly such as to induce us to fear every thing. We should recommend to our citizens, the greatest prudence in their diet and habits, and cleanliness in and about their dwellings.

From the Washington Globe.

Tampa Bay—Florida.

The prospect of a removal of the Indians from East Florida, is a subject, which among other matters of interest and excitement, will naturally direct attention to the country about to be vacated. As but little seems to be known on this subject, it may be acceptable to those who are desirous of emigrating from colder to warmer climates, to know what inducements this part of our Territory offers for their consideration. A residence at Tampa for more than two years, and an acquaintance with all the oldest settlers, in that vicinity, have enabled the writer of this, to collect tolerably correct information on the subject; and it is the more desirable that such information should be made public, from the circumstance that erroneous impressions are generally entertained of the soil and character of the country. The errors that have thus gained belief, have originated in impressions which travellers have very naturally received from passing through the country from Tampa northwardly, on the military road—the only public one leading from that place. The course of this road was wisely selected over the highest lands, for the obvious purpose of obviating the difficulties which the occurrence of low wet grounds and marshes presented to its construction. Consequently its whole course presents to the eye of the traveller, little else but a continuation of pine lands unfit for general purposes of cultivation. Those, too, who have made temporary visits to Tampa by water, have seen but little in its immediate vicinity to convey a very favorable idea of its general fertility. From such persons accurate information could not be expected; nor is it probable that any of them had any particular interest, or object, in obtaining any knowledge on the subject. Their observations have been slight—merely passing notices—and their remarks, probably not intended to convey any general impression.

Along the whole western sea-board of Florida, as far at least as from Apalachicola to the Southern Keys, the coast presents a forbidding aspect. The lands are low, marshy, and generally unfit for cultivation, and by reason of the Shoals which extend almost the whole distance, there are but few points accessible to vessels, even of small draught of water.—Tampa Bay affords the only harbor for vessels of heavy burthen, along the whole coast from St. Joseph's Bay to Charlotte Harbor. This fact alone is of sufficient importance to claim attention; and if the country itself be desirable—must one day or other afford a mart and depot, for extensive agricultural and mercantile transactions.

The soil in the immediate vicinity of this place as has been above stated, is poor: with some exceptions however, of shelly mixture, well adapted for gardening, and which yield abundantly during the whole year, almost every variety of garden vegetables. Without these favorable exceptions, however, the circumstance of its barrenness affords an advantage in the selection of a site for a populous town, which cannot be too highly appreciated in a southern latitude—this is its total exemption from the usual causes of sickness in such situations.

But, at a distance from 12 to 15 miles in the interior, an important change is observed in the quality of the lands; the soil is good—based, in some places on clay at the depth of from 12 to 15 inches deep—and in others, forming large, rich hamocks, of heavy growth of timber, consisting of the different descriptions of oak, interspersed occasionally with hickory and magnolia. These, with occasional intervals of excellent pine grazing lands, extend east, to the distance of 50 or 60 miles—south, as far as the waters of Charlotte Harbor Bay, and north and west to a chain of pine ridges, over which runs the military road. Westwardly of this road and at a distance of about 25 or 30 miles from Tampa, commence large hamocks. These hamocks embrace the most valuable lands, probably of any in the Territory, and their produce—should they come into cultivation—must find its way to market, through the waters of Tampa Bay—to which, for the most of the distance, there are facilities of boat navigation.—The largest of these hamocks contains about 80,000 acres, which is stated by respectable individuals who have explored it to be inferior to none in the Territory.

The whole of the country here described, is so situated as to be dependent on this place for a market and shipping port, and is of sufficient extent and fertility for the support of a large commercial town.

But the quality of the lands—the convenience of market, and the facilities afforded by one of the first harbors in the southern country, are far from being all the advantages and inducements, which the Tampa Bay country offers to the enterprising emigrant. The mildness and salubrity of the climate—its adaption to tropical productions as well as to those of our own country, present new inducements to industry, and additional facilities to the acquirement of wealth. The variety of soil which the country presents, and which in colder latitudes would have considerable portions of waste lands, would be here only productive of greater variety of cultivation. Plants introduced from tropical regions, may be successfully cultivated on the poorer descriptions of lands with great advantage and profit. Those described by Doctor Perrine as natives of Yucatan, and which are of such great value as articles of manufacture, would find here, both climate and soil adapted to their cultivation. Among the most important of these is the Agave Sisalana or Sisal Hemp. The introduction of this plant alone, if the above respectable authority may be relied upon—would be a source of wealth of more rapid and easy acquisition than any which has been introduced into any part of our country; and if, agreeable to Humbolt's authority it "has become wild since the 16th century, throughout all the South of Europe,* the Canary Islands and the coast of Africa," it sufficiently supports the Doctor's "decided opinon, that all the valuable species of the same gems, may be successfully cultivated in our Southern States." And the fact, that it "is successfully cultivated in the sun of the sterile plains of Yucatan," shows clearly enough, that the poorest of our soils would be adapted to its growth. If the statement of Doctor Perrine may be relied upon, and from the great attention he has devoted to the subject, and the respectability of his character, it cannot be doubted, this branch of agriculture would become valuable.—Agreeably to his statement 361 plants may be raised to the acre; which he estimates to produce seven and a half pounds each, giving an annual product of 2707½ pounds. This, at the minimum price of New York quotation, (say $ [illegible] per ton) gives a result of $270,75 to the acre—and from the little labor employed in its cultivation, it is evident, that a greater number of acres could be cultivated to the hand, than of cotton, sugar cane or corn. This being the case, whoever will take the trouble to make fair proportional estimates, will find that after making the most liberal allowances and deductions for change of climate, soil, and all possible disadvantages to be anticipated in the introduction of an exotic, in no other branch of agriculture can labor and capital be half as profitably employed.

If then, it be conceded, that in addition to the culture of our own important staples, Sea Island and other cottons, sugar cane, tobacco, &c. (for which a large portion of our lands are well adapted) these and other valuable plants may be successfully cultivated, no part of our country can hold out greater inducements for the investment of agricultural capital.

To the laboring and industrious classes, the inducements are still greater. The wants of life are here more easily supplied than in any other portion of the country; comfortable buildings are erected at very little expense, because the mildness of the climate scarcely requires more than a shelter from the sun and rain. The warm and expensive clothing which is required to guard against the rigid severities of a northern winter, and which to the poor is a heavy drawback on their industry, is here never required. The period of cultivation, which is there limited to a few months, is here extended to almost the whole year. The forests are never stripped of their verdure, and "cattle on a thousand hills," unaided by the toils of man, are furnished by the bounties of nature. Our herds require no provisions for their winter support. The finest beeves may at all seasons be procured from the range, and horses are reared without the expense of either grooms or stalls until fit for the saddle or harness.

The Post, or village of Tampa, (as it may hereafter be termed) is situated in the midst of an ancient and shady grove of overgreen oaks, and commands a water view of more than 15 miles. As a site for a town it stands indisputably unrivalled in the South. A more inviting spot, or a more delightful climate, can no where be found. Open to a broad and expansive bay, it is refreshing during the summer heats by the cooling and invigorating sea-breezes—the air is elastic and entirely free from marshy exhalations or noxious miasma of any description. It is therefore entirely exempt from any, and all the diseases incident to a southern latitude.

During the eight years past, in some periods of which the population, including the troops, amounted to between three and four hundred, most of which was from the northern States, not a death has occurred from fever or from any cause connected with the climate or location. The orange, the lime, the plantain and banana, are already in successful cultivation, and yield as delicious fruit as is produced in the Havana. The waters of the bay afford as fish in the greatest variety and abundance, green turtle, and oysters of the finest description; and wild fowl, venison and other game, are, in some of their varieties, at all seasons easily procured.

Under these various considerations of the subject, it cannot be doubted, that the removal of the Indians would be followed by a large emigration, to a country, yielding on such cheap and easy terms all the comforts and luxuries of life—and while new and valuable products of agriculture would add to private wealth and national prosperity, a strong arm of strength and defence would thereby be given to a portion of unprotected country, open, in case of war, to every invading foe. A. S.

CHARLOTTE HARBOR, FLORIDA.

Extract of a letter from J. R. (M. D.) Esq. to a friend in this city, dated 10th November, 1833.

"Your letter of the 2d inst., is now before me, and I hasten to answer to the inquiries contained in it.

"Curlew Point" is, I have *always thought*, the most eligible site for a town in Charlotte Harbor. It is high and dry, the drinking water very good and abundant, and the channel runs close in shore.

"Pine Island" I never was on, but I saw excellent timber brought from thence, and was informed by Mr. Willis, that he had planted there one season, and had made excellent corn, peas, potatoes, &c. &c. and he considered the quality of the soil very good.

"Boca Grande" or "Cascarilla Island" contains some hamocks of very rich land, covered principally with cabbage trees and live oaks. The remainder of the island is an extensive open savannah or prairie, with a luxuriant growth of grass. Fresh water is abundant and good, and there are great numbers of deer on this island.

"Charlotte Harbor" is certainly the most delightful situation on the whole Coast of Florida. In beauty of scenery, as well as in salubrity of climate and quality of soil, no place on the Coast can be compared with it."

NOTE.—Doctor R. has resided some months at Tampa Bay, and examined it, and the whole Coast south to the "Snybel" or "Coolooschatchee" River, and north to St. Marks.

*This fact is confirmed by a respectable Spanish gentleman now at this place.

A LOSING CONCERN.

By a statement recently made in the New York Commercial Advertiser, (not a religious paper, nor one particularly devoted to temperance) we learn the appalling fact, that there are now in the city of New York, 3,048 *licensed dealers in ardent spirit!!!* making more than 200 grog shops on an average, for every ward in the city, and one for every *seventy* persons, men, women and children. Of these, only 176 are grocers' licenses, the holders of which deal in spirit chiefly by wholesale, while 2872 are tavern licenses, which empower the holders to sell spirit to be drunk in the house.

As a result, which will appear by no means unnatural to those who know the intimate connection between intemperance and poverty and crime, the same paper states, that the present number of inmates of the Alms house at Bellevue in New York city, is 1350 adults, and 600 children!! Of these, 1215 of the former and 600 of the latter were brought there by intemperance, directly or indirectly.

And what, reader, do you suppose is the price received into the city treasury, for being accessary to all this wretchedness and crime? $45,009. This is the total received for the licenses. Viewed, then, simply as a pecuniary transaction,—leaving out of view sin and suffering—the case stands thus: 1765 individuals supported, yearly, for a consideration of $45,000.—Truly a bad speculation. And who will pretend to say that this is the only instance of the kind?

The Legislature of Connecticut has passed an act, at the recent session, abolishing all lotteries in that State.

We are authorized to announce

Lambert W. Hyland, Esq.

As a candidate to represent Somerset county in the next General Assembly of Maryland.

June 24, 1834.

We are authorized to announce

John N. Rowland, Esq.

As a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county.

June 17, 1834.

We are authorized to announce

Elijah C. Johnson, Esq.

As a candidate to represent Somerset county in the next General Assembly of Maryland.

June 17, 1834.

We are authorized to say that

MATTHIAS DASHIELL,
DANIEL BALLARD,
JOSEPH S. COTTMAN, and
ISAAC D. JONES, Esquires,

Will be supported for the next General Assembly of Maryland, by

MANY VOTERS

Princess-Anne, June 3, 1834

We are authorized to announce

L. D. Teackle, Esq.

As a candidate to represent Somerset county in the next General Assembly of Maryland.

June 3, 1834

Insolvent Notice.

THE creditors of JOHN JONES (of Geo.) are hereby notified that he has applied for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of Maryland, and the first Tuesday in the next November Term of Somerset County Court, is the day appointed for his appearance before the Judges of the said Court, to answer such interrogatories as may then and there be propounded to him relative to his said application.

June 24, 1834.

Insolvent Notice.

THE creditors of *Littleton Hobbs* are hereby notified that he has applied for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of Maryland, and that the first Tuesday in the next November Term of Somerset County Court, is the day appointed for his appearance before the Judges of the said Court, to answer such interrogatories as may then and there be propounded to him relative to his said application.

June 24, 1834.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY,

James Thomas, Governor

OF MARYLAND,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, by an act of the General Assembly of this State, passed at November session 1805, entitled "An act to reduce into one the several acts of Assembly respecting Elections, and to regulate said Elections," it is directed "that the Governor and Council, after having received the Returns of Elections of members to represent this State in the Congress of the U. States, shall enumerate and ascertain the number of votes given for each and every person voted for as member of Congress aforesaid, respectively, and thereupon declare by Proclamation, signed by the Governor, the name or names of the person or persons duly elected in each respective District," and an Election having been held on Thursday the 29th ultimo, (May) in the first Congressional District of this State, as described by law, for a member of the House of Representatives of the United States, to supply the vacancy therein, occasioned by the death of Littleton Purnell Dennis, late Representative, and the returns of said election having been received and the number of votes given for each and every person voted for at said election having been enumerated and ascertained, by the Governor and Council,—We do, by this our Proclamation, declare and make known that by the said returns it appears that JOHN N. STEELE, Esquire, was duly elected a member to represent this State in the Congress of the U. States, for the residue of the term of Littleton Purnell Dennis, deceased, late Representative.

Given under my hand and the [L. S.] Great Seal of the State of Maryland, this fifth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, and of the Independence of the United States the fifty-eighth.

JAMES THOMAS

By the Governor,

THOMAS CULBRETH,
Clerk of the Council.

June 21, 1834.

Public Sale.

THE subscriber, as Executor of the last will and testament of John Jones, of Benjamin, deceased, will offer at Public Sale, on WEDNESDAY the 23d day of JULY, next, at the late residence of the said deceased, all the

Personal Estate

Of said deceased, (Negroes and Legacies excepted,) consisting of

A Horse, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming Utensils, &c. &c.

Terms of Sale.—For all sums of and under five dollars, the cash will be required. For all sums over five dollars, bond and security will be required, and a credit of six months given. Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M.

BENJAMIN I. JONES, Ex'r.
Of John Jones, of Benjamin.

June 17, 1834.

C. Coates & Son,

SURGEON DENTISTS,

OF PHILADELPHIA.

RESPECTFULLY inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Princess Anne and its vicinity, that they will remain a few days at Mr. H. K. Long's Hotel where they are prepared to perform all the various branches in the profession of

Dental Surgery.

Ladies will be waited on at their dwellings if requested.

N. B.—Testimonials of our profession may be seen.

June 17, 1834.

NOTICE

To Literary Persons.

A deposite has been made with the Life Insurance and Trust Company in the city of New York, subject to the control of the subscribers and their associates, for the purpose of procuring Lectures or Essays, on various subjects connected with scientific education, to be read in the Common Schools of this State. To carry this purpose into effect, the subscribers give notice that they, or either of them, will receive manuscript essays or lectures on the following subjects, at any time before the first day of June, 1835, and that to the authors of such of them as shall be selected or approved, by the superintendent of common schools, and the subscribers and their associates, there will be paid the premiums hereinafter mentioned.

Should parts of several lectures be taken, the premium for the course of lectures on that particular subject, will be divided among their authors in proportion to the quantity taken. The lectures are to be adapted to the capacities of children, and are to be divided into portions or sections, one of which can be conveniently read in half an hour.

The following are the subjects, on each of which a course, or series of lectures is now solicited.

1. On the application of Science to the useful arts;—for the best course of lectures on which, a premium of two hundred dollars will be paid.

2. On the principles of Legislation—the premium will be one hundred dollars.

3. On the Intellectual, moral, and religious instruction of the youth of the State, by means of Common Schools—the duty of affording such instruction—and the improvements of which the system may be susceptible—a premium of two hundred and fifty dollars.

4. On Agriculture and Horticulture:—A premium of one hundred dollars

5. On Political Economy,—a premium of one hundred dollars

6. On Astronomy, Chemistry, Mechanics, Electricity, and Magnetism—a premium of two hundred dollars.

It is not expected that the essays will be entirely original, either in matter or manner, but rather that the best authorities shall be consulted; and even abstracts of the writings of approved authors will be received, if the original authority is designated. It is not desirable that the lecturer should dwell on detail, except where it may be useful for the purpose of illustration; nor will the brevity which is essential to the plan, permit useful elementary instruction on the subject of the course of essays. General principles and results, and those striking and plain illustrations, which will excite attention and inquiry which will be calculated to deposite in the youthful mind the seeds of knowledge and lead it to investigation and reflection, will best promote the object in view.

It is desired that the authors will not communicate their names with their essays, and that they will not furnish any means by which they may be known, until after the selection is made. They are requested to adopt some motto or fictitious signature, and to accompany their communications with a sealed note, containing the address of the author, on which will be endorsed the motto or signature used in the essay. Such of the notes only will be opened, as have an endorsement corresponding with that on the selected lectures to which a premium shall be awarded: the others, with their accompanying essays, will be subject to the direction of their authors.

The lectures selected will be printed and distributed to every common school in this State: and subject from time to time, to such use, the authors may, if they please, secure the copy right of their productions.

JOHN C. SPENCER, Canandagua, N. Y.
BENJAMIN F. BUTLER, Albany, N. Y.
PHILO C. FULLER, Genneseo, N. Y.

Essays will be received from any quarter, either in this country or from abroad, and may be transmitted to either of the subscribers at their charge.

P. S. The time specified in the first publication of the above note, for the delivery of essays, having expired, and but few contributions having been presented for examination, the undersigned are induced to believe that want of sufficient publicity, and perhaps some misapprehension as to the precise character of the papers solicited, have prevented that attention to the subject which it was hoped would have been given to it. This belief is confirmed by the suggestions and inquiries contained in several letters which have been received on the subject of the notice. The undersigned have therefore thought it proper to republish their original notice with an enlargement of the time to the first of June, 1835, and to state in addition to matters contained therein, the following particulars.

1st. The trust committed to the undersigned and their associates, requires them to issue proposals for essays or lectures, on six different branches, three of which, not included in their former notice, are now introduced into the annexed notice, and as it is intended to embrace the whole series of subjects (six in number,) in one volume, to be published and distributed gratuitously to the common schools of the State of New York, it will be necessary that all the lectures should not exceed, in the aggregate 540 pages of long primer 12mo

2d. In order to compress the matter within the above limits, the essays or lectures on any one subject ought not, on the average, to exceed in the whole, about sixty pages. Probably all that it may be useful to state on the "Principles of Legislation," may be embraced in half that number of pages; but of this, each writer must judge for himself.

3d. It is supposed that ten pages of the type above mentioned, will be as much as can usefully be read at one time; and this will therefore be the appropriate length of each section or separate lecture.

4th. In regard to the style of the compositions, and the degree of attainment which may be supposed to be possessed by the pupils for whose instruction the lectures are designated, the undersigned can only repeat that the essays which they are directed to procure, are intended to be read in common schools of this State, and ought to be adapted to the comprehension of such children as are usually found therein. The essays on the instruction of youth by means of Common Schools, &c. being rather intended for the teachers than the pupils, may, to some extent, form an exception to this remark.

5th. The essays on "The application of Science to the useful Arts," may occasionally include a reference to cuts or engravings; but the fund at the disposal of the subscribers will not allow of this mode of illustration to any considerable extent.

B. F. BUTLER,
J. C. SPENCER,
P. C. FULLER.

May 20th, 1834.

State of Maryland, sc.

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT,

April 30, 1834.

ON application of *Elizabeth Bradley*, Administratrix of *Thomas Bradley*, late of Somerset County, deceased, it is ordered by the Court that the said Administratrix give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three weeks, in a paper printed in Princess Anne.

True copy Test.

JAMES POLK, Reg. W. S. C.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Somerset County, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said County, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Thomas Bradley, late of said county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 30th day of December, 1834, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 30th day of April A. D. 1834.

ELIZABETH BRADLEY, Adm'x.
of Thomas Bradley, dec'd

June 10, 1834.

POETRY.

The following lines are from the pen of a lady of Baltimore in answer to the Stanzas we published some weeks ago, by the Hon. Mr. Wilde, of Georgia.—*N. Y. Star.*

ANSWER.

The dews of night may fall from heaven,
Upon the withered rose's bed,
And tears of fond regret be given,
To mourn the virtues of the dead;
Yet morning's sun the dews will dry,
And tears will fade from sorrow's eye,
Affection's pangs be lulled to sleep,
And even love forget to weep

The tree may mourn its fallen leaf,
And autumn winds bewail its bloom,
And friends may heave the sigh of grief
O'er those who sleep within the tomb;
Yet soon will spring renew the flowers,
And time will bring more smiling hours;
In friendship's ear all grief shall die,
And even love forget to sigh

The sea may on the desert shore
Lament each trace it tears away,
The lonely heart its grief may pour
O'er cherish'd friendship's fast decay;
Yet when all trace is lost and gone,
The waves dance bright and gaily on,
Thus soon affection's bonds are torn,
And even love forgets to mourn.

FREEDOM'S LAND.

BY [illegible]

Away the tyrant's proud control;
But come, thou spirit of the free,
And write this motto on my soul—
"O, freedom's land's the land for me."

Although a desert were my lot,
And cold as [illegible]
And [illegible]
Still freedom's land's the land for me

Were slavery's land [illegible]
As e'er Elysian [illegible] could be,
I would not be a [illegible] there,
No—freedom's land the land for me.

When I am laid upon my bier,
May those who [illegible] me all be free,
And let me have a [illegible]
If ever one be shed for me

And in that soil I fondly crave,
Whose sons ne'er bow the slavish knee,
O may some patriot dig my grave
For I would rest in dust that's free.

If aught e'er be marked above my head,
Write this, "He wish'd a [illegible] tree,
And with his latest breath he said,
'O, freedom's land's the land for me.'"

THE PAST IS POETRY.

'The past is poetry'—the rudest sound
That ever broke on Echo's sleepless ear
Will fade to far off harmony, before
It altogether dies. The ambient air,
That near us undulates all unperceived,
When far away assumes the hue of heaven,
And to a dome of azure marble grows,
Looking as it could never know decay
The past is poetry! the [illegible] days,
The feelings, thoughts and [illegible] sweet [illegible],
Sown thickly o'er the memory, spring up
Ambrosial flowers in [illegible]
Yea more! for some there be of nature blest,
Whose rich [illegible] virtue transfers,
Nor vainly, ministers to minds diseased?
Hence the remembrance of an [illegible]
Dear in our boyhood, like the power of music,
Sustains and soothes us through life's weary day;
And therefore did the [illegible]
Mnemosyne the mother of each Muse.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Kentucky Sports.

It may not be amiss, kind reader, before I attempt to give you an idea of the pleasures experienced by the sportsmen of Kentucky, to introduce the subject with a slight description of that State.

Kentucky was formerly attached to Virginia, but in those days the Indians looked upon that portion of the western wilds as their own, and abandoned the district only when forced to do so, moving with disconsolate hearts farther into the recesses of the unexplored forests. Doubtless the richness of its soil, and the beauty of its borders, situated as they are along one of the most beautiful rivers in the world, contributed as much to attract the old Virginians, as the desire so generally experienced in America, of spreading over the uncultivated tracts, and bringing into cultivation, lands that have for unknown ages teemed with the wild luxuriance of untamed nature. The conquest of Kentucky was not performed without many difficulties. The warfare that long existed between the intruders and the Redskins, was sanguinary and protracted, but the former at length made good their footing, and the latter drew off their shattered bands, dismayed by the mental superiority and indomitable courage of the white men.

This region was probably discovered by a daring hunter, the renowned Daniel Boon. The richness of its soil, its magnificent forests, its numberless navigable streams, its salt springs and licks, its saltpetre caves, its coal strata, and the vast herds of buffaloes and deer that browsed on its hills and amidst its charming valleys, afforded ample inducements to the new settlers, who pushed forward with a spirit far above that of the most undaunted tribes which for ages had been sole possessors of the soil.

The Virginians thronged towards the Ohio. An axe, a couple of horses and a heavy rifle, with a store of ammunition, were all that were considered necessary for equipment of the man, who, with his family, removed to the new State, assured that in that land of exuberant fertility he could not fail to provide amply for all his wants. They who have witnessed the industry and perseverance of the emigrants, must at once have proved the vigor of their minds. Regardless of the fatigue attending each movement which they made, they pushed through an unexplored region of dark and tangled forests, guiding themselves by the sun alone, and reposing at night on the bare ground. Numberless streams they had to cross on rafts, with their wives and children, their cattle and their luggage, often drifting to considerable distances before they could effect a landing on the opposite shores. The cattle would often stray amid the rich pasturage of these shores, and occasion a delay of several days. To these troubles add the constantly impending danger of being murdered, while asleep in their encampments, by the prowling and ruthless Indians; while they had before them a distance of hundreds of miles to be traversed, before they could reach certain places of rendezvous called stations. To encounter difficulties like these must have required energies of no ordinary kind; and the reward which these veteran settlers enjoy, was doubtless well merited.

Some removed from the Atlantic shores to those of the Ohio in more comfort and security. They had their wagons, their negroes, and their families. Their way was cut through the woods by their own axmen, the day before their advance; and when night overtook them, the hunters attached to the party came to the place pitched upon for their encamping, loaded with the dainties which the forest yielded an abundant supply. the blazing light of a huge fire guided their steps as they approached, and the sounds of merriment that saluted their ears assured them that all was well. The flesh of the buffalo, the bear, and the deer, soon hung in large and delicious steaks, in front of the embers; the cakes already prepared were deposited in their proper places, and under the rich droppings of the juicy roasts, were quickly baked. The wagons contained the bedding, and whilst the horses which had drawn them were turned loose to feed on the luxuriant undergrowth of the woods, some perhaps hoppled, but the greater number merely with a light bell hung to their neck, to guide the owner in the morning to the spot where they might have rambled, the party were enjoying themselves after the fatigues of the day.

In anticipation all is pleasure; and these migrating bands feasted in joyous sociality, unapprehensive of any greater difficulties than those to be encountered in forcing their way through the pathless woods to the land of abundance, and although it took months to accomplish the journey, and a skirmish now and then took place between them and the Indians, who sometimes crept unperceived into their very camp, still did the Virginians cheerfully proceed towards the western horizon, until the various groups all reached the Ohio, when, struck with the beauty of that magnificent stream, they at once commenced the task of clearing land, for the purpose of establishing a permanent residence.

Others, perhaps encumbered with too much luggage, preferred descending the stream. They prepared *arks* pierced with port holes and glided on the gentle current, more annoyed, however, than those who marched by land, by the attacks of the Indians, who watched their motions. Many travellers have described these boats formerly called *arks*, but now named *flat boats*. But have they told you, gentle reader, that in those times a boat of thirty or forty feet long was considered a stupendous fabric, that in this boat men, women, and children, huddled together, with horses, cattle, hogs, and poultry, for their companions, while the remaining portion was crammed with vegetables and packages of seeds? The roof or deck of the boat was not unlike a farm yard, being covered with hay, ploughs, carts, waggons, and various agricultural implements, together with numerous others, among which the spinning wheels of the matrons were conspicuous. Even the sides of the floating mass were loaded with the wheels of the different vehicles, while themselves lay on the roof. Have they told you that these boats contained the little all of each family of venturous emigrants, who, fearful of being discovered by the Indian, under night moved in darkness, groping their way from one part to another of their floating habitations, denying themselves the comfort of fire or light lest the foe that watched them from the shore should rush upon them and destroy them? Have they told you that this fleet was used, after the tedious voyage was ended, as the first dwelling of these new settlers? No, kind reader, such things have not been related to you before. The travellers who have visited our country have had other objects in view.

I shall not describe the many massacres which took place among the different parties of white and red men, as the former moved down the Ohio, because I have never been very fond of battles, and indeed have always wished that the world were more peaceably inclined than it is; and shall merely add, that, in one way or other, Kentucky was wrested from the original owners of the soil. I, was, therefore, turn our attention to the sports still enjoyed in that now happy portion of the United States.

We have individuals in Kentucky, kind reader, that even there are considered wonderful adepts in the management of the rifle. *To drive a nail* is a common feat, not more thought of by the Kentuckians than to cut off a wild turkey's head, at a distance of a hundred yards. Others will *bark* off squirrels, one after another until satisfied with the number procured. Some, less intent on destroying game, may be seen under night *snuffing a candle* at the distance of fifty yards, off hand, without extinguishing it. I have been told that some have proved so expert and cool as to make choice of the eye of a foe at a wonderful distance, boasting beforehand of the sureness of their piece, which has afterwards been fully proved when the enemy's head has been examined!

Having resided some years in Kentucky, and having more than once been witness of rifle sport, I shall present you with the results of my observation, leaving you to judge how far rifle shooting is understood in that State.

Several individuals, who conceive themselves expert in the management of the gun are often seen to meet for the purpose of displaying their skill, and betting a trifling sum, put up a target, in the centre of which a common sized nail is hammered for about two thirds of its length. The marksmen make choice of what they consider a proper distance, which may be forty paces. Each man cleans the interior of his tube, which is called wiping it, places a ball in the palm of his hand, pouring as much powder from his horn as will cover it over. This quantity is supposed to be sufficient for any distance within a hundred yards. A shot that comes very close to the nail is considered as that of an indifferent marksman; the bending of the nail is, of course, somewhat better; but nothing less than hitting it right on the head is satisfactory. Well, kind reader, one of three shoots generally hits the nail; and should the shooters amount to half a dozen, two nails are frequently needed before each can have a shot. Those who drive the nail have a further trial amongst themselves, and the two best shots out of these generally settle the affair, when all the sportsmen adjourn to some house and spend an hour or two in friendly intercourse, appointing, before they part, a day for another trial. This is technically termed *driving the nail*.

Barking off Squirrels is delightful sport, and in my opinion requires a greater degree of accuracy than any other. I first witnessed this manner of procuring squirrels, whilst near the town of Frankfort. The performer was the celebrated Daniel Boon. We walked out together, and followed the rocky margin of the Kentucky river, until we reached a piece of flat land thinly covered with black walnuts, oaks, and hickories. As the general mast was a good one that year, squirrels were seen gamboling on every tree around us. My companion, a stout, hale, and athletic man, dressed in a homespun hunting shirt, bare legged and moccasined, carried a long and heavy rifle which as he was loading it, he said had proved efficient in all his former undertakings, and which he hoped would not fail on this occasion, as he felt proud to show me his skill. The gun was wiped, the powder measured, the ball patched with six hundred thread linen, and the charge sent home with a hickory rod. We moved not a step from the place, for the squirrels were so numerous that it was unnecessary to go after them. Boon pointed to one of these animals which had observed us, and was crouched on a branch about fifty paces distant, and bid me mark well the spot where the ball should hit. He raised his piece gradually until the bead (that being the name given by the Kentuckians to the sight) of the barrel was brought to a line with the spot which he intended to hit. The whip like report resounded through the woods and along the hills in repeated echoes. Judge of my surprise when I perceived that the ball had hit the piece of bark immediately beneath the squirrel, and shivered it into splinters, the concussion produced by which had killed the animal and sent it whirling through the air, as if it had been blown up by the explosion of a powder magazine. Boon kept up his firing, and, before many hours had elapsed, we had procured as many squirrels as we wished; for to load a rifle requires a moment, and that if it is wiped once after each shot, it will do duty for hours. Since that first interview with our veteran Boon, I have seen other hunters perform the same feat

The *snuffing of a candle* with a ball, I first had an opportunity of seeing near the banks of the Green river, not far from a large pigeon roost, to which I had previously made a visit, I heard many reports of guns during the early part of a dark night, and knowing them to be those of rifles, I went towards the spot to ascertain the cause. On reaching the place, I was welcomed by a dozen tall stout men, who told me they were exercising for the purpose of enabling them to shoot under night at the reflected light from the eye of a deer or wolf, by torch light. A fire was blazing near, the smoke of which rose curling among the thick foliage of the trees. At a distance which rendered it scarcely distinguishable, stood a burning candle, as if intended for an offering to the goddess of night, but which in reality was only fifty yards from the spot on which we all stood. One man was within a few yards of it, to watch the effects of the shots, as well as to light the candle should it chance to go out, or to replace it should the shot cut it across. Each marksman shot in his turn. Some never hit either the snuff or the candle, and were congratulated with a loud laugh; while others actually snuffed the candle without putting it out, and were recompensed for the dexterity by numerous hurrahs. One of them, who was particularly expert, was very fortunate, and snuffed the candle three times out of seven, whilst all the other shots either put out the candle, or cut it immediately under the light

Of the feats performed by the Kentuckians with the rifle, I could say more than might be expedient on the present occasion. In every thinly peopled portion of the State it is rare to meet one without a gun of that description, as well as a tomahawk. By way of recreation, they often cut off a piece of the bark of a tree, make a target of it, using a little powder wetted with water or saliva, for the bull's eye, and shoot into the mark all the balls they have about them, picking them out of the wood again.

After what I have said, you may easily imagine with what ease a Kentuckian procures game, or despatches an enemy, more especially when I tell you that every one in the State is accustomed to handle the rifle from the time when he is first able to shoulder it until near the close of his career. That murderous weapon is the means of procuring them subsistence during all their wild and extensive rambles, and is the source of their principal sport and pleasure.

Audubon's Ornithological Biography.

From Willis' First Impressions of Europe.

RELICS OF POMPEII.

I have devoted a week to the museum of Naples. It is a world! any thing like a description of it would tire even an antiquary. It is one of those things (and there are many in Europe) that fortunately compel travel. You must come abroad to get an idea of it.

The first day I hurried myself among the curiosities found in Pompeii. After walking through the chambers and streets where they were found, I came to them naturally with an interest. I have visited a disentombed city buried for seventeen centuries—had trodden in their wheel tracks—and wandered in their dining rooms, their chambers and their market places. And here were gathered in one place, their pictures, their statues, their cooking utensils, their ornaments, the very food as it was found cooked upon their tables! I am puzzled in looking over my note book to know what to mention. The catalogue fills a printed volume.

A curious corner is one of those cases was that containing the articles found on the toilet of the wealthiest Pompeian's wife. Here were pots of rouge, ivory pins, necklaces, ear rings, bracelets, small silver mirrors, &c. In the next case were two loaves of bread, found in a baker's oven and stamped with his name. Two large cases of precious gems, cameos and antiques of all descriptions, stand in the center of the room, among which, by the way, the most exquisitely done, are two which one cannot look at without a blush. Another case is filled with eatables honey comb, grains, fruit, ect. In the repository for ancient glass are several cinerary urns, in which the ashes of the dead are perfectly preserved, and numerous small glass lachrymatories, in which the tears of the survivors were deposited in the tombs.

The brazen furniture of Pompeii, the lamps particularly, are of the most beautiful models. Trees, to which the lamps were suspended like fruit vines, statues holding them in their hands, and numerous other contrivances were among them, far exceeding in beauty any similar furniture of our time. It appears the ancients did not know the use of the fork, as every article of table service except this has been found here.

To conceive the interest attached to a thousand things in this museum, one must imagine a modern city, Boston for instance, completely buried by a terrific and unexpected convulsion of nature. Its inhabitants mostly escape, but from various causes leave their city entombed, in a hundred years the grass grows over it, and its very locality is forgotten. Near two thousand years elapse and then a peasant digging in a field strikes upon its ruins, and it is unearthed just as it stands this moment, with all its utensils, books, pictures, houses and streets in untouched preservation. What a subject for speculation! What food for curiosity! What living and breathing chapter of history were this! Far more interesting is Pompeii. For the age in which it lived and the characters who trod its streets are among the most remarkable in history. The brazen lamp shown to me as a curiosity, was lit every evening in the time of Christ. The handsome chambers through which I had wandered a day or two ago, and from which was brought the antique chair, were the home of Sallust, and doubtless had been honored by the visits of Cicero, whose villa half excavated is near by, and by all the poets, scholars and statesmen of his time. One might speculate endlessly thus and it is that which makes these land of forgotten empires so delightful to the traveller. His mind is fed by the very air. He needs no amusements, company or books except the history of the place. The spot is peopled, wherever he may stray, and the common necessaries of life seem to pluck him from far reaching dreams, in which he was summoned back to receding ages and was communing face to face with philosophers, poets and emperors, like a magician before his mirror.—Pompeii and Herculaneum seem to me visions, I cannot shake myself and awake to their reality. My mind refuses to go back so far. Seventeen hundred years

From the Southern Agriculturist.

ON THE MANAGEMENT OF HORSES WHILST TRAVELLING.

As it is your request, I will now endeavor to say something about the treatment of a horse upon a journey, though, I assure you, that you have travelled much more than I have. I will however, say how I would treat my nags.

It is of great importance that the horse be in good condition before the journey is commenced, not very fat, he should eat nothing but the most solid food for some time before you start, nothing light or green, for nine out of ten horses will founder if fed on green food. *Early* in the morning give a few swallows of water for some horses will not eat without, particularly if feverish at night. Give three quarts of corn soon after the water, he should not be limited in fodder, but let him have it before him from the time he is put up at night till you start. Give him as much water as he will drink, before you start, travel very slow for the first hour, for many horses are foundered from the body becoming suddenly hot when full of cold water, just as when the reverse happens filling the body with cold water when it is hot. Give about a gallon of water frequently, for by giving a small quantity often, the stomach is kept more cool, and there is less danger. Twice or three times a day put about a pint of corn meal and a little salt into the water, and stir it well in. *Whenever* you water on the road, move off the horse *immediately*, to stand still after drinking is very wrong. When you stop for any time, say for an hour or so, do not water till you are going off. I never give corn during the day—three or four quarts of oats may be given, and fodder or hay, for the quantity he will eat will not injure him. In hot dusty weather it is very gratifying to the horse to wash or wipe the face, and the inside of the nostrils with a sponge and cold water, and if you add a little vinegar it is better, do this at the time of, and before watering. When you stop for the night, let the horse go into a lot to wallow and walk about for half an hour, then let a few bundles of fodder or hay be given to him while he is rubbed, curried and brushed, and afterwards as plentifully as can be given. When cool have his legs washed with soap and cold water, and the feet picked out, and then let him have his fill of water, but without salt. Be careful that the horse *always* eats some fodder *before* he gets his corn; give a strong large horse eight quarts of corn at night, or as many ears as are equal to it—it is better to feed on the year than to shell it, as the horse eats not so fast and will perhaps eat less. If the corn is new give but half the quantity; always give oats in the morning if to be got, six quarts will not injure a horse. If the horse gets galled, wash the parts with *strong* whiskey and water. If your horse becomes dull and heavy on the journey, or loses his appetite, tie a lump of gum assafoetida on his bit, covered or wrapped in a strong rag. This may be continued for the whole journey, and I believe prevents his taking any distemper if put with sick horses, or in stables where they have been: it is also a preventive of founder. Horses sometimes get lame on the road without any apparent cause. It is generally from being improperly shod. There are such various notions as to the treatment of a horse when foundered, that it is difficult to know what to say on the subject. I would bleed freely from the neck—give a pint of whiskey with a little warm water and molasses, with a lump of alum about the size of a nutmeg dissolved in it, and urge the horse on his journey.

I have now my good sir, said what I would do with my horse on the road, and if any part of it is worth your consideration you are welcome to it. Hoping that you will excuse great hurry and blunders, and with my best wishes for your having a safe and pleasant time of it,

I remain yours with regard, B.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF DEW.

From the manner in which we commonly hear the deposition of dew spoken of, we are led to think that the ideas of many people are vague and incorrect. Dew is spoken of as falling, as though it were formed in the clouds, or somewhere in the region above us, and showered down thence, like the rain which so abundantly waters and purifies the earth. But this is evidently incorrect; for if dew were formed in the clouds, or showered down from the atmosphere, it is manifest that we should find it equally deposited on all substances, we should find it upon sand and slate roofs, and upon our sand walks and pavements it would be plentifully. This hypothesis will then be abandoned. To those to whom the subject of the formation and deposition of dew may seem obscure we would beg leave to suggest the following ideas.

It is well known that the atmosphere, when apparently in a state of dryness holds in solution by virtue of the caloric it contains, a greater or less quantity of water. When the weather is warmest and driest, the quantity of water and moisture then held in solution is greatest. It need not be said, that this moisture is the result of evaporation carried on rapidly through the day When the atmosphere of the air is low, and the moisture, thus evaporated, is in a state of imperfect solution we feel sensibly the dampness of the weather; as in the winter, this moisture not dissolved by the heat of the atmosphere, is frozen, and appears in the form of hoar frost.

In the evening, when the heat of the sun declines, the earth radiates rapidly the heat it has acquired during the day, while the atmosphere, which is not a good radiator, brings its caloric in contact with every plant and blade of grass, colder than itself, to which its caloric is imparted, and the atmosphere deprived of it. The air having its solvent power thus reduced, becomes unable to retain in solution so much moisture, and consequently deposites or distils it upon those bodies and vegetables which are colder than itself.

It will be observed, then, that but little dew is deposited during cloudy evenings; as clouds not only prevent the rapid radiation of the earth. Such takes place at other times, but they do themselves impart their caloric to the earth. It is on fine clear nights that the dew is most perfect and abundant. We may observe, too, that the deposition of dew is most abundant towards morning, when the atmosphere has been almost deprived of its latent power, or caloric.

It will be observed too, that dew is only deposited on those bodies which freely radiate caloric, since it is the radiation of heat which most readily reduces the earth to a temperature below that of the atmosphere. For this reason we find little or no dew upon sand or pavements, but a bountiful distribution of it upon those plants and vegetables which so greatly need it.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

Professor Doebereiner, at Jena, has discovered another most remarkable property in platina and iridium. He found that either of these metals in its extreme state of fine division (such as it may be obtained by its solution in sulphuric acid being mixed with certain organic matters, and excluded from the influence of light) on drying in the air, absorbed from two hundred to two hundred and fifty times the volume of oxygen gas, without combining with it chemically, and compresses it with a power equal to the pressure of from 800 to 1000 atmospheres.—Such a great increase of attraction in a metal for oxygen gas is hitherto without an example, and at once explains all the previous discoveries made by Doebereiner of the extraordinary chemical effect of those two metals in connexion with various oxidated substances and atmospheric air. Doebereiner supposes that this attractive power, properly used, will lead to greater discoveries than have yet been made. Another interesting discovery made by Doebereiner is that ether at the temperature of 90 of Reaumur, burns gradually and with a pale blue flame which is only perceptible in the dark, and which will not set anything on fire, but which is itself so inflammable, that on being approached by a lighted taper instantly changes into a high spreading brilliant flame.

Algemeine Zeitung.

THE VILLAGE HERALD.

BY JOHN S. ZIEBER, PRINCESS-ANNE, SOMERSET COUNTY, MARYLAND.

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VILLAGE HERALD.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Three Dollars a year, to be satisfied by $2 00 *if paid in advance*, or $2 50 if paid within six months.

☞Subscriptions paid within 30 days after delivering the first number, (of the year subscribed for,) will be considered in advance.

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ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, will be inserted three times for $1, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion; those exceeding a square in the same proportion.

☞The number of insertions must be marked on the advertisements, otherwise their advertisements will be continued and charged accordingly.

☞All communications addressed to the editor must come POST PAID.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE

BANKS	pr. ct. dis	BANKS	pr. ct. dis
U. States Bank	par	Wilmington and	
Do. Branches	par	Brandywine	par
MASSACHUSETTS		Bank of Smyrna	do
Boston banks	1	MARYLAND	
Other Mass. notes	2	Bk of Salisbury	failed
RHODE ISLAND		Bk of Maryland	failed
Far. & Mechanics	10	Frederick county bank	2
Other R. Island notes	2	Havre de Grace	closed
CONNECTICUT		Farmers bank at Annapolis	2
Middletown banks	2	Branches at Frederick & Easton	2
Phenix bank at Hartford	2	Susquehanna Bridge & Banking Co.	failed
Bridgeport bank	2	Hagerstown	2
Eagle bank of New Haven	failed	Westminster	2
Hartford bank	2	DISTRICT OF COL.	
NEW YORK		Bk of Washington	fld
N. York city banks	par	Bk of the Metrop.	par
Albany	1	Patriotic bank	fail'd
Troy	1	Central bank	ane
Newburg	1	Bk of Columbia	5
Other N. York notes	1	Union bk Georgetown	5
NEW-JERSEY		Farmers & Mechanics bank	failed
Jersey city bank	failed	Bk of Alexandria	do
Banks in Newark	2	Branch bank of U. S. at Washington	par
Bank of N. Brunswick	failed	Bk of Potomac	2
Trenton Bank Co.	par	Frank. in bk of Alexandria	failed
Farmers bank at Mount Holly	par	Mechanics bk of Alexandria	failed
Cumberland bk	do	VIRGINIA	
State bk Camden	do	Richmond & bran's	3
At Elizabethtown	2	Bk of the Valley	
At N. Brunswick	2	Br at Leesburg	3
At Trenton	failed	Br at Charlestown	3
At Morristown	2	Br at Romney	3
Patterson bk	closed	N. W. bank of Va at Wheeling	3
Sussex bank	2	N. CAROLINA	
PENNSYLVANIA		State bk at Raleigh and branches	4
Philadelphia banks	par	Cape Fear	4
Easton	par	Newbern	4
Montgomery county	do	S. CAROLINA	
Chester	do	State bank of South Carolina	4
Delaware	do	Union bank of do	5
Lancaster bank	do	GEORGIA	
Farmers bk of Lanc'r	do	State bank	8
Harrisburg	do	Planters	8
Northumberland	do	Augusta	8
Farmers bank of Bucks c'y	do	Darien	8
York bank	par	Macon Bk Co.	no sale
Chambersburg	2	Columbus bank	10
Farmers bank at Reading	par	KENTUCKY	
Carlisle bk	2	Bk of U. S. branch at Lex & Louisville	par
Gettysburg	7	OHIO	
Bank of Pittsburg	3	Banks generally	one
Greensburg	[illegible]	LOUISIANA	
Brownsville	5	Banks at N. Orleans	1
DELAWARE			
Bank of Delaware	par		
Farmers bank and branches	1		

Coach, Gig & Harness Making.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has associated in the above business Mr. F. W. Belling, who will endeavor to give general satisfaction. The concern will for the future be conducted under the name of *Townsend and Belling.*

The public's obedient servant,

T. TOWNSEND.

March 1st, 1834.

N. B.—All persons indebted up to this date, will close the same by cash or note.

T. T.

WANTED.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase for his own use, and will give the highest price for a NEGRO WOMAN to serve as cook and washer. Any age between 18 and 35 will suit, and there will be no objection to her having a child.

ROBERT C. POLLITT.

August 5, 1834.

To the Public.

THE undersigned having been appointed GEOLOGIST to the State of Maryland, it is deemed advisable to make known to his fellow citizens, the duties which under such appointment he is required to perform, and to inform them of his readiness to satisfy their inquiries, as well as of the most convenient mode in which their application to him may be made.

It is the duty of the Geologist to make a complete geological survey of the State, commencing with that portion which belongs to the Tertiary order of geological formation, and with the Southern division [illegible] with the [illegible] of the Potomac and Chesapeake [illegible] the State [illegible] and despatch as may be consistent with minuteness and accuracy, and he shall prepare and lay before the Legislature, at the commencement of every session, a detailed account of the work of the survey made, and the progress of the work.

It shall further be his duty [illegible] the geological survey [illegible]

In pursuance of these duties, the undersigned [illegible] the E. Shore of Maryland [illegible] will visit the counties lying between the Patuxent and Potomac [illegible] of the State during the months of July and August. [illegible] September [illegible] on the subject of his investigations [illegible] Philip T. Tyson [illegible] No. 191 Baltimore [illegible] submitted. Any information [illegible] furnished by Mr. Tyson [illegible] signed himself at the earliest convenience.

J. T. DUCATEL.

[illegible] Lexington street, Baltimore.

May 13, 1834.

George M. Willing

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has opened his house

For the Accommodation of Travellers and others

That may call on him. His house is situated about the centre of the town, opposite the public offices and Court House, convenient for business, where he will at all times be ready to accommodate persons that may favor him with a call. Every attention shall be paid to render comfortable his customers. His table will be furnished with the best the market can afford, and his tables supplied with attentive ostlers and good provender. No ardent spirits will be sold or kept about the house.

Boarders can be accommodated by the day, week, month, or year.

Princess-Anne, May 6, 1834.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Somerset County Court [illegible] at the suit of [illegible] Crockett [illegible] Charles [illegible] one do. [illegible] TUESDAY the 2[illegible] of SEPTEMBER next at the Court House door in Princess-Anne, to the highest and best bidder for cash, to satisfy the dues and costs and County Levy [illegible] 1834. Sale to commence at 2 o'clock, P. M.

SAMUEL G. HOLBROOK, Sh'ff.

August 5, 1834.

Cash in Market.

William Roach, Jr.

Wishes to purchase one or two hundred

NEGROES,

Male and female, between the ages of 12 and 25 years, for which he will give higher prices than any purchaser who is now or may hereafter come into market. He may be found at his store in Little Annemessex, Somerset County.

May 28, 1834.

BLANK DEEDS,

AND

Blank Bills of Sale for Vessels,

FOR SALE

At the Village Herald Office.

INFORMATION WANTED.

THOMAS ANDREWS SMITH, a native of Dighton, Mass. left Hardensburg, Breckenridge County, Kentucky, where his friends now reside, about four years since. He is about thirty-six years of age, has blue eyes, brown hair, eyelids somewhat red—lisps a little in speaking—a good English scholar—writes a good hand—has studied and practised medicine—his manners are odd as compared with most men—sometimes laughs when alone, and might be taken by a stranger to be deranged—his hight is about five feet six or seven inches. He came with his father's family to Kentucky when quite a youth, and left his relatives in Hardinsburg about [illegible] He is a member of the Presbyterian Church in good standing, and has always sustained a good moral character. His last letter to his friends in Kentucky, is dated, "Nanticoke Hundred, State of Delaware, September, 2nd 1833," in which he states that at the time, he wrote he was looking for a school—that he had been travelling for several years, had taught some, and had suffered much from sickness—that he had labored on the canals in Pennsylvania—and the winter before he had spent in a Poor House of that State.

His relatives in Kentucky are anxious to hear from him, in order to afford him relief, and would be under the greatest obligation to any individual, who would give information where he is, and leave the same at the office of the Gazette and Watchman, Wilmington, or direct a communication to the Post Master, New Castle, Delaware.

July 8, 1834.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers will sell either for cash or [illegible] the [illegible] SCHOONER

GLEANER.

She is only one year old, newly painted, and in good order. Persons wishing to purchase will please call on ALGERNON DASHIELL or

MRS. BELL & MATTHEWS.

Salisbury, July 29, 1834.

DISSOLUTION.

THE [illegible] heretofore existing under the firm of JOHN JONES & CO. [illegible] All persons [illegible] to settlement, and all those [illegible] payment to CHARLES RIDER.

JOHN JONES,
NOAH RIDER,
CHARLES RIDER.

Quantico, July 24, 1834.

Hyland & Adams

TAKE this method of informing their friends and the public generally, that they have opened a

PUBLIC HOUSE

In Princess-Anne for the accommodation of the public, and intend keeping constantly on hand a [illegible] They have fitted up [illegible] and have in their employment [illegible] Ostler. They invite their friends and the public [illegible]

☞Boarders can be accommodated by the day, week, or month.

May 20, 1834.

NOTICE.

CASH and the highest price will at all times be given for NEGROES of both sexes, by applying to

ALEXANDER S. JONES.

N. B. All communications [illegible] promptly attended to.

June 24, 1834.

FOR SALE.

AN excellent Four Wheel Carriage, in good repair; also
Four New Gigs,
Three second hand Gigs,
Two Dearbourns, and
Three Sulkeys.

The above vehicles will be sold on accommodating terms, either for Cash, or [illegible] good guaranteed paper, or on a liberal credit.

T. TOWNSEND.

Princess-Anne, May 20, 1834.

PRINTING.

THE PRINTING OF

BOOKS, PAMPHLETS,

Blanks, Cards, Labels,

HANDBILLS, &c.

Is thankfully received and neatly done, At the Herald Office.

New Cabinet Shop.

Leolin Nicholson,

CABINET MAKER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Princess Anne and the public generally, that he has commenced the

Cabinet Making Business,

In all its various branches, at this place, and he hopes, that by perseverance and industry, in connection with an experience in the above business for the last several years, to merit a share of public patronage. His Furniture will be made after the latest fashions, and in the most durable manner, which he will sell as low as can be bought in Baltimore. His WORKSHOP is in the OLD WARE HOUSE near the New Bridge.

☞Funerals punctually attended to at the shortest notice.

August 12, 1834.

General Meeting.

THE subscribers, Stockholders in the Connected Bank at Millsboro and owners of more than five hundred shares of stock [illegible] that a General Meeting of the Stockholders [illegible] at Millsborough on MONDAY the [illegible] of SEPTEMBER next at four o'clock [illegible] of said Bank, and the expediency of winding up its business [illegible] concerned.

[illegible]

By Geo. W. Dobson, their Attorney in fact.

July [illegible] 1834.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Somerset County Court [illegible] on TUESDAY the [illegible] of AUGUST [illegible] at the Court House door in Princess Anne [illegible] P. M. [illegible] and County Levy [illegible] year 1834.

S. G. HOLBROOK, Sh'ff.

August 5, 1834.

BOOKS,

For Sale at the Office of the V. Herald.

A VARIETY OF

Theological, Historical and Miscellaneous Books. Also, an assortment of School and Blank Books. Primers and Toy Books. A Variety of Paper, Quills, Ink Powder, Ink Stands, Lead Pencils, Slates, and Slate Pencils, Bonnet Boards, &c.

May 20, 1834.

NOTICE.

30th, April 1834.

AT a meeting of the board of Trustees of Washington Academy, on the day the board elected Mr. William R. Woo[illegible] [illegible] per week. They also [illegible] boarding parent and guardian to board their son and ward, at any place other than tavern. Per order,

WM. W. HANDY, Sec'y.

May 13, 1834.

BLANKS

OF THE FOLLOWING KINDS

For Sale at the Office of the Village Herald.

Fi. Fa's before Sups.	*Appeal Bonds,*
Do do. after do.	[illegible]
Ca. Sa's before do.	*[illegible]ruments,*
Do do. after do.	*Bills of Sale,*
Warrants,	[illegible]
State Warrants.	*Narrations, &c.*

Seeds, Trees, Plants,

DOMESTIC ANIMALS, IMPLEMENTS, BOOKS, &c. &c.

For sale at the American Farmer Establishment, No 16, S. Calvert street, Baltimore, Md.

THE subscriber presents his respects to farmers, gardeners, and dealers in Seeds throughout the United States, particularly his customers, and informs them that he has received from Europe, from his own Seed Garden, and from various parts of the country, his annual supply of FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS; and that he is prepared to execute orders, wholesale and retail, with promptness and accuracy, at as low prices, and on as favorable terms as can be afforded by any dealers in the United States, *for first rate articles.*

FRUIT and ornamental trees and plants, grapevines, shrubbery, gooseberry, raspberry, currant, and strawberry plants, bulbous and other flower roots, will at the proper seasons, be procured to order, from the best sources, including all the principal nurseries and gardens in this country, for most of which the subscriber is agent; also,

PLOUGHS, harrows, cultivators, straw cutters, wheat fans, corn shellers, thrashing machines, and all other kinds of agricultural and horticultural implements, will be procured from the best manufactories in Baltimore at the manufacturers' prices.

DOMESTIC ANIMALS, particularly cattle of the improved Durham Shorthorn, the Devon, and the Holstein breeds; Sheep of the Bakewell, Southdown, and various fine wooled breeds; Swine of several valuable kinds, especially of the Berkshire breed; Dogs of several varieties, for the farmer and sportsman; various kinds of Poultry, such as white turkeys, Bremen and Westphalia geese, game and other fowls, and several other species of animals, *all of choice breeds,* (and *neither* are either kept for sale at the experimental and breeding farm of this establishment, or can be procured from the best sources, to order.

BOOKS, agricultural, horticultural, and veterinary in much greater variety than at the bookstores, some of them rare and particularly valuable, are kept constantly for sale.

In short, *all articles* wanted by farmers and gardeners in the prosecution of their business are intended either to be kept on hand, or procured when ordered, for a small commission.

☞And though last in order, here, yet *first in importance* to every tiller of the soil and keeper of Domestic Animals, the subscriber offers to them THE SEEDS OF KNOWLEDGE in their vocations, "true and genuine," having been carefully gathered from the field of Experience, and the garden of science—the whole done up in *papers,* and labelled "THE FARMER AND GARDENER, AND LIVE STOCK BREEDER AND MANAGER;" and dispensed from the *printing press* of this establishment every Friday in the form of a weekly Agricultural Paper, at $5 a year, payable in advance.

N. B. This periodical is essentially similar to the late AMERICAN FARMER, the publication of which has been for some time past suspended. Address

I. IRVINE HITCHCOCK,
American Farmer Establishment.

Note. An "Extra" number of the Farmer, containing a Prospectus of the Establishment, a catalogue of Seeds and other articles for sale will be sent gratis to any person who shall furnish his address, *post paid,* for that purpose. May 2

A CARD.

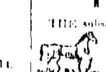
GORDON M. HANDY,

Attorney At Law,

HAS taken an office in Snow Hill, in the second story of the northern wing of Mr. Moses C. Smith's Hotel. His time will be divided principally between Snow-Hill and Salisbury. He will be in Salisbury on every Saturday, where he has taken the office on main street, that Dr. Stewart recently occupied. He will also attend Princess Anne occasionally on Tuesdays. At other times he may be found at his office in Snow Hill.

June 10, 1834.

Taken Up.



THE subscriber took up on the 29th of JULY, a dark chesnut colored HORSE, supposed to be about 8 or 9 years old, and about 15 hands high. The left hind foot white up to the ancle. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

SAMUEL H. MADDUX.

August 5, 1834.

DISSOLUTION.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm of *Carey & Jones* is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against said firm are requested to present them for settlement, and all those indebted to said firm are requested to make payment to Purnell B. Carey.

PURNELL B. CAREY,
ELVIN JONES.

July 7, 1834.

Insolvents' Papers,

For sale at this Office.

PRO PATRIA LIBERTATE.

THE VILLAGE HERALD.

Princess-Anne, Md.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1834.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted at this office either on account for advertising or for subscription for the Herald are urgently requested to make immediate payment. Our calls heretofore have usually met with favorable attention, and, not having given a general notice to delinquents for a considerable time, we indulge the hope that this call will be cheerfully and promptly attended to.

August 5, 1834.

Mammoth Tomato.—Was presented us a few days ago, by Mr. Samuel W. Jones of this place, a ripe Tomato, weighing 12 ozs. and measuring in circumference 13½ inches.—Beat this who can.

RIOTS IN PHILADELPHIA.

It appears from the late Philadelphia papers that several disgraceful riots have taken place in that city. On last Tuesday evening a detachment of boys and very young men amounting to several hundred, armed with clubs, brick bats, &c. attacked and demolished a building in South street, where the illegal amusement of flying horses was carried on. A battle took place between the rioters and the blacks in the vicinity, in which the latter came off second best. The police having fought their way through the mob secured a number of the most conspicuous of the rioters, when quietness was restored. But the Philadelphia G[illegible] [illegible]

The foregoing proceedings, with grievous as they unquestionably are, appear to have been but the commencement of the disturbance. Last night another mob, comprising many boys, and a considerable number of adult persons, assembled about half past ten, in the vicinity of Seventh and Shippen streets, and immediately made an attack upon the African Presbyterian Church. Stones, brick bats and clubs were thrown in at the doors and windows, and in a short time the building was made a complete wreck. A frame house, near the Church, was attacked and utterly demolished, the inmates having barely time to escape with their lives.—The mob then proceeded to the corner of Sixth and Small street, and attacked a house called the "Diving Bell," occupied by John Cox, a white man, and used as a grog shop and lodging place for blacks, at the rate of a penny a head. This they destroyed in a short time. Other houses in the immediate vicinity, to the number of not less than twenty, all occupied by colored people, were then attacked, and stripped of their contents. Great excesses are represented as having been committed by the mob, and one or two scenes of a most revolting character are said to have taken place. We forbear particularizing, in the hope that we have been incorrectly informed.

Some arrangement, it appears, existed between the mob and white inhabitants, as the dwelling houses of the latter, contiguous to the residence of the blacks, were illuminated, and left undisturbed, while the huts of the negroes were singled out with unerring certainty. The furniture found in these houses was generally broken up and destroyed, beds ripped open and their contents scattered in the streets. Stones and brickbats flew in all directions. Several blacks were seriously injured, and report states that one is now dead.

CHOLERA.

Quebec.—The interments for the six days ending the 4th, were, 15, 16, 12, 27, 31, 22.

Albany.—The cholera appeared at Albany about the 1st inst. though it has not been very violent, and at the last accounts the health of the city was improving.

Poughkeepsie, (N. Y.)—The Cholera made its appearance here on Saturday, and up to the last accounts there had been 16 cases, all proving fatal.

New York. As was to be apprehended, the Cholera has broken out in this city. The Board of Health announces seven fatal cases from the 23d ult. to the evening of the 7th instant, and seven more during the 56 hours ending at noon on Saturday the 9th. [The Journal of Commerce says the cases occurred in various parts of the city, proving that the disease was not *caught*, as the expression is, but that it was endemic.] During the 48 hours ending last Monday at noon, there were eight deaths by Cholera. From Monday noon to Wednesday noon 13 deaths and 25 cases.

Cincinnati.—The number of deaths [illegible] during the week ending the 26th, was thirty, exclusive of those of such persons as were interred in the Episcopal burying ground. A letter from this city, under date of the 5th, to the editor of the Baltimore Patriot states that the Cholera had left there.

The Richmond Enquirer says, that every now and then occasional cases of Cholera manifest themselves in the western part of Virginia.

MONTREAL.

A letter to the editor of the New York Mercantile Advertiser, under date of Montreal, Aug. 1st, gives a lamentable account of the progress of the Cholera in that city. Several leading merchants and many distinguished citizens have fallen victims to this dreadful disease. The following is the list of interments for five days.

		Cath.	Prot.	Total.
Sunday,	27th July,	27	23	50
Monday,	28	27	25	52
Tuesday,	29	25	15	40
Wednesday,	30	25	16	41
Thursday,	31	30	17	47
		134	96	230
At the Cholera shed, say				10
Total				240

giving a daily average of 48 deaths per day, in a city of now less than 28,000.

The writer adds that among Europeans and Americans the disease is as fatal as it was in 1832, but among the French Canadians it is not so destructive as heretofore.

NEW GOLD COIN.

The Treasury department has published the annexed letter, in order that the public may be enabled to distinguish the new from the old gold coins. It is added that "As the date could not, by law, be altered, but the cap and motto might be legally omitted, and would serve plainly to distinguish the new impression, that course has been adopted at the mint till the commencement of the next year, when the motto will probably be restored, and the date of the new year, instead of the omission of the motto, will be found sufficient to indicate the change in the coin."

MINT OF THE UNITED STATES, Philadelphia, 1st Aug. 1834.

Sir: I have the honor to inform the department that the coinage of gold, according to the new ratio of gold to silver, commenced this morning, being the earliest day permitted by the provisions of the act.

In making this communication, it may be satisfactory to recur to the peculiarities by which the new gold coins are to be distinguished from those of former issues. They are the following:

On the face, the new coins will be readily distinguished by a head of liberty [illegible] encumbered of a cap.

On the reverse, the surplus motto "E Pluribus Unum," which for many years has occupied a portion of the field above the figure of the eagle, is now omitted.

These changes, independently of the facility to be derived from them, in distinguishing the future from the past emissions of our gold coin, are recommended by a nearer adherence to the provisions of authority. The views in these respects, presented in my communications of the 9th ult. having met your approbation, will, I doubt not, be sustained by the judgment of the public.

In regard to the omission of the motto above referred to, the same improvement was introduced in the quarter dollar in 1831, the subject having, by commencement of the 29th January of that year, been submitted to the President, through the department, and approved.

The Eagles of the former issues weighs 270 grains, the Half Eagles 135 grains, and the Quarter 67½ grains. The Eagles, under the present law, will weigh 258 grains, the Half Eagle 129 grains, and the Quarter 64½ grains. The weights are cited because it is desirable to be kept in mind, rather than as according a further criterion of distinction between the two classes of coins—since an inspection much more easy than that of weighing, will distinguish them by the preceding characters.

The Eagle and Half Eagle of the new coinage will be less in diameter than those of the former emissions, and that in a greater proportion than the diminution of weight would indicate. This, however, though a decided amendment of the coinage, is of less value as a distinctive mark, since the comparison would require the presence of coin of both classes.

I have the honor to be, with high respect, your obedient servant,

SAM'L. MOORE, Director of the Mint.

Hon. Levi Woodbury, Secretary of the Treasury.

MYSTERIOUS.

We understand that a great excitement at present exists in Charlestown, in consequence of the mysterious disappearance of a young lady from the Nunnery at that place. The circumstances as far as we can learn are as follows:

The young lady was sent to the place in question to complete her education, and she became so pleased with the place and its inmates, that she was induced to seclude herself from the world and take the black veil. After some time spent in the Nunnery, she became dissatisfied, and made her escape from the institution, but was afterwards persuaded to return, being told that if she would continue there a few weeks longer she would be dismissed with honor. At the end of that [illegible] but she was not to be heard, and [illegible] alarm is excited in consequence.—*Boston Mer. Jour.*

The Charlestown Mystery.—We are informed that her excess been recovered to this City, by the friends of this Nun whose mysterious disappearance from Charlestown is mentioned in the Boston papers. She is safe in the Nunnery, and says that it was in mental aberration that she went away. She is about twenty five years old. The school consists of about sixty girls, all but three or four of whom are from Protestant families.—*N. Y. Jour. Com.*

The above circumstances caused an excitement so great that it resulted in the burning of the Nunnery, by the mob, on Monday last.—*Com. Chron.*

ILLINOIS WOOL.

We have been shown several specimens of Saxony and Merino wool, grown by Mr. Flowers, of Edwards county in this State. The specimens, (we being judges,) are of a superior quality, equal in fineness and strength to the best imported. The specimens may be seen by calling on Mr. M'Laughlin, of this place. We understand Mr. Flowers has a flock of three or four hundred sheep of the same species with those from which the specimens we examined were taken, which he will sell at a low price, his object being to encourage and advance the business of "wool growing," rather than to make money. The chance is worthy the attention of farmers disposed to engage in this profitable branch of agriculture.—*Indiana Whig.*

THE MARKETS.

BALTIMORE, August 15.

Flour—Best white wheat family, 6 75 a 7 25; do. do. Superfine, 5 37 a 5 50; Susquehanna street, 5 12 a [illegible]; City Mills, extra, 5 37 a 5 50; Susquehanna, 5 25. Wheat, white, 1 10, a 1 14 Red, 1 00 a —. Corn, yellow, 66 a 68, White, 66 a 68 Rye, 62 Oats, 30 a 34 Beans, white field 1 00 Peas, Blackeye, 1 00 Flaxseed, 1 00 a 1 25 Red clover, 1 50, Feathers, 37 Wool, Prime and Saxon Fleeces, washed, 50 a 60; unwashed, 24 a 26 Full Merino, washed, 40 a 50; unwashed 20 a 24 Three fourths Merino, washed, 34 a 40; unwashed, 22 a 24 One half do washed, 28 a 33, unwashed, 21 a 22. Common and one fourth Merino, washed, 25 a 28; unwashed, 18 a 20 Pulled, washed, 24 a 34; unwashed, 18 a 20.

PHILADELPHIA, August 8.

Wheat.—1200 bushels old Genesee Wheat, have been disposed of at $1 06, 1 10 do. new Southern at the same price. No sales of wheat on the Schuylkill. Our quotations of last week are continued.

Corn.—The sales of Corn since our last amount to about 6 000 bushels, Southern Yellow at 67 a 68 cts. and 2,000 do. White at 65 cents. We quote to day, for Yellow 68, White 65 a 66, and Round 69 a 70 cts. 176 bushels Red Corn sold from stores on the Schuylkill at 63 cents.

Rye.—No sales of Rye on the Delaware. 2100 bushels have been disposed of from stores on the Schuylkill at 70 cts. at which price we quote it.

Oats.—A small lot afloat sold at 33 cts. No sales on the Schuylkill.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Stepney Parish T. Society.

At a meeting of Stepney Parish Temperance Society, held at Jones' Meeting House, Nanticoke Point, August 2nd, inst. the following proceedings took place:—

The Chaplain being absent by a request of the President of the Society, the meeting was opened by an appropriate prayer by Mr. John Langston, Sen. after which the President, W. C. Conway, rose and explained very concisely the object of the meeting. The object of the meeting being for the purpose of rebutting some false aspersions set abroad by the enemies of temperance reform, respecting a resolution passed by the Somerset County Temperance Convention, on the first Tuesday in May last, concerning the practice of treating by Candidates for office, Mr. J. J. Dashiell rose and offered the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, The enemies of temperance reform have been assiduous in misrepresenting a resolution passed by the Somerset County Temperance Convention, held in Princess-Anne, on the first Tuesday in May last, concerning *the practice of treating by Candidates for office*, which misrepresentations are as follows:—First, that the resolution makes it obligatory on every temperance man not to vote for any Candidate who drinks ardent spirit. Secondly, not to vote for any Candidate who is moving in the ranks of temperance, or who is anti-temperance, and whereas, such misrepresentations have been taken as facts by many temperance men, and others who have not read the resolution; and whereas it has been said that those temperance men who have been thus deluded by the enemies of temperance, and who have thus misconstrued the resolution that they were dissatisfied with, and would not abide by the same; and whereas such aspersions and misrepresentations have caused a manifest coldness among temperance men, and towards the cause. Therefore,

Resolved, 1st. That this Society deny that the resolution makes it obligatory on any temperance man not to vote for any Candidate who drinks ardent spirit—but that the resolution simply recommends to all the friends of temperance to withhold their suffrages hereafter from those Candidates who will continue to treat with the same.

Resolved, 2nd. That this Society deny that the resolution requires any Candidate to be a temperance man before he is open to the votes of temperance men, but simply requires that he abandon the evil, unnecessary, and injurious practice of treating with intoxicating liquors.

Resolved, 3d. That this Society deem it nothing more than just and perfectly consistent for the temperance reformers to require of those Candidates the abandoning of the [illegible] practice of treating with ardent spirit, inasmuch as those Candidates profess to be our servants and ask of us our faith and suffrages, and inasmuch as that custom brings woe upon the nation, and does great injury to the temperance cause, which cause we deem greatly to enhance the general good and welfare of the public.

Resolved, 4th. That this Society believe the temperance reformers to be freemen and entitled to all the privileges of freemen—that they have a right to maintain their principles—that these principles are consistent with the laws of God and Man, and that they have a right in common with all the rest of mankind to exercise their free judgment and will concerning the interest of the nation.

Resolved, 5th. That this Society believe the resolution referred to is perfectly consistent with the principles of temperance reform, and altogether reasonable and just, and if judiciously adhered to, and practised, will soon and easily effect its designed purpose.

After some very extensive remarks made by Mr. Dashiell, in support of the aforesaid resolutions, &c. &c. Mr. J. D. Adams moved that they be taken up, respectively, and receive the votes of the Society—which motion was seconded. The preamble and resolutions were then taken up one by one and passed unanimously with loud and zealous yeas.

On motion of Mr. J. Langston, Sen.

Resolved, That the Editor of the V. Herald and T. Star be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting in both said papers.

The meeting then adjourned.

D. CORDRAY, *Secretary.*

DIED, at the residence of her husband Nathaniel Bell, Esq. on last Tuesday night, Mrs. CAROLINE BELL, in the 23d year of her age.

Notice.

THE Trustees of Washington Academy will meet TO MORROW, at the Institution, when the Semi-Annual Examination will take place. The parents and guardians of the Students as well as the friends of literature generally, are invited to attend.

WM. W. HANDY, Secretary.

July 19, 1834.

$50 Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber on Thursday the 7th day of August, a negro man named JOHN, about 30 years of age, stout made, nearly 6 feet high, dark complexion, large cheek bones, and his nose at the end rather turns up, and when spoken to generally looks down. The above reward will be given if secured in Princess Anne Jail, in Somerset county, Md. or delivered to the subscriber.

STEPHEN WARD.

August 19, 1834.

Trustee's Sale.

BY virtue of a decree of the Court of Chancery, I will sell, at the Court House door, in Cambridge, on Monday the 8th day of September next, between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock, that valuable FARM of which Richard Willoughby died seized, containing 724 acres more or less. This is, perhaps, one of the most valuable farms in Dorchester. The land is highly productive. The improvements in the best condition. The Dwelling House, a large two story brick house, nearly new, and the situation as charming as could be desired, being immediately on the main road from Cambridge to Vienna, near Salem. The above property will be sold on the following terms, viz. one fourth cash, to be paid on the day of sale, one fourth in twelve months, and the balance in eighteen months, with interest from the day of sale. The purchaser or purchasers giving bond with security to be approved by the Trustee, for the payment of the purchase money.

BENJ. J. GOLDSBOROUGH, Trustee.

Aug. 19, 1834.

State of Maryland, sc.

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT.

August 12, 1834.

ON application of William H. Wales, Administrator of William Phillips late of Somerset County, deceased, it is ordered by the Court that the said Administrator give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three weeks, in a paper printed in Princess Anne.

True copy. Test,

JAMES POLK, Reg. W. S. C.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Somerset County, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said County in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of William Phillips, late of said county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 20th day of February 1835, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 12th day of August, A. D. 1834.

W. M. H. WALES, Adm'r of William Phillips, dec'd.

August 19, 1834.

Notice.

I hereby forewarn all persons from harboring or crediting my wife, *Mary Dashiell,* on my account, as I shall pay no debts of her contracting after the present date.

ARTHUR DASHIELL.

August 14, 1834.

We are authorized to announce

L. D. Teackle, Esq.

As a candidate to represent Somerset county in the next General Assembly of Maryland.

June 3, 1834.

We are authorized to say that

MATTHIAS DASHIELL,
DANIEL BALLARD,
JOSEPH S. COTTMAN, and
ISAAC D. JONES, Esquires,

Will be supported for the next General Assembly of Maryland, by

MANY VOTERS.

Princess-Anne, June 9, 1834.

We are authorized to announce

Lambert W. Hyland, Esq.

As a candidate to represent Somerset county in the next General Assembly of Maryland.

June 24, 1834.

We are authorized to announce

John N. Rowland, Esq.

As a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county.

June 17, 1834.

We are authorized to announce

Elijah C. Johnson, Esq.

As a candidate to represent Somerset county in the next General Assembly of Maryland.

June 17, 1834.

We are authorized to announce

Dr. Thomas Robertson,

As a candidate to represent Somerset County in the next General Assembly of Maryland.

July 29, 1834.

Constable's Sale.

BY virtue of two writs of Fieri Facias, issued by John D. Brewer, a Justice of the Peace for Somerset county, and to me, directed, one at the suit of Elisha Riggin, for use of Henry Ward; and one at the suit of Henry Ward, Administrator d. b. n. of J. Lond, one against James Miles, Thomas Thomas, and Thomas J. Ward, and one against James Miles, Wm. Ward of Elijah, and Thos. J. Ward, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit: two Beds and Furniture, one Gun, two Pine Tables, one Spinning Wheel, one Hog, one Sorter, three Stool Chairs, one Lason lot of Crockery Ware, and one pair of Fire Tongs, as the property of the said Levin Miles—Also, one Cow and Yearling, one Bed and Furniture, one Gun, and one lot of ground called Cork, as the property of the said Thomas J. Ward—And, also, one yoke of Oxen, nine head of Hogs, one Gun, one Scythe, one Yearling, and one lot of ground called Cork and part of Chesnut Ridge, as the property of the said William Ward, of Elijah—2 Cows, and 2 Beds, as the property of Thomas Thomas, which I shall proceed to sell, at public sale, on the premises, on WEDNESDAY the 27th day of AUGUST inst. between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock, P. M., to the highest and best bidder, for cash, to satisfy the above mentioned writs.

HENRY S. HANDY, Const.

August 5, 1834.

Notice.

THE FARM lying on the west side of the Wicomico River, belonging to the heirs of Levin D. Jones, dec'd., will be rented at Mr. Wm. H. Cellier's Hotel, Quantico, on the 22nd day of AUGUST, inst. to the highest and best bidder for cash, for the ensuing year.

ROBT. JONES of Geo.
MARCELLUS JONES.

August 12, 1834.

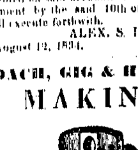
Look at This!

I have been at considerable expense in giving notice to persons indebted to me to make payment and at the same time informed them of my situation as to money matters; but few persons have paid any attention to my notice. I now give notice, positively, for the last time, that my Books, Notes and Judgments, must be settled by the 10th of SEPTEMBER next. Persons indebted on said accounts who fail to make payment by the said 10th of September I shall execute forthwith.

ALEX. S. D. EVANS.

August 12, 1834.

COACH, GIG & HARNESS MAKING.



PURNELL B. CAREY, takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he still continues the Coach, Gig and Harness Making, and has taken in partnership Mr. Geo. H. Schleigh, from Baltimore, an experienced workman. The firm will be conducted hereafter under the title of

Carey & Schleigh,

At the old stand in Quantico, where they flatter themselves they can be enabled to execute work in the different branches, with neatness and despatch, and of as good materials, and in as workmanlike manner, as in any shop on the peninsula. They solicit a share of public patronage.

The public's ob't. serv'ts.

PURNELL B. CAREY.
GEORGE H. SCHLEIGH.

July 15, 1834.

To the Voters of Somerset County.

Although not a member of the popular branch of the General Assembly of Maryland at its last session the undersigned was induced to attend at the seat of Government in the hope that his experience in your legislation might be made available for some useful purpose, either in *achieving good* or *eschewing evil*—and that inducement was the more impressive from an apprehension that a particular class of the community would take advantage of a *heated pressure*, and *factitious pride*, and attempt to impose upon you some wily project, which, *while filching from you a high prerogative*, and a *rich resource of revenue*, would *establish an OLIGARCHY or PRIVILEGED ORDER*, in *direct repugnance to your common rights*, and tend to *impoverish the general interests of land and labor throughout the State*. In that apprehension the undersigned was not mistaken as various and imposing projects were presented in succession, and strong *combinations of wealth* and *talents* were arrayed in their support and advocacy—but the good intelligence and patriotic firmness of a majority of your delegates were proof against their machinations—and in their discomfiture the gratification of the undersigned was in proportion to the gross injustice, and enduring evils which would have followed from their pernicious operation.

Having been mainly charged in your legislation with the management of your revenue, and its several concomitants,—including the INVESTED CAPITAL, LICENSES, and AUCTION DUTIES—as well as the HOSPITAL, PENSIONS, and various ELEEMOSYNARY ESTABLISHMENTS—the INSTRUCTION OF YOUTH—and the COLONIZATION of the colored people—the storing of tobacco, and the guaging, measuring and inspection of sundry staple commodities—the different relations of public property—and the doctrine of crimes and punishments as associated with the Penitentiary—and his name appearing upon divers committees in connection with those affairs, the undersigned will submit respectfully an authentic view of your principal receipt and expenditures within the period referred to.

SALARIES										
[illegible] Capital,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Lands,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible],	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] in Baltimore,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] in Baltimore,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Black Ditch,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Forfeitures, &c.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	$570,435 15	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
CHARGES										
The Executive and other Civil Officers,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
The Judiciary,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
The Legislature,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
The Militia,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
The Penitentiary,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
The Hospital,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
The University,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
The Monument of Washington,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
The Tobacco Warehouses in Baltimore,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pensions—to Officers and Soldiers of the Revolution, &c.	4,235 00	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Annuities to Indians,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Education,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Colonization,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
The Harbor of Baltimore,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Interest and redemption of debt,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Miscellaneous,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	$167,519 94	256,524 95	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Exclusive of payments for Free Schools, which were,	$9,622 63	13,445 33	11,661 29	13,591 14	15,696 17	14,508 33	16,243 03	15,644 69	16,638 92	12,795 69
AMOUNT OF INVESTED CAPITAL,	$1,121,259 65	1,131,473 68	1,152,731 57	1,153,382 62	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
THE SINKING FUND,	5,653 50	7,510 66	9,721 50	12,123 93	17,725 45	26,854 45	33,676 43	36,001 43	44,228 16	51,156 13

And the undersigned will demonstrate from official facts that *through legislation your effective means have been improved by several MILLIONS OF DOLLARS*, whilst *direct taxes have been abated or abolished*—insomuch that your *government* and your *munificence* to an unparalleled extent have been entirely sustained by the mere *avails of your INVESTED CAPITAL*, or from contributions either *voluntary* or *insensible* to the *great* body of the people, with the sole exception of impositions upon violators of the law, and a small assessment for colonization as before adverted to.

In thus illustrating the meliorated condition of your finances (which has been effected by an augmentation of invested capital—a just assumption of the auction duties—equitable changes in the regulation of Lotteries and Inspections—whilst the principal expenditures have been either essentially reduced, or converted into sources of public profit) the undersigned will assume a capital which might be obtained from the actual avails of those improvements in the money market, rating the interest at four per centum, and taking the last year as the average—to wit.

Sources of Revenue.	Improvements.	Capital
Invested Capital	13,065,46	894,136,50
Licenses	40,314,08	1,257,914,59
Auction Duties	35,613,46	843,061,50
Warehouses and Wharves—say	12,000,00	300,000,00
Totals	110,012,99	2,750,312,00

From which receives an *annual gain of more than one hundred and ten thousand dollars* FROM THE LEGISLATION OF [illegible] PRECEDING YEARS, MORE THAN SUFFICIENT TO DEFRAY THE PROPER CHARGES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, including the Executive and civil officers, the Judiciary, Legislature, and militia which amount to only $101,072 07 what [illegible] for your bounty and munificence are 135,041 16

Making a total of expenditure for 1834 amounting to 249,116 29 exclusive of 14,795 60 for free schools. And from the application of that gain in capital in cash, according to the par cent price of money in Europe, might be obtained of more than TWO MILLION SEVEN HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, as herein [illegible]. And in [illegible] in the management of the Penitentiary, which (instead of being *an annual charge of some ten or twenty thousand upon your treasury*,) have *sustained the entire expense of the establishment—paid the whole interest*, and the successive [illegible]

ments of the debts contracted for the erection of its Edifices, and *amassed a stock of implements and materials of* large amount, which, together with *other buildings and monuments* highly honorable and creditable to the State, may be fairly estimated at an augmentation of not less than FIVE MILLIONS of public property, over and above your invested and productive capital as before exhibited.

The undersigned would not be understood as pretending to assume to himself, the exclusive origination and achievement of these amendments in your revenue, and augmentations of your public property and productive capital,—he merely claims to have aided in their consummation according to his ability, and to have done his duty as a servant of the State with all his zeal and diligence.

From the progressive increment of the sinking, or what perhaps might more properly be denominated the redemption fund, (being nearly in the ratio of ten for one in as many years) a certain assurance is presented of the eventual extinguishment of the several debts to which [illegible] [illegible] and, without regarding the ex[illegible] of receipts from the *invested capital* beyond the payments for [illegible] [illegible] thousand dollars a year, we may calculate with confidence upon an accretion of means, immediately after the commencing, to cover the liberal appropriations of the legislature, although largely increased by recent creations of offices, and to accelerate an accumulation to meet the claims of creditors even before those periods of maturity [illegible] among other improvements [illegible] productive, the rail road between Baltimore and Washington will have been completed, from which the State will receive *ONE FIFTH OF THE GROSS INCOME* [illegible] *her quota of dividends*.

[illegible]

Your obedient and faithful servant,

[illegible]

July [illegible] 1834.

[illegible]

[illegible]

national currency in convenient denominations from 10 to 1,000 dollars, to be apportioned among the States in the ratio of their *electoral votes*, not exceeding one hundred thousand dollars for each Senator and Representative in Congress.

3. Each of the States assenting to the system to receive its contingent of the currency upon the payment of *one per centum* on the amount required, and contracting to pay to the treasury annually thereafter, and providing [illegible] in the legal coin of the United States, as a *basis of its operations*.

4. The [illegible] States to appoint one [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

ILLUSTRATION.

States.	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Hampshire,	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rhode Island,	[illegible]	[illegible]
Connecticut,	[illegible]	[illegible]
Vermont,	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York,	4,100,000	[illegible]
New Jersey,	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pennsylvania,	[illegible]	[illegible]
Delaware,	[illegible]	[illegible]
Maryland,	[illegible]	[illegible]
Virginia,	[illegible]	[illegible]
North Carolina,	[illegible]	[illegible]
South Carolina,	[illegible]	[illegible]
Georgia,	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kentucky,	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tennessee,	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ohio,	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisiana,	[illegible]	[illegible]
Indiana,	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mississippi,	[illegible]	[illegible]
Illinois,	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alabama,	[illegible]	[illegible]
Missouri,	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

being the *minimum, if found insufficient* the States would necessarily increase it to sustain their respective institutions.

4. The smallest State would be entitled to a representative, and the largest to four, subject to the restrictions of the bill—and although the body might appear too numerous, yet that objection would disappear, when it should be considered that a large portion of its members would be employed in visiting and inspecting the institutions, whilst others would be engaged in considering the subject referred to them by either branch of Congress, besides the ordinary business of the board.

5. The custody of the Federal treasures could not certainly be more safely placed than under the *guarantee of the States in their appropriate institutions*, and the benefits to arise from the deposites could not be more justly disposed of than by *such distribution to the whole people*. The transmissions and disbursements could be surely effected, under the direction of the Board of Currency, by *the public institutions of the States*, as well as by *a private corporation and its branches*. The practicability of the operation is proved in advance by *the ease and safety of our revenue system in connection with the frequent embarrassments of the several such corporations*.

6. The national currency would be receivable in all the States as are the notes of the present incorporated Bank of the United States.

7. The mode of exercising a visitorial and supervisory control over the institutions of the States and all their departments by a deputation of the board is eminently calculated to insure a compliance with the required conditions—uniformity of proceeding, and the most beneficial action, as fully and distinctly detailed in the bill.

Besides their responsibility for the custody, transmission and disbursement of the public moneys, the States are required to be answerable in their sovereign character for the currency, and for its redemption on demand in silver or gold, under conventional arrangements and sufficient guarantees.

9. The expense of the board would be in truth but a *small advance* for a GREAT BENEFIT, and might justly be regarded in the light of *seed sown* for a RICH HARVEST. The Commissioners would properly appoint their necessary officers, and take sufficient security for their good conduct.

10. The Secretary would receive the contributions, and, after defraying the expenses under the direction of the board, would account to Congress for any surplus, which would be considered in the graduation of the necessary per centage.

(Concluded on fourth page.)

Land for Sale.

THAT VALUABLE ESTATE CALLED

PITT'S NECK,

HERETOFORE, advertised, is still for sale, and if not sold, or rather say given away, before August Court, it will then be exposed at public sale in front of Accomac Court House, on MONDAY the 25th AUGUST, A. M. The premises will be shown to any gentleman wishing to purchase, or view said land, (and they can judge for themselves) any time prior to the day of sale. This estate is not exceeded in point of profit on this Shore, and in the present state of cultivation, free from the [illegible] of the clear income it makes [illegible] and the reason for it is [illegible] to make my Western land [illegible] without my residing thereon. [illegible] the one or the other. The terms will be made known on the day of sale, and shall be accommodating to the purchaser.

H. H. HALL.

August [illegible] 1834.

Wool Carding.

THE subscriber informs the public that his [illegible] CARDING MACHINE [illegible] on the newest and most approved plan, are in operation and ready to receive

Wool at his Mills,

[illegible] about a half mile from Salisbury, and [illegible] mile from the Upper Ferry on Wicomico River, [illegible] same place where he had [illegible] house burned down in August [illegible] by Mr. Ellingsworth, the former [illegible] Those who prefer it can leave their Wool at the Store of Messrs. J. Humphreys and Co., Salisbury and the Rolls will be returned as usual on every Saturday. To insure good work, Wool should be well [illegible] before it is brought to the Machine.

CALEB ROSS.

August [illegible] 1834.

Farms for Rent

At Public Vendue.

THE subscriber will offer for rent at public vendue at White-Haven, on SATURDAY the 30th inst. at the hour of 2 o'clock P. M. the FARM formerly belonging to Mrs. Walter, and now occupied by [illegible], Esq. Also, the adjoining FARM, at present occupied by Mr. W. B. [illegible] The terms will be *Cash.*

MARCELLUS JONES,
For William Fooks.

August [illegible]

NOTICE.

I hereby forewarn all persons from crediting my wife, *Caroline Herbert*, on my account, as I shall pay no debts of her contracting after the present date.

RICHARD HERBERT,

Deal's Island July 15th, 1834.

11. The board being entirely a public department, its proceedings would be open to Congress, and subject to any alteration or modification which experience might suggest.

12. Over and above the duties of the board; in the character of a Financial Congress, it would be peculiarly adapted to investigate the great interests of Agriculture, Manufactures and Commerce, in their various relations as connected with the main object of their Constitution, and to report thereon from time to time as might be required by either branch of the National Legislature.

From responses to his Circular, and consultations with the first statesmen of your General Government, the practicability of the proposed system, and its intrinsic justice were admitted, but its immediate adoption was precluded by considerations of policy or uncontrollable circumstances—hence the undersigned has been induced to mature his plan as here presented with a view to the action of the next or succeeding Congress.

A bill to create a National Currency, and to provide for the custody, transmission, and disbursement of the moneys of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whenever any five of the several States, by legislative enactment, shall have assented to the provisions hereinafter contained, and certified their assumption of the obligations therein enjoined upon them to the President of the United States, it shall be the duty of the President to nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint five persons to act as commissioners in conjunction with other commissioners to be appointed by the States, as hereinafter provided, to constitute a Board of Currency, to sit at the seat of the General Government, and to serve for five years; the first of the first named of the said persons to be vacated at the expiration of the first year, of the second, at the expiration of the second year; of the third, at the expiration of the third year; of the fourth, at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the fifth at the expiration of the fifth year, so that one of the said commissioners shall [illegible] every year: *Provided*, That any of the said persons may be reappointed, and [illegible] for five years as aforesaid; and if vacancies happen by resignation or otherwise, or if the assent of any five of the several States shall be [illegible] of the Senate, the President shall have power to fill up the vacancies by granting commissions to expire at the end of the next session, and the said persons shall be severally subject to removal by the board, and be removed by the President for misconduct or neglect of duty, on the concurrent vote of both Houses of Congress, and not otherwise.

§ 2. That each of the States having assented and certified as aforesaid, shall be entitled to appoint one person as commissioner to the Board of Currency, and one in addition for every ten of its electoral votes over three, declaring the number which may have been appointed from each State on behalf of the United States to serve for five years as aforesaid; so that of the first named of the said persons, as they shall have been received from the States, to be vacated at the end of the first year, of the second at the end of the second year, and so in succession, that the board may be divided, severally as may be, into five classes, so that one fifth shall be appointed every year; and the said persons shall be subject to removal as aforesaid, and removed by the States, respectively, for misconduct or neglect of duty as aforesaid.

§ 3. That the said commissioners shall have power to elect a president for one year, and annually thereafter [illegible], and remove their secretary and other necessary officers, or recruits, and to take security for their good conduct and the due discharge of their proper duties and obligations.

§ 4. That each of the commissioners, and their president, secretary, and other officers and servants before entering upon the exercise of their respective functions, shall severally take an oath before some person competent to administer the same, for the honest and punctual discharge of their several and respective duties, under the provisions of this act.

§ 5. That it shall be the duty of the said commissioners to devise and prepare a national currency, to be printed on both sides, in convenient denominations for interchanges or remittances, not less than ten dollars, nor exceeding, in the whole, twenty eight millions and eight hundred thousand dollars, and to register and distribute the same upon application as hereinafter provided, to the several States, in the ratio of one hundred thousand dollars for each and every vote to which the States so applying, respectively, may be entitled in the election of President and Vice President of the United States, to be disposed of by the said States under such regulations as they may enact, not inconsistent with this act, nor the rules and ordinances of the Board of Currency to be constituted in virtue hereof.

§ 6. That the said currency shall be redeemed, upon demand, at such places, respectively, as may be expressed on the face thereof.

§ 7. That the said currency shall be signed, in behalf of the United States, by the president and secretary of the Board of Commissioners, to be appointed in virtue of this act, and countersigned by two of the principal officers of the financial institutions of the several States, respectively, to which the same shall be distributed and made redeemable.

§ 8. That the currency shall be transferable by delivery and endorsement of the Treasurer, or principal Treasury officer of the State to which the same shall be apportioned and made receivable from any person who may be entitled to pay the taxes and the said currency, wherever made redeemable, shall be every where receivable in all payments to the United States.

§ 9. That if any person shall falsely make, forge, or counterfeit, or cause or procure to be falsely made, forged or counterfeited, or willingly aid or assist in falsely making, forging, or counterfeiting any note, writing or engraving, in imitation, or purporting to be a part of the currency to be created in the virtue of this act, or shall falsely utter, or cause or procure to be falsely altered or willingly aid or assist in falsely altering, any part of the said currency, or shall pass, utter, or publish, or attempt to pass, utter, or publish, as true, any false, forged, or counterfeit note, purporting to be a part thereof, knowing the same to be falsely forged or counterfeited or shall pass, utter, or publish, or attempt to pass, utter, or publish, as true, any falsely altered note or currency as aforesaid, knowing the same to be falsely altered, every such person shall be deemed and adjudged guilty of felony; and, being convicted by due course of law, shall be sentenced to imprisonment, and kept at hard labor for a period of not less than three nor more than ten years, and be fined not exceeding five thousand dollars.

§ 10. That twenty thousand dollars, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated for defraying the expenses of preparing, engraving, printing, signing, and otherwise incident to the creation of the currency authorized by this act.

§ 11. That each of the States, having assented and certified as aforesaid, shall be entitled to receive a portion of the currency hereby intended to be created, not exceeding the limitation prescribed herein, upon the requisition of its Executive, and the payment of one per centum on the amount required, with a contract duly executed by the Treasurer or principal Treasury officer of the said State, to pay in like manner, annually thereafter, unless the same shall be required by Congress, and then to pay the percentage so long required, and to provide a specie capital of not less than a fourth of the said portion of currency in the coin of the United States, or such foreign coins as may be authorized by law, as a basis of its operations and a security for the public moneys which may be committed the institutions of the said States respectively.

§ 12. That the currency to be created in virtue of this act, [illegible] at each and every of the institutions of the several States in contemplation of this act, and of all their branches [illegible], without regard to the proper place of its creation or redemption, for which purpose it shall be the duty of the said States to make provision accordingly.

§ 13. That the fiscal institutions of the said States to be established with a view to the purposes of this act, shall have the [illegible] to provide for the transmission and disbursement of the moneys of the U. States, and for exchanges [illegible] States, under such regulations as the Congress may prescribe, and the said States [illegible] United States for [illegible] which shall be [illegible] their fiscal [illegible] payments to the said States, and [illegible] at their respective institutions, [illegible] in case the [illegible] as aforesaid, shall be [illegible] at any of the said institutions, the [illegible] to be entitled to recover [illegible] from such institution, in any court having jurisdiction thereof, with interest thereon, at the rate of [illegible] per centum per annum, from the date [illegible] and in case [illegible] having the right to sue [illegible] recover, in due course of law, the amount [illegible] [illegible] part of the [illegible] at the per centum [illegible] on which the [illegible] be transferable to the same [illegible] as the [illegible] the [illegible] effected [illegible] by law [illegible] of the United States [illegible] of the [illegible] at any time after two years from the passing thereof.

§ 14. For each of the institutions of the several States as aforesaid, to [illegible] to be employed as depositories of the public moneys, shall agree to receive [illegible] the following conditions, viz: *First.* To pass, as specie, all sums of [illegible] to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, and to pay all checks, warrants, or drafts, drawn on such deposites, in specie or its equivalent, thereon. *Secondly.* To give, whenever required by the Secretary of the Treasury, the necessary facilities for transferring the public moneys from place to place, within the United States and Territories thereof, and for distributing the same in payment to the public creditors without charging any commission or claiming any allowance on account of difference of exchange or otherwise. *Thirdly.* To furnish to the Secretary of the Treasury, from time to time, as often as he may require, not exceeding once a week, statements [illegible] amount of capital paid in, and of the [illegible] due to the same, of the moneys deposited therein, of the notes in circulation, and of the specie on hand, with such other information or details as may be required by the said Secretary, and shall also furnish to the Treasurer of the United States a weekly statement of his account upon the books of the institution.

§ 15. [illegible] any of the said institutions [illegible] as a depository of the public moneys, under the provisions of this act, shall fail to comply with any of the duties required of them, or assumed by the State in which the same shall be operating, or [illegible] of the said institutions, or from [illegible] the public moneys, the board shall forthwith report the facts to the Secretary of the Treasury, whose duty it shall be, with the approbation of Congress, if Congress be in session, or if Congress be not in session, to discontinue such institution, and in case of the discontinuance of any of the said institutions in the recess of Congress, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to report to Congress, at the commencement of the next session, the facts and reasons which induced such discontinuance.

§ 16. That the Board of Currency, by one or more of its commissioners, shall have and exercise a visitorial and supervisory control over the institutions of the several States, in the contemplation of this act, and all their branches and transactions; and it shall be the duty of the said board, by deputation as aforesaid, to visit each and every of the said institutions once in every six months at least, and thoroughly to inspect the affairs of said institutions, to examine all the books, papers, notes, bonds, and other evidences of debt of the said institutions; to compare their funds and property, with the statements to be made by them according to the provisions of this act, and generally to make such inquiries and examinations as may be necessary to ascertain the actual condition of said institutions, and their ability to fulfil all the engagements made by them.

§ 17. That the said commissioners, or either of them, shall have power to examine upon oath, all the officers, servants, or agents of said institutions, or any of them or any other person, in relation to the affairs and condition of said institutions; which oath the said commissioners, or either of them, are personally authorized to administer.

§ 18. That, in case the said commissioners shall ascertain, from such inspection and examination, or in any other manner, that any of said institutions have violated the provisions of this act, the said commissioners shall immediately report the facts, as ascertained from such inspection and examination, or otherwise, to the Secretary, who shall proceed forthwith, as shall seem expedient, to protect the public from loss or damage, according to the provisions of this act, or the existing laws of the United States.

§ 19. That it shall be the duty of the said commissioners, in the month of December of every year, to report to Congress the manner in which they shall have discharged the duties imposed on them by this act, and to accompany their report, so to be made by them by such other statements and statistics as they may deem to be useful to the public interest.

§ 20. That the said commissioners shall not disclose the names of the debtors of any of the said institutions which may be examined by them, nor any information obtained in the course of such examination, unless required in a court of justice, or in some proceeding authorized by this act.

§ 21. That every officer, agent, or clerk of the said institutions, who shall make false statements or false entries in the books of such institutions, or exhibit the false papers with intent to deceive the said commissioners as to the condition of such institution, shall be deemed and adjudged to be guilty of felony, and upon conviction thereof, in due course of law, shall be sentenced to imprisonment and kept at hard labor for a term not less than three, nor more than ten years.

§ 22. That it shall be the duty of the Board of Currency to devise ordinances and all necessary rules and ordinances for the [illegible] transaction and good government of their operations, and to secure the observance of this act and all its provisions by the several States thereunto assenting, and for the faithful performance of their several duties and obligations, and to require such statements, from time to time, as may be deemed essential to the due protection of the public interest, for which purpose the said commissioners shall have power and full authority, by and in virtue of this act.

§ 23. That the Secretary shall receive the percentage to be paid by the States, as h[illegible] allowed [illegible] the direction of the board, and account to Congress for any balance which may remain.

§ 24. That each of the members of the Board of Currency shall be entitled to receive [illegible] dollars per diem for the time necessarily employed therein, and [illegible] dollars for every twenty miles of necessary travelling on the business of the board.

§ 25. That the District of Columbia, and each of the Territories of the United States, shall be entitled to a contingent of the currency to be created by this act under such conditions and limitations as may be enacted for such purpose; and whenever any of the said Territories shall be admitted into the Union, the same shall be entitled, as a State, to all the benefits and immunities of this act, and the amount of the currency shall be commensurately increased for that purpose.

§ 26. That it shall be the duty of the Board of Currency to keep fair records of all their proceedings, and the same shall be open to the inspection of either House of Congress, or any committee thereof, and the right to modify or repeal this act, or any of its provisions shall be reserved, subject to the just fulfilment of any unsatisfied engagements.

§ 27. That it shall be the duty of the board to consider all subjects connected with the currency in relation to the interests of agriculture, manufactures, or commerce, which may be charged upon *them* by either House of Congress, and report thereon from time to time.

§ 28. That a majority of all the commissioners shall be necessary to constitute a quorum for transacting the general business of the board, but any six of the members, with their president, may transact the ordinary business, in conformity to the rules and ordinances.

§ 29. That in case of sickness or necessary absence of the president, he shall designate a member of the board to act as president pro tempore, for ordinary business; and in default of such designation, the board, any seven members being present, may elect a president pro tem ore.

From the foregoing it will be seen that *a combination of institutions belonging to the States exclusively, or such as they will become responsible for,* is contemplated. And it is not to be supposed that such responsibility would be assumed without *an entire, or principal, interest in the capital, and an actual control in the management.*

This highly beneficial principle has been adopted and approved in several of the Southern States, and with the progressive developments of its benefits, and its consistency with the genius of our republic, the more is it gaining upon the public favor—its most potent enemy is in that OBTRUSIVE ORDER which has grown out of an excess of grants and privileges to corporations, and which seems to ASPIRE TO SUPREMACY IN THE GOVERNMENT. But if the regulation of the currency is to be regarded as A PUBLIC RIGHT—if the good of the WHOLE is to be preferred to the SPECIAL INTERESTS of a FAVORED FEW, and if there be enough of intelligence among the people to understand the proposition, and to appreciate its merits, we may well anticipate the eventual establishment of a National Currency under the agency of a connected system of institutions belonging solely to the States.

The doctrine of the great father of democracy, is peculiarly apposite and interesting at the present time, as it presents a practicable alternative, or *succedaneum*, to the existing MONEYED MONOPOLY, through the medium of a NATIONAL CURRENCY, which, "by its *solidity*, UNIVERSALITY OF CIRCULATION, and RECEIVABILITY IN ALL PAYMENTS TO THE UNITED STATES, would make its way and supplant the paper of private banks, or corporations of individuals"—these are the views of JEFFERSON—and although the Congress may not be authorized to establish a paper currency as an absolute tender in private contracts, yet the influence they may exercise in securing its soundness, through the collections of the revenue, has been admitted by the purest patriots and most enlightened statesmen of this republic.

In the early annals of the Constitution, the power was affirmed by General Hamilton, in his public character, "to designate, or appoint, the money or thing in which the taxes are to be paid," as being "not only a proper but a necessary exercise of the power of collecting them. Accordingly, Congress in the law concerning the collection of the duties, imposts and tonnage, have provided that they shall be payable in silver or gold—but, while it was an indispensable part of the work to say in what they should be paid, the choice of the specific thing was a mere matter of discretion. The payment might have been required in the commodities themselves—taxes, in kind, are not without precedent even in the United States, or it might have been in the paper money of the several States, or in the bills of the Bank of North America, New York, or Massachusetts, all, or either of them; or it might have been in BILLS ISSUED UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF THE UNITED STATES. No part of this, it is presumed can be disputed. The appointment of the money or thing, in which the taxes are to be paid, is an incident to the power of collection; and among the expedients which may be adopted is that of bills issued under the authority of the United States"—these are the views of HAMILTON—and this contemporaneous commentary has received the sanction of succeeding sages in every department of the Government, in the practical employment of TREASURY NOTES as a medium of EXCHANGE AND CIRCULATION.

It therefore appears that a paper currency is not inhibited by the Constitution, and that such a currency may be created by the Congress and fairly distributed among the States, under proper guards and regulations to insure its credit and convertibility into gold or silver, and to promote incalculably the general welfare, is equally practicable, and clearly consistent with the genius and spirit of our institutions, as the productive principles of a high and valuable prerogative would be diffused by its operations to the whole people, and not confined to the special profit of a favored few, or privileged order. The plan, indeed, is esteemed sufficient for all the benefits in contemplation, without the evils incident to a soulless COMBINATION OF CORPORATORS—it is, as well, in virtual accord with the expressed opinions of the Chief Magistrate of this Union, and in extension of his design for the future custody and disbursement of the public moneys, as it proposes, to substitute a national bank of EXCHANGE AND DEPOSITE, without the privileges of issuing notes, or loaning moneys, as regards the General Government, in connection with a system of institutions for the receipt and distribution of the Federal Revenues, under the strongest assurances, commensurate, in fact, with the WEALTH AND CREDIT OF THE SEVERAL STATES—to each and every of the said States it would impart a rich resource in public income, and diffuse the means of accommodation to prop[e] industry and enterprize, and of promoting improvements throughout the country, and the consequent amelioration of every class and interest of society.—And, while such a system would tend to enlarge the specie basis, and adapt it to the common uses and demands of labor, the NATIONAL CURRENCY would supply the facilities of interchanges in large transactions on terms convenient and economical.

In reference to the pending question the great object of desire is A MEDIUM OF UNIFORM AND GENERAL VALUE THROUGHOUT THE UNION—to accomplish this it is here proposed that the currency shall be CREATED BY THE UNITED STATES UPON THE FAITH OF THE WHOLE NATION—GUARANTEED BY THE SEVERAL STATES—RECEIVABLE EVERY WHERE IN ALL PUBLIC PAYMENTS, and CONVERTIBLE INTO SILVER OR GOLD on presentation at each and every of the institutions of the States. If a better measure can be devised it remains to be demonstrated.

With high respect,

Your obedient and faithful serv't,

Littleton D. Teackle.

Somerset County, Md.
August 1, 1834.

State of Maryland, sc.

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT,

August 5, 1834.

ON application of George W. Hitch, administrator of Robert Hitch, late of Somerset County, deceased, it is ordered by the Court that the said administrator give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three weeks, in a paper printed in Princess Anne.

True copy Test.

JAMES POLK, Reg. W. S. C.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Somerset County, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said County in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Robert Hitch, late of said county deceased all persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 20th day of February, 1835 they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this [illegible] day of August, A. D. 1834

GEORGE W. HITCH, Adm'r of Robert Hitch, dec'd

August 12 1834.

State of Maryland, sc.

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT,

August 5, 1834

ON application of George L. H. Woolford, administrator of Stephen Hopkins late of Somerset County, deceased it is ordered by the Court that the said Administrator give the notice required by law for the creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three weeks, in a paper printed in Princess Anne.

True copy, Test.

JAMES POLK, Reg. W. S. C.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Somerset County, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said County in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Stephen Hopkins late of said County, deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 20th day of February, 1835, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this 5th day of August, A. D. 1834.

GEO L. H. WOOLFORD, Adm'r. of Stephen Hopkins, dec'd.

August 12, 1834.

Insolvent Notice.

THE creditors of WILLIAM REDDISH are hereby notified that he has applied for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of Maryland, and that the first Tuesday in the next November Term of Somerset County Court, is the day appointed for his appearance before the Judges of said Court, to answer such interrogatories as may then and there be propounded to him relative to his said application.

July 22, 1834

Insolvent Notice.

THE creditors of WILLIAM J. BENSON are hereby notified that he has applied for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of Maryland, and that the first Tuesday in the next November Term of Somerset County Court is the day appointed for his appearance before the Judges of the said Court, to answer such interrogatories as may then and there be propounded to him relative to his said application.

July 22, 1834.

Insolvent Notice.

THE creditors of LEWIS SMITH are hereby notified that he has applied for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of Maryland, and that the first Tuesday in the next November Term of Somerset County Court, is the day appointed for his appearance before the Judges of the said Court, to answer such interrogatories as may then and there be propounded to him relative to his said application.

July 22, 1834.

Insolvent Notice.

THE creditors of JESSE K. HOPKINS are hereby notified that he has applied for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of Maryland and that the first Tuesday in the next November Term of Somerset County Court, is the day appointed for his appearance before the Judges of the said Court, to answer such interrogatories as may then and there be propounded to him relative to his said application.

July 22, 1834.

Insolvent Notice.

THE creditors of THOMAS F. DISHAROON are hereby notified that he has applied for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of Maryland, and the first Tuesday in the next November Term of Somerset County Court, is the day appointed for his appearance before the Judges of the said Court, to answer such interrogatories as may then and there be propounded to him relative to his said application.

July 29, 1834.

THE VILLAGE HERALD.

BY JOHN S. ZIEBER, PRINCESS-ANNE, SOMERSET COUNTY, MARYLAND.

VOL. VIII. **TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 16, 1834.** **NO. 25.**

VILLAGE HERALD.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Three Dollars a year, to be satisfied by $2 00 *if paid in advance;* or $2 50 if paid within six months.

☞Subscriptions paid within 30 days after delivering the first number, (of the year subscribed for,) will be considered *in advance.*

No subscription will be taken for less *than one year.*

No paper will be discontinued (unless at the editor's discretion,) until all arrearages are paid off; and a failure to notify a discontinuance, previous to the expiration of the term subscribed for, will be invariably considered as a new engagement.

☞Papers sent by mail will be subject to postage, to be paid by the subscribers.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, will be inserted three times for $1, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion: those exceeding a square in the same proportion.

☞Persons advertising must limit the time of insertion, otherwise their advertisements will be continued and charged accordingly.

☞All communications addressed to the editor must come POST PAID.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

BANKS	pr. ct. dis.	BANKS	pr. ct. dis.
U. States Bank	par	*Wilmington and Brandywine*	par
Do. Branches	par	*Bank of Smyrna*	do
MASSACHUSETTS		MARYLAND	
Boston banks	1	*Bk of Salisbury*	*failed*
Other Mass. notes	2	*Bk of Maryland*	*failed*
RHODE ISLAND		*Frederick c'y bank*	2
Far. & Mechanic's	10	*Havre-de Grace*	*closed*
Other R. Island notes	2	*Farmers bank at Annapolis*	2
CONNECTICUT		*Branches at Frederick & Easton*	2
Middletown banks	2	*Susquehanna Bridge & Banking Co.*	*failed*
Phenix bank at Hartford	2	*Hagerstown*	2
Bridgeport bank	2	*Westminster*	2
Eagle bank of New Haven	*failed*	DISTRICT OF COL.	
Hartford bank	2	*Bk of Washington*	½
NEW YORK		*Bk of the Metrop.*	par
N. York city banks	par	*Patriotic bank*	*failed*
Albany	1	*Central bank*	par
Troy	1	*Bk of Columbia*	5
Newburg	1	*Union bk Georget'n*	5
Other N. York notes	1	*Farmers & Mechanics bank*	*failed*
NEW-JERSEY		*Bk of Alexandria*	do
Jersey city bank	*failed*	*Branch bank of U. S. at Washington*	par
Banks in Newark	2	*Bk of Potomac*	2
Bank of N. Brunswick	*failed*	*Franklin bk of Alexandria*	*fail'd*
Trenton Bank Co	par	*Mechanics bk of Alexandria*	*failed*
Farmers bank at Mount Holly	par	VIRGINIA	
Cumberland bk	do	*Richmond & bran's*	3
State bk Camden	do	*Bk of the Valley*	
At Elizabethtown	2	*Br at Leesburg*	3
At N. Brunswick	2	*Br at Charlestown*	3
At Trenton	*failed*	*Br at Romney*	3
At Morristown	2	*N. W. bank of Va at Wheeling*	3
Patterson bk	*closed*	N. CAROLINA	
Sussex bank	2	*State bk at Raleigh and branches*	4
PENNSYLVANIA		*Cape Fear*	4
Philadelphia banks	par	*Newbern*	4
Easton	par	S. CAROLINA	
Montgomery county	do	*State bank of South Carolina*	4
Chester "	do	*Union bank of do*	5
Delaware "	do	GEORGIA	
Lancaster bank	do	*State bank*	8
Farmers bk of Lan'r	do	*Planters*	8
Harrisburg	do	*Augusta*	8
Northumberland	do	*Darien*	8
Farmers bank of Bucks c'y	do	*Macon Bk Co*	no sale
York bank	par	*Columbus bank*	10
Chambersburg	2	KENTUCKY	
Farmers bank at Reading	par	*Bk of U. S. branch at Lex. & Louisville*	par
Carlisle bk	2	OHIO	
Gettysburg	2	*Banks generally*	unc
Bank of Pittsburg	3	LOUISIANA	
Greensburg	—	*Banks at N. Orleans*	
Brownsville	5		
DELAWARE			
Bank of Delaware	par		
Farmers bank and branches	1		

Cash in Market.

William Roach, Jr.

Wishes to purchase one or two hundred NEGROES,

Male and female, between the ages of 12 and 25 years, for which he will give higher prices than any purchaser who is now, or may hereafter come in market. — He may be found at his store in Little Annamessex, Somerset County.

May 28, 1833.

NOTICE.

30th, April 1834.

AT a meeting of the board of Trustees of Washington Academy, on this day the board selected Mr. William R. Warwick, steward, and fixed the board at $1.50 per week. They also passed an order allowing parents and guardians to board their sons and wards, at any place other than taverns. Per order,

WM. W. HANDY, Sec'y

May 13, 1834.

BLANK DEEDS,

AND

Blank Bills of Sale for Vessels,

FOR SALE

At the Village Herald Office.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers will sell, either for cash or good paper, the one half or the whole of the fast sailing SCHOONER, called the

GLEANER.

She is only one year old, newly painted, and in good order. Persons wishing to purchase will please call on ALGERNON DASHIELL, or

AIRES, BELL & MATTHEWS

Salisbury, July 29, 1834

Look at This!

I have been at considerable expense in giving notice to persons indebted to me to make payment and at the same time informed them of my situation as to money matters, but few persons have paid any attention to my notice. I now give notice, positively for the last time, that my Books, Notes and Judgments must be settled by the 10th of SEPTEMBER next. Persons indebted on said accounts who fail to make payment by the said 10th of September I shall execute forthwith.

ALEX. S. D. EVANS.

August 12, 1834

$50 Reward.

RUN AWAY from the subscriber on Thursday the 7th day of August a negro man named JOHN about 30 years of age, stout made, nearly 6 feet high, dark complexion, large cheek bones, and his nose at the end rather turns up, and when spoken to generally he knows. The above reward will be given if secured in Princess Anne Jail, in Somerset county, Md. or delivered to the subscriber.

STEPHEN WARD

August 19 1834

Wool Carding.

THE subscriber informs the public that he has two new CARDING MACHINES, made on the newest and most approved plan, now in operation and ready to receive

Wool at his Mills.

Four and a half miles from Salisbury, and one mile from the Upper Ferry on Wicomico River, at the same place where he had a set of Machines burned down in August last, attended by Mr. Ellingsworth the former Carder. Those who prefer it can leave their Wool at the Store of Messrs. J. Humphreys and Co., Salisbury and the Rolls will be returned as usual on every Saturday. To insure good work, Wool should be well prepared before it is brought to the Machines.

CALEB ROSS.

August 12, 1834

George M. Willing

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has opened his house

For the Accommodation of Travellers and others

That may call on him. His house is situated about the centre of the town, opposite the public offices and Court-House, convenient for business, where he will at all times be ready to accommodate persons that may favor him with a call. Every attention shall be paid to render comfortable his customers. His table will be furnished with the best the market can afford, and his stables supplied with attentive ostlers and good provender. No ardent spirit will be sold or kept about the house.

Boarders can be accommodated by the day, week, month, or year.

Princess-Anne, May 6, 1834.

BOOKS,

For Sale at the Office of the V. Herald.

A VARIETY OF

Theological, Historical and Miscellaneous Books—Also, an assortment of School and Blank Books—Primers and Toy Books. A Variety of Paper, Quills, Ink Powder, Inkstands, Lead Pencils, Slates, and Slate Pencils, Bonnet Boards, &c.

May 20, 1834.

Notice.

I hereby forwarn all persons from harboring or crediting my wife, *Mary Dashiell,* on my account, as I shall pay no debts of her contracting after the present date

ARTHUR DASHIELL.

August 12, 1834.

NOTICE.

CASH and fair prices will at all times be given for NEGROES of both sexes, by applying to

ALEXANDER S. JONES

N. B.—All communications attended to immediately

Jan. 21, 1834.

Insolvents' Papers,

For sale at this Office.

State of Maryland, sc.

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT,

August 12, 1834.

[SEAL] *ON application of William H. Wailes, Administrator of William Phillips, late of Somerset County, deceased, it is ordered by the Court that the said Administrator give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three weeks, in a paper printed in Princess Anne.*

True copy Test

JAMES POLK, Reg. W. S. C.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Somerset County, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said County, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of William Phillips, late of said county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 28th day of February, 1835, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 12th day of August, A. D. 1834

WM H WAILES, Adm'r of William Phillips, dec'd.

August 19 1834.

State of Maryland, sc.

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT.

August 5, 1834.

[SEAL] *ON application of George W. Hitch, Administrator of Robert Hitch, late of Somerset County, deceased it is ordered by the Court that the said Administrator give the notice required by law for the creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three weeks, in a paper printed in Princess Anne*

True copy. Test,

JAMES POLK, Reg. W. S. C.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Somerset County, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said County in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Robert Hitch, late of said County, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 28th day of February, 1835, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 5th day of August, A. D. 1834

GEORGE W. HITCH, Adm'r, of Robert Hitch, dec'd

August 12, 1834

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber will offer at public sale, on the the premises, in Hungary Neck, on WEDNESDAY the 15th of OCTOBER next, a part of a tract of land known by the name of *Hazard,* formerly the property of Benjamin Horner, Sen. and situated on Wicomico River. This is a desirable place for a boatman, and likewise an excellent place for planting oysters. The sale will take place at 1 o'clock P. M. when the terms will be made known.

PHILLIP COVINGTON, Sen.

Sept. 2, 1834

New Cabinet Shop.

Leolin Nicholson,

CABINET MAKER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Princess Anne and the public generally, that he has commenced the

Cabinet Making Business,

In all all its various branches, at this place under the hope, that by perseverance and industry, in connection with an experience in the above business for the last several years, to merit a share of public patronage. His Furniture will be made after the latest fashions and in the most durable manner; which he will sell as low as can be bought in Baltimore. His WORKSHOP is at the OLD WARE HOUSE, near the New Bridge.

☞Funerals punctually attended to at the shortest notice.

August 12, 1834.

BLANKS

OF THE FOLLOWING KINDS

For Sale at the Office of the Village Herald.

Fi. fa. before Sup'rs,	*Appeal Bonds,*
Do do. after do.	*Constables' Advertisements,*
Ca. Sa.'s before do.	
Do. do. after do.	*Bills of Sale,*
Warrants,	*Venditioni's*
State Warrants,	*Narrations, &c.*

ECONOMY IS WEALTH!

OLD MADE NEW!

Hamilton E. Waters,

(Successor of B. Solomon,)

Clothes Dresser and Renovater,

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to inform the citizens of Princess-Anne and its vicinity, that he has opened an Establishment in this place, at Messrs Hayland & Adams', where he will attend to the Cleaning of Gentlemen's COATS, PANTALOONS, and VESTS, of every description, on an entirely new plan from that pursued by dyers. By comparing the articles cleaned by him, they are pronounced by competent judges equal to new, and which has been noticed by the public. Spots, grease, &c., taken from the cloth, and apparel put in complete form. When requested, he applies a stiffening, and restores the color to faded seams. He can restore a garment to its original beauty, without any injury to the fabric. The steaming process not made use of.

To the Ladies.

Ladies' Habits and Boat Cloaks, spotted or faded of their pristine beauty, restored to their original colors, with the greatest care.

N. B.—To persons disposed to patronise him in his business, he pledges himself, if any of his work is not done to their satisfaction, he will make no charge for his labor.

Gentlemen who may please to patronise him, can have their clothes returned in a short time.

August 26, 1834.

Real Estate for Sale.

BY virtue of a commission issued out of Somerset County Court, the subscribers, commissioners, will expose to public sale, on WEDNESDAY the 17th of next SEPTEMBER, at the hour of 11 o'clock A. M. on the premises, the

Real Estate

Of *Stephen Adams,* deceased, situate, lying and being in Somerset county.

The terms of sale will be as follows Fifty dollars of the purchase money arising from said sale to be paid in cash by the purchaser or purchasers, and the remainder thereof to be paid in two equal instalments, on a credit of twelve months and eighteen months, bearing interest from the day of sale—the purchaser or purchasers giving bond or bonds to the several representatives for their respective proportions of the net amount of sales of said lands, to be approved by the said commissioners.

JOHN H. COHOON,
ROBERT I. HENRY,
THOMAS ROBERTSON, Sen.
JOHN A. LANKFORD,
Commissioners

August 26, 1834.

Fishing Tackle,

Brush, Basket, and Wooden Ware Store,

REED Poles of all sizes, Rods of 2, 3, 4, and 5 joints, Hair, Silk, Sea Grass, Thread and Cotton Fishing Lines, with and without floats; Kirby Hooks, all sizes, Swivels, Cork and Quill Floats and snoods, Market and Clothes Baskets, Brushes of all kinds; Nest Boxes; Barrel and Half Barrel Covers; Painted Buckets, Hair and Wire Sifters; Candle Wick; Bellows, Tubs, Churns; Bowls; Covered Buckets, Cord and Twine of all sizes; Wash Boards, Butter Prints assorted; Spoons and Pudlers, Lemon Squeezers; Moddlers, and Spickets.

Wholesale and retail, on accommodating terms, by

JOSEPH DUKEHART & CO.

No. 104 Baltimore street

Basket Carriages and Baskets made and repaired.

Sept. 2, 1834.

COACH, GIG & HARNESS MAKING.

PURNELL B. CAREY, takes the method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he still continues the Coach, Gig and Harness Making, and has taken in partnership Mr. Geo. H. Schleigh from Baltimore, an experienced workman. The firm will be conducted hereafter under the title of

Carey & Schleigh,

At the old stand in Quantico, where they flatter themselves they can be enabled to execute work in the different branches with neatness and despatch, and of as good materials, and in as workmanlike manner, as in any shop on the peninsula. They solicit a share of public patronage.

The public's ob't. serv'ts

PURNELL B. CAREY
GEORGE H. SCHLEIGH,

July 15, 1834.

Constable's Sale.

BY virtue of four writs of Venditioni Exponas, issued by Isaac M. Adams, a Justice of the Peace in and for Somerset county, and to me directed, one at the suit of John S. Zieber, and two at the suit of Walls & Cannon, against Lazarus Maddux; also, one at the suit of Levin Wilson, administrator of William Cluff, against Lazarus Maddux and Edward Murray. Also, by virtue of five writs of Fieri Facias issued by Isaac M. Adams a Justice of the Peace, one at the suit of Burroughs & Davis, assignee of Hall & Dakes; one at the suit of Walls & Cannon for the use of Teagle Townsend, for the use of Peggy Riggin, one at the suit of Hall & Dakes, use of Teagle Townsend, use of Peggy Riggin, against Lazarus Maddux; one at the suit of Teagle Townsend, assignee of Walls & Hall, against Lazarus Maddux, Levin M. Toll and Benjamin Maddux, and one at the suit of Burroughs & Davis, assignee of Hall & Dakes, against Lazarus Maddux, Samuel Maddux and George P. Jones—I have seized and taken in execution as the property of said Lazarus Maddux, to wit: one black mare, one bay mare, one yoke of oxen and ox yoke and bows, one ox wain, 6 hogs, more or less, two head of cattle, the balance of time of servitude of a negro man named Dick, the balance of time of servitude of a negro woman named Nicy, the crop of Corn now growing on the land cultivated by the said Maddux, a part of a tract or parcel of land known by the name of Vineyard, and a part or parcel of land known by the name of Baltimore, both parcels together containing 120 acres, more or less, which I shall proceed to sell at public sale on SATURDAY the 20th of SEPTEMBER, at Burroughs & Davis' store, at Dublin, to the highest and best bidder, for cash, to satisfy the above mentioned writs and cost. Sale to commence at the hour of ten o'clock A. M.

WILLIAM COSTON, Cons

August 26, 1834.

Insolvent Notice.

THE creditors of THOMAS F. DISHAROON, are hereby notified that he has applied for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of Maryland, and the first Tuesday in the next November Term of Somerset County Court, is the day appointed for his appearance before the Judges of the said Court, to answer such interrogatories as may then and there be propounded to him relative to his said application.

July 29, 1834

Constable's Sale.

BY virtue of four writs of Fieri Facias, issued by John D. Brower, a Justice of the Peace for Somerset county, and to me directed, one at the suit of Wm. Roach & Son, use of Harriet Miles, use of Jacob Culling, one at the suit of Wm. Roach, Jr. use of Jacob Culling; one at the suit of Harriet Miles, use of Jacob Culling and one at the suit of Jacob Culling, against Travers Culling I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit: two Beds and Furniture, ten Chairs, two Chests, two Pine Tables, one Oven, one Spider, one Pot, one Looking Glass, one Loom, one Canoe, one Ox Cart, one Ox, one Ax, one Harrow, one Ox Chain, three Hogs, one Gun, one dozen Cups and Saucers, one dozen Plates, eight Tea Spoons, one Tea Pot, one Bowl, one House and Lot in Annamessex, and the crop of Corn now growing on the ground, which I shall proceed to sell, at public sale, on the premises, on WEDNESDAY the 24th day of SEPTEMBER next between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock, P. M., to the highest and best bidder, for cash, to satisfy the above mentioned writs.

HENRY S. HANDY, Const

Sept. 2, 1834

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of Somerset County Court, and to me directed, at the suit of Powell & Fetimas, against William Hollington and Charles C. Stanton I have heretofore seized and taken in execution the following lands and tenements, to wit: one half of a House and Lot in Sharptown; a tract of land called Robertsons Delight, containing 16 acres, more or less; one negro man named Aaron, one negro girl named Cherity, 2 Beds and Furniture, the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of William Hollington, all of which I shall sell at public sale, on THURSDAY the 25th day of SEPTEMBER instant, at the residence of William Hollington, in Sharptown, to the highest and best bidder for cash, to satisfy the above mentioned writ and costs, and county levy and officers' fees for 1834. Sale to commence at 2 o'clock, P. M.

S. G. HOLBROOK, Shff.

Sept. 2, 1834.

PRINTING.

THE PRINTING OF

BOOKS, PAMPHLETS,

Blanks, Cards, Labels,

HANDBILLS, &c.

Is thankfully received and neatly done, At the Herald Office.

PRO PATRIA LIBERTATIS.

THE VILLAGE HERALD.

Princess Anne, Md.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1834.

Nomination in Talbot county for members of the Legislature.—By the Jackson party, Philip Horney, Morris O. Colston, Philip F. Thomas, and Perry Robinson, they were nominated on last Tuesday.—On the Tuesday preceding the Anti-Jackson party nominated, Samuel Hambleton, Jr., Solomon Mullikin, George Dudley and Joseph Bruff, as their candidates for the Legislature.

The Jackson party in Queen Ann's county have nominated Lemuel Roberts, John B. Thomas, Robert Larrimore, and Wm. S. Hambleton.

The President was to start for the seat of Government on Wednesday, and he is now probably on his return thither, his sojourn at the "Hermitage" being over.

The Hon. Dudley Selden has resigned his seat as a Representative in Congress from the City of New York.

We learn from the [illegible] [illegible] to the Franklin Bank of Cincinnati the Commercial Bank in that city has been selected a depository of the public moneys.

British West Indies.—[illegible] been received from Jamaica to the 15th August. More than [illegible] refused to work on the estates [illegible] Antigua and Montserrat are under martial law. Several negroes in St. Thomas had been tried and found [illegible] [illegible] have refused to work [illegible] they were free.

After our last week's paper was put to press, we received from [illegible] communication respecting the Turtle [illegible] therein gave some account [illegible] to be both entertaining and [illegible] we have much pleasure [illegible] readers, believing they will be [illegible] fied in the perusal.

ARRIVAL EXTRAORDINARY.

On Saturday morning the [illegible] the mouth of Wicomico River, [illegible] to the beach, not a poor Exile [illegible] but a lubberly John Bull or a [illegible]. This monster measured [illegible] feet from [illegible] to tail, 8 feet around his [illegible] *Brought*, weighs 1003 [illegible] discovered by a Mr. [illegible] moment that [illegible] Devil [illegible] of Whiskey [illegible] [illegible] Capt. John Thomas, being informed [illegible] so distinguished a stranger [illegible] finding, ready [illegible] a small boat, and proposed [illegible] ashore, to which he, being [illegible] and phrase of Wench Trollope [illegible] "Smasher," consented [illegible] ever and anon roaring and [illegible] hood in the style of a lord [illegible].

There are three kinds of Sea Turtle: 1 Chelonia Mydas, or Green Turtle, well known for its delicious flesh. 2. The Chelonia Imbricata, which furnishes the tortoise shell of commerce, but the flesh is not [illegible]. 3. The Coriaceous Turtle, which has the shell covered with a [illegible] very skin, and three prominent ridges on the back. This is occasionally seen on the coasts of [illegible] Cape Cod, and is sometimes enormous [illegible] placed in [illegible].

Of this last kind is the one taken by Capt. Thomas, is said to be

ICTHYLOGOS.

What [illegible] we will add [illegible] the following [illegible] Coriaceous or Leathery Turtle, extracted from the Plymouth (Mass.) Memorial.

LONGEVITY OF LAND TURTLES.

The land turtle, at least some of them are known to live to a great age. I found one in Middleborough 10 or 12 years ago marked E. C. 1775. No doubt the turtle was then 60 years of age. [illegible] been seen in years past, on the premises of Isaac Soule and Jacob Soule, late of Middleborough, generally near the division of their lands, marked J. W. 1743. The last time [illegible] was in 1823, 84 years after it was first marked. Alfred Fuller of Halifax, found one on the 21st of July last in said town [illegible] between Halifax and Plympton [illegible] 1744, just 90 years before [illegible]. It has been marked twice [illegible] T. 1801, and J. T. 1823. It is very probable that this [illegible] turtle is more than a hundred years old. The [illegible] figures of the first mark were coarsely cut out in imitation of ancient print. There were three men with Alfred Fuller when he found it, all of whom examined the marks and figures, and give the same account of it.

N. BOSWORTH.

Halifax, Aug. 5th, 1834.

To the Voters of Somerset County.

FELLOW CITIZENS:

I avail myself of this medium of communication to correct certain misrepresentations and calumnies, which have been most industriously circulated by insidious men, for the purpose of advancing their sinister views. It has been trumpeted through the county, that I proved recreant, last winter, in Annapolis, to the party which elected me. I pronounce the charge to be a malignant calumny, only worthy of the vile source from which it emanated. It has also been asserted that I did not co-operate with the Anti-Jackson party, in the election of the present Executive of the State. I voted for the present Executive of the State, with the single exception of Dr. Martin, of Worcester. I thought the election of John Dennis, Esq. of Somerset, as one of the Executive Council, would be more acceptable to my constituents, than the continuance of Dr. Martin. I preferred Mr. Dennis; my suggestions could not be hearkened to, and I refused to meet in secret conclave and caucus, for the purpose of advancing the views of a few political intriguers, and feeling conscious as not having done any thing to the injury of my constituents, I again ask the free and independent people of Somerset county for their votes; and should I be elected, I will certainly use every exertion on my part to promote the interest of the State, to the best of my skill and judgment. And, also, as there is to be a United States Senator appointed, I shall vote for an Anti-Jackson man for Senator, and also an Anti-Jackson Governor and Council.

And as I now have stated facts I [illegible] myself the public's

Obedient servant,

Lambert W. Hyland.

Princess Anne, Sept. 16, 1834.

Princess Anne, 15 Sept. 1834.

Mr. [illegible] [illegible] gentlemen [illegible] Worcester county, in the next House of Delegates of this State.—

ELISHA E. WHITELOCK.
SAMUEL R. SMITH.
DR. CHESED PURNELL.
[illegible] SELBY.

By giving their names as speedy an insertion [illegible] will oblige

Yours, &c. A SUBSCRIBER.

BATTLE WITH THE INDIANS.

The following highly interesting intelligence is furnished by the Arkansas Gazette of [illegible] the authentic particulars:

"*Desperate engagement between the U. States Dragoons and Pawnee Indians.* By a [illegible] from Washington county, we [illegible] the United States Dragoons [illegible] a short fight with the Pawnee Indians, in which the latter lost 80 killed [illegible] prisoners. Our information derived [illegible] from a young man who was [illegible] [illegible]

CHOLERA.

New York.—There were 17 deaths by [illegible] reported by the Board of Health [illegible] on Monday [illegible] September, [illegible] on Tuesday 19. The New York Star [illegible] We believe it may now be safely [illegible] the reports of the [illegible] rapidly on the [illegible] number of deaths and the [illegible] [illegible] a speedy extinction of [illegible] days. It has never [illegible] epidemic in the proper sense [illegible] confined only to a few [illegible] and houses where [illegible] predisposition either in the localities or victims of it existed. For example, several of one small [illegible] kept boarding house, near the wharf in Front street, and no where else through out the first ward, the southern extremity of the city, being constantly ventilated by sea breezes, and its vicinity to the Battery. So [illegible] in 1832. The cellars in Chapel and Anthony streets and in the Five Points, on the contrary have suffered. No interruption has at any time taken place to business. We hope the few who have been deterred from our city will now [illegible] their steps, for there [illegible] to be no danger.

In Montreal, Quebec, Toronto and Kingston, the cholera continues to abate, although but slowly in the latter place. Among the number of its victims in Kingston, are [illegible] and John Butterworth, Esquires. The disease has made great ravages among the Canadian Indians, and in the town of Wilmot, Gore District, Mr. Josiah Cushman, his wife, and three children, became victims to the disorder within the short space of two days.

New Bedford.—The Board of Health of New Bedford, under date of August 1834, issued a report stating that 5 cases of Cholera had occurred there, two of which had proved fatal,—one on the 29th, and the other on the 31st. The Board say:—

All these cases occurred in the house of James Dyre, (a colored man) in the south part of the town. This house contains 4 small rooms above ground, and 2 cellar rooms, all of them in the most filthy condition. Here he accommodated besides a family of several children, nineteen boarders, all of them Canallers. It appeared that they were poorly clothed and of dissolute habits. From these facts the conclusion is irresistable that the disease with which they have been attacked was strictly of local origin.

The village of Three Rivers has already lost this year *four* times the number it did in 1832.

Foreign News.

By the packet ship St. Andrew, Capt. Taubman, the editor of the New York Working Man's Advocate has received London papers to the evening of July 30th, and Liverpool to the 31st inclusive, from which the following paragraphs are extracted.

It was expected that Parliament would be prorogued on or before the 12th of August.

Earl Bathurst, formerly of the Colonial Department, died at his residence in London, July 27th.

The nett profits of the Liverpool and Manchester Rail Road for the six months ending 30th June, were £31,691. The Directors have ordered a dividend for that period, of £4 10s. per share.

The bill for the admission of Dissenters to the Universities, was passed in the House of Commons, July 29th, and sent to the Lords. On the same day the Irish Coercion Bill was ordered to a third reading.

The London Courier of the 29th says, "Lord Mulgrave is to succeed Lord Carlisle as Lord Privy Seal, having of course, a seat in the Cabinet." The same paper of the 29th says, "Lord Durham is again mentioned as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland."

Serious disturbances have taken place in Greece. In an attempt to put down the insurgent Mainotes, a large body of government troops were obliged to capitulate.

The Cholera was prevailing dreadfully at Madrid. No report had yet been published by the Board of Health, but the reports made up and presented to that body, give the following results: July 14th, 18 deaths; 15th, 38; 16th, 140; 17th, 250; 18th, 281; and the reports are incomplete. Of the subsequent dates to the 22d, when our advices terminate, the returns have not reached us. But we judge from the tone of the extracts, that the disease was somewhat abating.

Paris, July 27.—The fetes of the three days have commenced as heavily and without cordiality, as the most inveterate hater of the dynasty of 1830, and the government founded on the revolution, can desire.

The health of Marshal Gerard, who has lately been appointed Minister of War in the room of Marshal Soult, is not in a state which promises that a long ministerial career, his friends do not calculate upon his being able to undergo the fatigue more than for a few months at furthest; on his retirement it is supposed that an entire change will take place in the Ministry, which will in all probability be modified by the state of parties in the Chamber of Deputies.

London, July 29.—The only new report concerning France is a report, that the French fleet at Toulon which was ordered for sea on the 21st, has been countermanded. A rumour again is the probable course, the [illegible] the Government may be under of employing their forces at home. In fact, the French Journals, like some of our own, [illegible] contemplate the interference of France with the affairs of Spain, and the report goes, that should Rodil sustain a defeat, the French army will immediately enter Spain. We leave the probability of that to the judgment of our reader.

PARIS, July 26.—The Court of Peers yesterday ordered fifty of the persons in prison as suspected of having taken part in the plot of April to be set at liberty. If this continues as we wish, the comedy of the famous plot will have been performed behind the scenes.

The National Guard of Strasburg, which as the *Courier Francais* says, is known beyond the walls of that city, has been disbanded. This one of the last orders of Marshal Soult, and his successor, it appears, has not stayed its execution. Count Drouet D'Erlon is to be the Governor of Algiers, making it we presume, quite as much a military as a civil station.

The Indicateur of Bordeaux of the 24th inst. has the following:—"The Inquisition which had already been suppressed, *de facto*, in Spain, has been suppressed *de jure*, by a decree, dated 15th July."

Affairs at Madrid.—The riots at Madrid on the 17th and 18th had not been renewed. The number of Jesuits killed at the Convent of San Isidro, is stated at from 19 to 22. In the Franciscan Convent of San Tomas, a still greater number were killed. A number of the other Convents were afterwards visited, but the doors of all of them having been instantly thrown open, the mob contented themselves with plunder. The same was true of the great Convent in Calle de Ancha which was sacked on the 18th. The fury of the mob appears to have been directed solely against the monks.

THE "FAR WEST."

The New York Commercial contains another letter relative to the far West, from its valuable correspondent, Mr. Catlin:

MOUTH OF FALSE WASHITA,
Red River, 14th July, 1834.

Under the protection of the United States Dragoons, I arrived at this place three days since, on my way again in search of the "Far West." How far I may *this time* follow the flying phantom, is uncertain. I am already again in the land of the *Buffalo* and the *fleet bounding Antelope*.

We shall start from hence in a few days, and other epistles I may occasionally drop you from *terra incognita*, for such is the great expanse of country which we expect to range over; and names we are to give, and country to explore as far as we proceed. We are at this place, on the banks of the Red River, having Mexico under our eye on the opposite bank. Our encampment is on the point of land between the Red and False Washita Rivers, at their junction, and the country about us is a Panorama too beautiful to be painted by a pen; it is, like most of the country about us, composed of Prairie and timber, alternating in the most delightful shapes and proportions that the eye of a connoisseur could desire. The verdure is every where of the deepest green, and the plains about us are literally speckled with Buffalo. We are distant from Fort Gibson about 200 miles, which distance we accomplished in ten days.

A great part of the way the country is prairie, gracefully undulating, well watered, and continually beautified copses and patches of timber. On our way my attention was riveted to the tops of some of the prairie bluffs, whose summits, I approached with inexpressible delight. I rode to the top of one of these noble mounds in company with my friend Lieut. Wheelock, where we agreed that our horses instinctively *looked* and *admired*. They thought not of the rich herbage that was under their feet, but, with a deep drawn sigh, their necks were lofty curved, and their eyes widely stretched over the landscape that was beneath us. From this elevated spot the horizon was bounded all around us by mountain streaks of blue, softening into azure as they vanished, and the pictured vales that intermediate lay, were deepening into green as the eye was returning from its roamings. Beneath us, and winding through the waving landscape was seen with peculiar effect, the "bold dragoons," marching in beautiful order, forming a train of a mile in length. Baggage wagons and Indians (engagees) helped to lengthen the procession. From the point where we stood, the line was seen in miniature, and the undulating hills over which it was bending its way gave it the appearance of a huge snake actually [illegible] over a rich carpet of green.

This picturesque country of two hundred miles over which we have passed, belongs to the Creeks and Choctaws, and affords one of the richest and most desirable countries in the world for agricultural pursuits.

On the eighth day of our march we met for the first time, a herd of Buffalo, and being in advance of the command, in company with Gen. Leavenworth, Col. Dodge, and several other officers, we all had an opportunity of testing the metal of our horses, and *our own tact* at the wild and [illegible] death. The [illegible] came [illegible] and alike the old and young; a beautiful plain lay before us, and we all gave spur for the onset, Gen. Leavenworth and Col. Dodge with their pistols, gallantly and hand somely belabored a fat cow, and were in together at the death. I was not [illegible] for [illegible] I saw it to gallant over the plain alone, of the [illegible], younger and coy, led me a hard chase and for a long time disputed a near approach, when at length the *full speed* of my horse forced us to close company, and she desperately assaulted his shoulders with her horns. My gun was aimed, but missing its fire, the muzzle entangled in her mane and was instantly broken in two in my hands. My pistols were then brought to bear upon her, and though severely wounded, she succeeded in reaching the thicket, and left me without a deed of chivalry to [illegible] Since that day the Indian hunters in our charge have supplied us abundantly with buffalo meat, and report says that the country ahead of us will afford us continual sport and an abundant supply.

We are halting here for a few days to recruit horses and men, after which the line of march will be resumed, and if the Pawnees are as near to us as we have strong reasons to believe, from their recent trails and fires, it is probable that within a few days we shall thrash them or *get thrashed*, unless, through their sagacity and fear, they elude our search by flying before us to their hiding places.

The prevailing policy amongst the officers seems to be that of flogging them first, and then establishing a Treaty of Peace. If this plan were *morally right* I do not think they will want to meet us; but as *friends* I think we *may* bring them to a *talk*, if the proper means are adopted. We are here encamped on the ground on which Judge Martin and servants were butchered, and his son kidnapped by them but a few weeks since; and the moment they discover us in a large body, they will presume that we are relentlessly seeking for revenge, and they will probably be shy of our approach. We are over the Washita—the "Rubicon is passed." We are invaders of a sacred soil. We are carrying war to our front,—and shall soon see what we *shall see*.

Great praise is due to Gen. Leavenworth for his early and unremitted efforts to facilitate the movements of the Regiment of Dragoons by opening roads from Gibson to Towson to this place. We found encamped at this place two companies of Infantry from Fort Towson, who will follow in the rear of the Dragoons as far as necessary, transporting, with wagons, stores and supplies, and ready, at the same time, to co-operate with the Dragoons in case of necessity. General Leavenworth will advance with us from this spot, but how far he may proceed is uncertain. We know not exactly the route which we shall take—circumstances alone must decide that point. We shall probably reach a cantonment by Leavenworth in the fall, and one thing is *certain* (in the opinion of one who has already seen something of Indian life and country,) we shall meet many severe privations and reach that place a jaded set of fellows, and as ragged as Jack Falstaff's famous band.

You are no doubt inquiring, who are these Pawnees, Camanches, and Arapahoes, and why not tell us all about them? Their history, numbers and limits are still in obscurity; nothing definite is yet known of them, but I hope I shall soon be able to give the world a clue to them.

If my life and health are preserved, I anticipate many a pleasing scene for my pencil, as well as incidents worthy of reciting to you and the world, which I shall occasionally do as an opportunity may occur.

Adieu, yours, &c.
GEO. CATLIN.

Steam Boats in the West.—An official copy of steam boats on the Western waters on the 1st January 1834, gives the whole number 234, whose aggregate amount of tonnage is equal to 39,000 tons. They have cost $3,000,000—the total annual expense of running them is $1,500,000—66 boats went out of service during 1831—'32 and '33. Of those—15 were abandoned as unfit for service; 7 were lost by ice; 15 were burned; 24 were snagged, and 5 were destroyed by other boats. Thus 51 boats were lost by accidents.

The investments in these boats are now decidedly unprofitable—the business is over done—and though of incalculable advantage to the valley of the Mississippi, they are too often the ruin of their owners.—[*Moore's Price Current and R. R. Journal.*

Platina Currency.—The great quantity of platina, raised from the mines of the Ural mountains has induced the Russian Government to employ it in coining a currency, which the people are at full liberty to circulate or refuse, as they think proper. The coin issued under these circumstances is to be equivalent to three silver roubles, or about 9s. 6d.; and will be a little larger than the French one-franc piece, and approximating to the size of an English shilling. As this is but an experiment, the first issue will be but trifling in extent. Individual proprietors of mines are allowed to send their platina to be coined at the Government Mint, and will consequently assist in forwarding an experiment which, if it should succeed, may hereafter form an important branch of Russian revenue.

A Highland schoolmaster was lately expatiating on the superiority of the language of the Highlands over that of every other country, and, by a natural digression, came to remark on the glaring inaccuracies as he conceived them to be, of the English tongue. In order to prove his many and grievous charges against propriety, he took the word *hypocrite*, by way of illustration. "Here," said he, in the accent of Mull, "you call a *man* that is faithless to his religious profession a *Heepocreet*, and a *woman* of the same character you call a *Heepocreet* too; now," said the learned Donald, rearing back his head with an air of dignity that might have done for the great lexicographer himself, "if the man be a *Heepocreet*, both common sense and the gender of the nouns tell you that the woman ought to be called a *Sheepocreet*.

THE MARKETS.

BALTIMORE Sept. 9.

Flour Best white wheat family, 6 50 a 7,00, do do Superfine, 5 00 a 5,25; Super Howard street, 5 12 a 5 31; City Mills, [illegible] Susquehanna, 5,25 a [illegible] Wheat, white, 1 06, a 1 12; Red, 85 a 1 05. Corn, yellow, 65 a 66; White, 68 a 68. Rye, 62. Oats, 29 a 30. Beans, white field, [illegible] Peas, black eye, [illegible] Flaxseed, 1,00 a 1 25 Red clover, 4 50. Feathers 37. Wool, Prime and Saxony Fleeces, washed, 50 a 60; unwashed, 24 a 28. Full Merino, washed, 40 a 50; unwashed, 22 a 24. Three fourths Merino, washed, 35 a 42; unwashed, 22 a 24. One half do. washed, 30 a 35; unwashed, 21 a 22. Common and one fourth Merino, washed, 28 a 30, unwashed, 18 a 20. Pulled, washed, 28 a 31; unwashed 18 a 20.

A Camp Meeting will be held at *Curtis' Chapel* to commence on FRIDAY the 10th of OCTOBER next.

Sept. 16, 1834.

We are authorised to announce

Gen. Matthias Dashiell,

As a candidate to represent Somerset county in the next House of Delegates of Maryland.

Sept. 16, 1834.

We are authorized to announce

Col. Joseph S. Cottman,

As a candidate to represent Somerset county in the next General Assembly of Maryland.

Sept. 16, 1834.

We are authorized to announce

Isaac D. Jones, Esq.

As a candidate to represent Somerset county in the next General Assembly of Maryland.

Sept. 16, 1834.

Constable's Sale.

BY virtue of two writs of Fieri Facias, issued by Covington Cordray, a Justice of the Peace for Somerset county, and to me directed, one at the suit of Henry White, against Isaac S. Hopkins. Also, by virtue of one writ of Fieri Facias, issued by James Dixon, a Justice of the Peace, and to me directed, at the suit of Levin Wolford, against Isaac S. Hopkins, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit: one negro man by the name of Bristes; one [illegible]; one Cow; one Sow and Pigs; six head of Hogs; one Clock and Case; and one Walnut Table, as the property of said Hopkins, which I shall proceed to sell, at the premises of said Hopkins, on TUESDAY the 7th day of OCTOBER next, between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock, P. M., to the highest and best bidder for cash, to satisfy the above mentioned writs.

THOMAS ROBERTSON, Const.

Sept. 16, 1834.

From the Farmer and Gardener.

CALCAREOUS MANURE.

A gentleman from Kent county called at our office a few days ago, and gave us some account of his management on his farm, who, we think, has gone to work in the right way.

In the first place, he has made a purchase of a plantation on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, on navigable water, instead of going to the western country (perhaps a thousand miles from a market—this strikes us as a judicious step in the commencement, for we believe there is no part of the Union where lands are offered for sale more below their intrinsic value, taking all circumstances into consideration, than on the Eastern Shore of Maryland.

The plantation under consideration, contains large masses of oyster shells, lying on the banks of the rivers and creeks which, in all probability, once formed the beds of the several streams.

The owner of this plantation has made a kiln, and is burning his shells into lime which he sells to the farmers, delivered on the navigable streams to a certain distance at eight cents per bushel, or sells the lime at the kiln for five cents per bushel. He informed us, he has many thousand bushels bespoke, there is no doubt he will have shells enough in this way to pay all expenses of burning, and to return him the purchase money for his land, besides leaving a sufficient quantity to enrich his own land, provided a proper rotation of crops be instituted, for ages to come. When we consider the natural advantages of the location of this plantation, having such facility in approaching the three great markets of Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, and that the land is free of charge!—for nothing" we think it may be safely said, that lands cannot be purchased on better terms in the Union.

The attention of farmers has been but lately directed to this source of calcareous manure; though, it has been presented to their senses in more ways than one, for ages past.

These shells undergo a partial decomposition, and when placed in the soil are in the same proportion rendered useful as a manure, but when suffered to remain in large masses, they are in an equal ratio deleterious to animal life, and operate in rendering their vicinity unhealthy.

These beds of undecomposed shells have by some been called marl; but they have no other claim to this title, than as they have become decomposed and entered into a new combination with clay, sand or other substances. They are altogether distinct from that article, of which we have sometimes spoken as the marl of New Jersey, and require a different management, to reap the full benefit which they are capable of imparting to the land.

The oyster shell, when divested of its animal substance, is a pure carbonate of lime, containing 11½ parts of carbonic of acid, and 55 of calcareous earth, and in this state, they are as unchangeable, without the application of fire or some chemical test, as quartz or mica. Unless there exist in the earth, some acid for which lime has a stronger affinity, than it has for carbonic acid, the shells will remain unchanged, and will exert no other effect as a manure, than would be done by sand or broken bricks—without chemical action they would merely operate mechanically in separating the particles of too adhesive soil.

When calcined, they yield a quick lime perfectly free from any metallic or foreign substance, and being less perviable to water, they make a superior mortar for plastering walls, and are in high estimation for that purpose with the Dutch, who make their excellent cement with burnt shells.

Some have objected to burning the shells for manure, under the impression that they contained an animal matter, which would be destroyed by the action of fire; but we cannot conceive that they still contain any matter of that kind after lying for centuries exposed to the action of the atmosphere; and even in fresh shells, the animal matter which they may contain, would be far more than compensated for by the chemical action of the lime which would be gained by calcination.

If the vast beds of shells, which abound on the Chesapeake and its tributary streams, had been combined with sulphur or had a free sulphuric acid been present in the soil to combine with the shells, and the carbonic acid had been, thereby, in part dispelled, and the shells disintegrated, other combinations would have been formed, which would have effloresced on exposure to the atmosphere, and in that state the mass would have constituted what is called marl.

Pure sulphate of lime, or gypsum, contains lime 32 parts, sulphuric acid 46, water 22—it is sometimes contaminated by carbonate of lime, alumine, silex, and oxyde of iron; when it obtains the name of Plaster of Paris.

It will be observed that the difference between oyster shells and marble is this, the shell is in the form of an animal secretion, and the marble, supposed to be of the same origin, but has been in a state of solution, and now in a concrete and granular form. Gypsum, or Plaster of Paris is composed of the same earthy base, but combined with different acid. It contains the sulphuric, and marble the carbonic acid.

IRISH SYMPATHY.

A party retiring late from a tavern, in a rather boisterous state, were stopped by some watchmen. One of the bon vivants recognized in one of the watchmen certain mellifluous tones which located the speaker on the banks of the river of Blarney, "You are from Cork," said the man in custody. "Faith, you may say that," replied Pat, "and many's the fine day I turned up the sod in Mulligan's nursery, there"—"Mulligan's nursery," said the captive, finding he had touched the string that reached his heart; "true," he continued, "I am the son of Mulligan." "The son of Mulligan," repeated the watchman, releasing his fingers which had awkwardly compressed his cravat. "The son of Mr. Mulligan," said Pat again, "now faith, if I could swear at all, I'd say you are Master George that has been so long abroad." "The very same," said the captive, with an indicative sigh. The hand of Pat fell by his side momentarily. "Why, then, Master George, the devil a foot of you I'll put inside the watch-house this blessed night. Master George, do you see that lane, run you devil down there, and don't let me see your face this night; I'll look out for a prisoner in place of you." So, seizing a sober passenger by the breast, he hurried the unoffending substitute to the watch house, crying him for trying to get away! "Come away," said Pat, "or I'll knock you to smithereens."

Irish Monthly Mag.

Specie.—The St. Andrew has on board 40,000 sovereigns. The whole amount of Specie shipped at Liverpool for the United States during the last week of July, was about £400,000, or near $2,000,000.

N. Y. Paper.

Jacob Skinner, charged with the murder of the Postmaster at Port Gibson, Miss., supposed to have been [illegible] Detroit, where he had fled for safety.

A Veteran.—William Pew, of Gloucester, Mass. entered on his hundred and third year on the 3d inst. He is a hero of former wars.

Election Notice!

NOTICE is hereby given, that an Election for the purpose of choosing FOUR DELEGATES to represent Somerset County in the next General Assembly of Maryland, will be held in the several Election Districts of this county, on MONDAY the SIXTH day of OCTOBER next.

S. G. HOLBROOK, Sheriff.

Sept. 16, 1834.

Leather and Hides.

THE subscriber [illegible] the house occupied by Mr. [illegible], where he will keep a general [illegible] of

Sole and Upper Leather,

Which he will sell low for cash. He will also pay the highest prices for HIDES, with a Leather or Cash. He will also [illegible] very Tuesday and Saturday.

JOSEPH HALLETT.

Sept. 16, 1834.

Executor's Sale.

BY virtue of an order from the Orphans Court of Somerset County, the subscriber will expose at Public Auction, on THURSDAY the 9th day of OCTOBER next, at the late residence of William Pollitt, late of Somerset County, deceased, all the

Personal Estate

Of said deceased, (Negroes excepted,) consisting, in part, of the following, to wit:

Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, the Crop of Corn as it stands, Fodder, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming Utensils, &c.

A credit of six months will be given on all sums of, and over five dollars, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale, and for all sums under five dollars, the cash will be required.

No property will be suffered to be removed until the terms are complied with, and property bid off by persons who shall not comply, will be re-sold, and the person or persons so failing to comply will be held responsible for any loss which may be occasioned from such re-sale.

The sale will commence at the hour of 9 o'clock, A. M.

WARE C. POLLITT, Admr. of Wm. Pollitt, dec'd.

Sept. 16, 1834.

State of Maryland, sc.

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT,

July 22, 1834.

ON application of Henry Lankford, Executor of Daniel Dakes late of Somerset County deceased, it is ordered by the Court that the said Executor give the notice required by law for the creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published [illegible] weeks, in a paper printed in Princess Anne.

True copy. Test,

JAMES POLK, Reg. W.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Somerset County, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said County in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Daniel Dakes, late of said County, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 29th day of [illegible] next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 22d day of July, 1834.

HENRY LANKFORD, Exr. of Daniel Dakes, dec'd.

Sept. 16, 1834.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE

Family Minstrel.

THE establishment of a periodical devoted to the cause of musical science, in its various applications to the worship of God, and to the social and rational enjoyments of life, is a measure in which the Christian community is more largely interested, than would appear, perhaps, upon the first consideration of the subject. To those conversant with the power of music, the proposition however as it may appear, will not be considered absurd. Every passion and feeling of the heart may be said to be subject to its control, and capable of being wrought upon, (whether for good or for evil,) and moved and excited by its talismanic touch. As the lighter branches of the science have always received sufficient patronage from the giddy and unreflecting multitude, it is hoped, that an attempt to convert an influence so potent and universal, to the side of religion and Christian morality, will meet with corresponding liberality from the Christian public.

The writer, for years, has turned much of his attention to Musical Education, and, during his connection with "*The Lute-yard*," a periodical advocating the claims of music in general, (published in this city in 1830–31,) the utility of a work upon the plan of the "FAMILY MINSTREL," was frequently pressed upon his attention. Recent events since that period, to giving effect to the German or Pestalozzian system of instruction in music, first introduced by him in this city, simultaneously with its introduction in Philadelphia and Boston, have tended to strengthen and confirm his original impressions.

Having, therefore, made the necessary arrangements, and consulted with several of the clergy, and with other friends of science, education, and religion, and obtained assurances of constant aid and support in its editorial management—he proposes to commence in the course of a few weeks, the regular publication of a [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

Each number will contain [illegible] pages, of three columns each, [illegible] printed with [illegible] good quality. It will be sent to [illegible] the country, where conveyance [illegible] ble, at the expense of subscribers [illegible] manner as they shall prescribe.

TERMS.—$1 per annum, [illegible] or $1.50 [illegible] payable in advance.

Distant subscribers will [illegible] pay in advance.

Agents who [illegible] become responsible [illegible] same shall receive [illegible]

All letters through [illegible] containing $10, or more, [illegible] five subscribers, at least, or [illegible] ed for the columns of the work [illegible] *post paid*. They may be address[ed] [illegible] to the present, at the Bank of Swords & Stanford, No. 152 Broadway, or at the University Bookstore, Clinton Hall, corner of Beekman and Nassau streets, where subscriptions will be received.

CHARLES DINGLEY.

New York, July 1, 1834.

Constable's Sale.

BY virtue of ten writs of Fieri Facias, issued by John Leatherbury, Esq. a Justice of the Peace for Somerset county, and to me directed, one at the suit of Marcellus Jones, two at the suit of Henry Hyland, five at the suit of Littleton Harris, one at the suit of Adam E. Reucher, and one at the suit of George H. Reucher, all against Thomas Ingersall, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit: 20 acres of land, which was willed to said Ingersall by William Roberts, 1 negro boy, John, 1 negro girl, Candes; as the property of Thomas Ingersoll, and I hereby give notice that I shall sell the above named property on WEDNESDAY the 1st day of OCTOBER next, at the house of said Ingersall, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock, A. M. to the highest and best bidder, for cash to satisfy the above named writs and cost.

JAMES WEBSTER, Const.

Sept. 9, 1834.

Public Sale.

THE subscriber will sell at public vendue, on WEDNESDAY the 8th of OCTOBER next, all his goods and chattels, consisting of

Horses, Cattle, Hogs, and one Mule; also, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Pork and Bacon, Corn and Fodder, Farming Utensils, &c.

Sale to commence at [illegible] o'clock, A. M.

TERMS.—Purchasers to the amount of five dollars and upwards, shall have six months credit, giving note and satisfactory security, for all sums under that amount the cash will be required.

JOHN FLEMING.

Sept. 9, 1834.

Public Sale.

WILL be sold at public sale on WEDNESDAY the 1st of OCTOBER next, at the late residence of Benjamin Simpson, dec'd. all the

Personal Estate

Of said decedent, consisting of

One Schooner, one Scow, Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Farming Tools, Household Furniture, Kitchen Utensils, &c. &c.

Terms of Sale.—all purchasers to the amount of five dollars and over, shall have six months credit upon giving note with approved security: under that sum, cash.

Sale to commence at [illegible] o'clock, A. M.

JAMES STEWART, Ex'r.

Sept. 9, 1834.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of Somerset County Court, and to me directed, at the suit of [illegible] Thomas, administratrix of Gabriel Thomas against Brinson Hall, [illegible] I have levied on, seized and taken in execution all the right of the said [illegible], of, in and to the following [illegible] of land called Hall's [illegible] acres, more or less, [illegible] acres, more or less, [illegible] property of the said [illegible] [illegible] TUESDAY the 7th day of OCTOBER next, at the Court House door in Princess Anne, [illegible] o'clock, P. M. [illegible] the above mentioned [illegible] and cost [illegible] 1834.

S. G. HOLBROOK, Shff.

Sept. 9, 1834.

Taken Up.

THE subscriber took up on the [illegible] of AUGUST [illegible] chestnut sorrel HORSE [illegible] white spots [illegible] [illegible] hands high. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

WILLIAM M. FARMORE.

Sept. 9, 1834.

Six Cents Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on WEDNESDAY the [illegible] an apprentice to the house carpenter and joiner business, named STEPHEN COLBOURN, about 19 years of age. The above reward, but no other charges, will be paid for his apprehension and delivery to me. All persons are forewarned from harboring or trusting said apprentice.

JOHN MADDEN.

Sept. 9, 1834.

ROBERT L. MILES,

Attorney at Law,

OFFICE in Princess Anne next door south of Mr. Samuel W. Jones' store, he will also attend at Salisbury every Saturday, and Snowhill every Friday [illegible] for the convenience of those who may require his professional services. He will be found in Salisbury at the office now occupied by Samuel Melson, Esq.

Princess Anne, Sept. 9, 1834.

NOTICE.

The Stockholders of the Commercial Bank of Millington, are hereby informed that [illegible] meeting, [illegible] at the [illegible] Banking House, on the 10th of September next, is withdrawn, and that the [illegible] meeting will not take place.

GEORGE W. DOBBIN, *for self and others.*

B[illegible] Aug 13, 1834.

We are authorized to announce

L. D. Teackle, Esq.

As a candidate to represent Somerset county in the next General Assembly of Maryland.

June 3, 1834.

We are authorized to announce

Dr. Thomas Robertson,

As a candidate to represent Somerset County in the next General Assembly of Maryland.

July 29, 1834.

We are authorized to announce

John N. Rowland, Esq.

As a candidate for the next Shrievalty of Somerset county.

June 17, 1834.

We are authorized to announce

Lambert W. Hyland, Esq.

As a candidate to represent Somerset county in the next General Assembly of Maryland.

June 24, 1834.

We are authorized to announce

Elijah C. Johnson, Esq.

As a candidate to represent Somerset county in the next General Assembly of Maryland.

June 17, 1834.

We are authorised to announce

Whittington Fontaine, Esq.

As a candidate to represent Somerset county in the next General Assembly of Maryland.

Sept. 9, 1834.

Trustee's Sale.

Samuel K. Handy vs. Isaac Gibbons, Administrator of John Gibbons, Jun. and others.	Bill in Chancery, In Somerset County Court. August 19th, 1834. Decree, &c.

BY virtue and in pursuance of the decree passed in the above cause, by Somerset County Court, as a court of Chancery, the undersigned, appointed Trustee thereby, will expose to public sale, the real estate of the late John Gibbons, Junior, lying in Somerset County, called "Hopewell," of which said said John died seized.

The sale will take place on WEDNESDAY the first day of OCTOBER next, on the premises on the north side of Back Creek Branch, in Somerset County aforesaid, and will commence at 11 o'clock, A. M. of that day. The terms will be a credit of six months, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond to the trustee for the purchase money, with security approved by the trustee, bearing interest from the day of sale. On the ratification of the sale by the Court, and the payment of the purchase money, and not before, the Trustee will convey to the purchaser or purchasers his her or their heirs, the land by him, her or them purchased, clear of the claim of the complainants or defendants in the above cause.

Notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said John Gibbons, Jun. deceased, to file their claims with the vouchers thereof, in the office of the Clerk of Somerset County Court, within six months from the day of sale.

ISAAC GIBBONS, Trustee.

Sept. 2, 1834.

Washington Medical College OF BALTIMORE.

The annual term of Lectures in this Institution, will commence on the last MONDAY of OCTOBER next, and continue until the 1st of March ensuing.

It will be required of students to attend two courses of lectures, before they can be admitted as candidates for the degree of Doctor of Medicine, but a full course in any other respectable Medical School, will be regarded as equivalent, to one in this.

The expenses will be:

For the entire course	$80
Matriculation fee	5
Demonstrator's fee, with the privilege of the dissecting rooms	5

SAMUEL K. JENNINGS, M. D. Mat. Med. and Therapeutics.

WILLIAM W. HANDY, M. D. Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

JAMES H. MILLER, M. D. Theory and Practice.

J. B. RODGERS, M. D. Chemistry and Pharmacy.

WASHINTON R. HANDY, M. D. Demonstrator of Anatomy.

The chairs of Anatomy and Surgery, now vacant, will be supplied, and the vacancy filled, as early as suitable professors can be obtained.

SAMUEL K. JENNINGS, Dean of the Faculty.

August 5, 1834.

Public Notice.

THE Orphans Court of Somerset County are authorised to select two boys in the county who will be received into St. John's College, Annapolis, free from the charge of tuition. Applications to be made to the Orphans Court.

Sept. 2, 1834.

POETRY.

THE BRIDAL RING.

This little golden circle wear,
  'Twill bring thee life's best treasure;
Unchanging trust, and fondest care
  Affection without measure!

Thine eye is bright in guileless truth,
  And all its sweet revealings;
Tell of the buoyancy of youth,
  Its warm, unwasted feelings.

Before thee—fresh as morning dews,
  An untried world is spreading;
Veil'd in the soft and hallowing hues,
  That fancy's light is shedding—

And when, amid its glowing bowers,
  Thy youthful eye reposes—
See'st thou the many fading flowers,
  The thorns, and scentless roses?

Gaily, yon sparkling stream hies on,
  When zenith beams are shining;
But half its living lustre's gone,
  Long ere the Sun's declining—

Thus—deeply fraught with earth's alloy,
  Th' exulting tide of feeling,
Parts with each radiant tint of joy,
  As time is onward stealing—

Then, dearest, wear this hallow'd ring,
  Now, in thy young heart's gladness—
Tho' coming years their shadows fling,
  'Twill solace deepest sadness! M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Tiger's Cave.

About three years since, after a short residence in Mexico, I embarked for Guayaquil, in order to visit from thence the celebrated mountains of Quito. On arriving at Guayaquil, I found there two travellers, who were preparing to take the same route. These were Captain Wharton, an English naval officer, and a young midshipman, named Lincoln. The frigate which Wharton commanded had suffered considerably in her voyage through the South Seas; and as it was now undergoing the necessary repairs, Wharton resolved to devote some of his leisure time to visiting the forests and mountains of Quito. It was quickly agreed that we should make the journey together. I found Wharton a frank and open hearted man; and his young favorite, Lincoln, a youth of eighteen, had a handsome sunburnt countenance with an expression of determined bravery.

We set out on a clear morning, attended by my huntsman, Frank, and two Indians as guides. On beginning to ascend the mountain, the scenery became more enchanting at every step. The mighty Andes, like a vast amphitheatre, covered to their summits with gigantic forest, towered aloft; the snow crested Chimborazo reared its proud front; the terrific Cotopaxi sent forth volumes of smoke and flame; and innumerable other mountains, branching from the far-spreading Cordilleras, faded away in the distance. With an involuntary shudder, I entered the narrow path that leads into the magnificent forest. The monkeys leaped from branch to branch, the paroquets chattered incessantly, and the eagles from amidst the tall cypresses where they had built their nests, sent down a wild cry. The farther we advanced, new objects presented themselves on every side; the stately palms, with their broad sword-like leaves, the singular soaptree, the splendid magnolia, the tall wax tree, and the evergreen oak, reared themselves proudly over the orange groves, with whose fragrance was blended the aromatic perfume of the vanilla.

Towards evening our guides began to quicken their pace, and we hastened after them. In a short time they uttered a shout of joy, of which we quickly discovered the cause. By the light of a large fire, which was kindled in an open space of the forest, we descried a little Indian village, consisting of several huts erected on trunks of trees, and to which were appended ladders of reeds. The Indian who was employed in replenishing the fire answered the cry of our guides, in a similar tone; and after a short conference, we were conducted into one of the huts where we passed the night.

Early in the morning, we again resumed our way through the deep shade of the forest, and in due time stopped to enjoy a repast under the broad leaved palm. Suddenly, one of the Indians motioned us to be silent, and putting his ear to the ground, appeared to be listening to some sound, which, however, was unnoticed by us. We paused and attentively watched his motions. In a few minutes, he arose and beckoned us to follow him into the forest; he stopped often, and laid his ear to the ground, and shortly after we heard a female voice shrieking for help. We hurried on, with difficulty restraining our young midshipman from advancing before the rest of the party, and had proceeded but a short way, when the shriek was repeated close beside us. We stopped, on a motion from our guides, who, parting gently the intervening boughs, gave to view a scene which caused us hastily to grasp our arms.

In an open space blazed a large fire, round which were seated several men in tattered uniforms, they were armed, and appeared to be holding a consultation regarding a beautiful Indian girl, who was bound by cords to a tree. The Indians prepared their bows and arrows, but we beckoned them to desist until we gave the signal for attack. On the termination of the conference, one of the men approached the girl and said, "So, you will not conduct us to your village?"—"No;" answered the young Indian, firmly but sobbing.—"Good child!" he replied, with a scornful laugh, "So you will not be persuaded to lead us to your hut?"—"No," she again replied—"we will see how long the bird will sing to this tune"—and with these words the ruffian snatched a brand from the fire, and again approached her. We hastened to get ready our guns; but the impetuosity of Lincoln could not be restrained, and casting his from him he sprung forward just as the brand had touched the shoulder of the girl, and struck the villian senseless to the earth. At the same instant, the Indian arrows whistled through the air, and wounded two of the others, but not, it appeared, dangerously, as they fled with their terrified comrades.

Our midshipman, meanwhile, had unbound the girl, who, the instant she was free, knelt down before him, and poured out her gratitude in the most impassioned language. We learned that her name was Yanna, and that her parents dwelt in a village in one of the deepest recesses of the forest; that she had left home early in the morning to gather cocoa—and that, having strayed too far, she had suddenly found herself surrounded by the ruffians from whom we had just rescued her, and who had endeavored, by threats and violence, to force her to guide them to the village we could not withstand her prayers to accompany her home. There we were quickly surrounded by the Indians, whom we found to possess an almost European fairness of complexion. Yanna immediately ran up to her parents, who were chiefs of the tribe, and spoke to them with animation, using all the while the most expressive gestures. As soon as she had finished her narrative, her parents hastened forward, and kneeling before us, kissed our hands with expressions of the deepest gratitude, and the whole of the tribe knelt along with them, pouring forth mingled thanks and blessings. Then on a sudden they started up, and seized us, they bore us in triumph to the hut of the chief, where we were treated with the utmost hospitality. Wharton smiled to me as he remarked, that our young midshipman and Yanna had disappeared together. Shortly after, Yanna returned, holding Lincoln with one hand, and carrying in the other a chaplet of flowers, which she immediately placed on his head. On the following morning we again set out, and as we parted, the beautiful eyes of Yanna were filled with tears.

On leaving the village, we continued to wind round Chimborazo's wide base; but its snowy head no longer shone above us in clear brilliancy, for a dense fog was gradually gathering round it. Our guides looked anxiously towards it and announced their apprehensions of a violent storm. We soon found that their fears were well founded. The fog rapidly covered and obscured the whole of the mountain; the atmosphere was suffocating, and yet so humid that the steel work of our watches was covered with rust, and the watches stopt. The river beside which we were travelling rushed down with still greater impetuosity, and from the clefts of the rocks which lay on the left of our path, were suddenly precipitated small rivulets, that bore the roots of trees, and innumerable serpents along with them. These rivulets often came down so suddenly and so violently that we had great difficulty in preserving our footing. The thunder at length began to roll, and resounded throughout the mountainous passes. Then came the lightning, flash following flash—above, around, beneath—every where a sheet of fire. We sought a temporary shelter in a cleft of the rocks, whilst one of our guides hastened on to seek a more secure asylum. In a short time he returned—he had discovered a spacious cavern. We proceeded thither immediately, and with great difficulty and not a little danger, at last got into it.

The noise and raging of the storm continued with so much violence that we could not hear the sound of our own voices. I had placed myself near the entrance of the cave, and could observe, through the opening, which was straight and narrow, the singular scene without. The highest cedar trees were struck down, or bent like reeds; monkeys and parrots lay strewed upon the ground, killed by the falling branches; the water had collected in the path we had just passed, and hurried along like a mountain stream. When the storm had somewhat abated, our guides ventured out in order to ascertain if it were possible to continue our journey. The cave in which we had taken refuge was so extremely dark, that, if we moved a few paces from the entrance, we could not see an inch before us, and we were debating as to the propriety of leaving it before the Indians came back, when we suddenly heard a singular groaning or growling in the farther end of the cavern, which instantly fixed all our attention. Wharton and myself listened anxiously; but our daring and inconsiderate young friend together with my huntsman, crept upon their hands and knees, and endeavored to discover, by groping, from whence the sound proceeded. They had not advanced far into the cavern, before we heard them utter an exclamation of surprise; and they returned to us, each carrying in their arms an animal singularly marked, and about the size of a cat, seemingly of great strength and power. Wharton had scarcely glanced at them when he exclaimed in consternation, "Good God! we have come in the den of——" He was interrupted by a fearful cry of dismay from our guides who came rushing precipitately towards us, crying out "A tiger! a tiger!"—and, at the same time, with extraordinary rapidity, they climbed up a cedar tree, which stood at the entrance of the cave, and hid themselves among the branches.

After the first sensation of horror and surprise, which rendered me motionless for a moment had subsided, I grasped my firearms. Wharton had already regained his composure and self possession; and he called us to assist him instantly in blocking up the mouth of the cave with an immense stone, which fortunately lay near it. The sense of approaching danger augmented our strength; for we now distinctly heard the growl of the ferocious animal, and we were lost beyond redemption if it reached the entrance before we could get it closed; ere this was done, we could distinctly see the tiger bounding towards the spot, and stooping in order to creep into his den by the narrow opening. At this fearful moment, our exertions were successful, and the great stone kept the wild beast at bay. There was a small open space, however, left between the top of the entrance and the stone, through which we could see the head of the animal, illuminated by its glowing eyes, which it rolled, glaring with fury upon us. Its frightful roaring too penetrated to the depths of the cavern, and was answered by the hoarse growling of the cubs, which Lincoln and Frank now tossed from them. Our ferocious enemy attempted first to remove the stone with his powerful claws, and then to push it with his head from its place, and these efforts proving abortive, served only to increase his wrath. He uttered a frightful howl, and his flaming eyes darted light into the darkness of our retreat.

"Now is the time to fire at him!" said Wharton, with his usual calmness; "aim at his eyes, the ball will go through his brain, and we shall then have a chance to get rid of him."

Frank seized his double barrelled gun and Lincoln his pistols. The former placed the muzzle within a few inches of the tiger, and Lincoln did the same. At Wharton's command they both drew the triggers at the same moment; but no shot followed. The tiger, who seemed aware that the flash indicated an attack upon him, sprang, growling, from the entrance, but feeling himself unhurt, immediately turned back again, and stationed himself at his former place. The powder in both pieces was wet—they therefore proceeded to draw the useless loading, whilst Wharton and myself hastened to seek our powder flask. It was so extremely dark, that we were obliged to grope about the cave, and at last coming in contact with the cubs, we heard a rustling noise, as if they were playing with some metal substance, which we soon discovered was the canister we were looking for. Most unfortunately, however, the animals had pushed off the lid with their claws, and the powder was strewed over the damp earth and rendered entirely useless. This discovery excited the greatest consternation.

"All is over now," said Wharton; "We have only to choose whether we shall die of hunger, or open the entrance to the bloodthirsty monster without, and so make a quicker end of the matter."

So saying he placed himself close behind the stone which for the moment defended us, and looked undauntedly upon the lightning eyes of the tiger. Lincoln raved and swore, and Frank took a piece of strong cord from his pocket and hastened to the farther end of the cave, I knew not with what design. We soon, however, heard a low stifled groaning, and the tiger, who heard it also, became more restless and disturbed than ever. He went backwards and forwards before the entrance of the cave in the most wild and impetuous manner, then stood still, and then stretching out his neck in the direction of the forest, broke forth in a deafening howl. Our two Indian guides took advantage of this opportunity to discharge several arrows from the tree. He was struck more than once, but the light weapons bounded back harmless from his thick skin. At length however, one of them struck him near the eye, and the arrow remained sticking in the wound. He now broke anew in the wildest fury, sprang at the tree and tore it with his claws. But having at length succeeded in getting rid of the arrow, he became more calm, and laid himself down as before in front of the cave.

Frank now returned from the lower end of the den, and a glance showed us what he had been doing. He had strangled the two cubs, and before we were aware of his intention, he threw them through the opening to the tiger. No sooner did the animal perceive them, than he gazed earnestly upon them, and began to examine them closely, turning them cautiously from side to side. As soon as he became aware that they were dead, he uttered so piercing a howl of sorrow that we were obliged to put our hands to our ears. When I censured my huntsman for the rashness and cruelty of the action, I perceived by his blunt and abrupt answers that he also had lost all hopes of rescue, and with it all sense of the ties between master and servant.

The thunder had now ceased, and the storm had sunk to a gentle gale, we could hear the songs of birds in the neighboring forest, and the sun was streaming among the branches. The contrast only made our situation more horrible. The tiger had laid himself down beside his whelps. He was a beautiful animal, of great size and strength, and his limbs being stretched out at full length, displayed his immense power of muscle. All at once another roar was heard at a distance, and the tiger immediately rose and answered it with a mournful howl. At the same instant our Indians uttered a shriek, which announced that some new danger threatened us. A few moments confirmed our worst fears, for another tiger not quite so large as the former, came rapidly towards the spot where we were. "This enemy will prove more cruel than the other," said Wharton; "for this is the female, and she knows no pity for those who deprive her of her young."

The howls which the tigress gave, when she had examined the bodies of her cubs, surpassed every conception of the horrible that can be formed; and the tiger mingled his mournful cries with her's. Suddenly her roaring was lowered to a hoarse growling, and we saw her anxiously stretch out her head, extend her nostrils, and look round as if in search of the murderers of her young. Her eyes quickly fell upon us, and she made a spring forward with the intention of penetrating to our place of safety. Perhaps she might have been enabled by her immense strength to push away the stone, had not we with all our united power, held it against her. When she found that all her efforts were fruitless, she approached the tiger who lay stretched out beside his cubs, and he arose and joined in her hollow roaring. They stood together for a few moments as if in consultation, and they suddenly went off at a rapid pace, and disappeared from our sight. Their howling died away in the distance, and then entirely ceased. We now began to entertain better hopes of our condition; but Wharton shook his head—"Do not flatter yourselves," said he, "with the belief that these animals will let us escape out of their sight till they have had their revenge. The hours we have to live are numbered."

Nevertheless there still appeared a chance of our rescue, for to our surprize, we saw both of our Indians standing before the entrance, and heard them call to us to seize the only possibility of flight, for that the tigers had gone round the height, possibly to seek another inlet to the cave. With the greatest haste the stone was pushed aside, and we stepped forth from what we had considered a living grave. Wharton was the last who left it; he was unwilling to loose his double-barrell gun, and stopped to take it up; the rest of us thought only of making our escape. We now heard once more the roaring of the tiger, though at a distance; and following the example of our guides, we precipitately struck into a side path. From the number of roots and branches with which the storm had strewed our way, and the slipperyness of the road our flight was slow and difficult.

We had proceeded thus for a quater of an hour, when we found that our way led along the edge of a rocky cliff with innumerable fissures. We had just entered upon it, when suddenly the Indians who were before us, uttered one of their piercing shrieks, and we immediately became aware that the tigers where in pursuit of us. Urged by despair, we rushed towards one of the breaks or gulfs in our way, over which was thrown a bridge of reeds, that sprung up and down at every step, and could be trod with safety by the light foot of the Indians alone. Deep in the hollow below rushed an impetuous stream, and a thousand pointed and jagged rocks threatened destruction on every side. Lincoln, my huntsman, and myself passed over the chasm in safety; but Wharton was still in the middle of the waving bridge, and endeavoring to steady himself, when both the tigers were seen to issue from the adjoining forest; and the moment they descried us they bounded towards us with dreadful roarings. Meantime Wharton had nearly gained the safe side of the gulf, and we were all clambering up the rocky cliff except Lincoln who remained at the reedy bridge to assist his friend to step upon firm ground. Wharton, though the ferocious animals where close upon him, never lost his courage or presence of mind. As soon as he had gained the edge of the cliff he knelt down, and with his sword divided the fastenings by which the bridge was attached to the rock. He expected that an effectual barrier would thus be put to the further progress of our pursuers; but he was mistaken, for he had scarcely accomplished his task, when the tigress, without a moments pause, rushed towards the chasm and attempted to bound over it. It was a fearful sight to see the mighty animal for a moment in the air above the abyss; but her strength was not equal to the distance—she fell into the gulf, and before she reached the bottom she was torn into a thousand pieces by the jagged points of the rocks. Her fate did not in the least dismay her companion, he followed her with an immense spring, and reached the opposite side, but only with his fore claws, and thus he clung to the edge of the precipice, endeavoring to gain a footing. The Indians again uttered a wild shriek, as if all hope had been lost. But Wharton who was nearest the edge of the rock, advanced courageously towards the tiger, and struck his sword in the animal's breast. Maddened with pain, the furious beast collected all his strength, and fixing one of his hind legs upon the edge of the cliff, he seized Wharton by the thigh. The heroic man still preserved his fortitude; he grasped the stem of a tree with his left hand, to steady and support himself, while with his right he wrenched, and violently turned the sword that was still in the breast of the tiger. All this was the work of an instant. The Indians, Frank, and myself, hastened to his assistance; but Lincoln who was already at his side, had seized Wharton's gun, which lay near upon the ground, and struck so powerful a blow with the butt end upon the head of the tiger, that the animal, stunned and over-powered, let go his hold, and fell back into the abyss. The unhappy Lincoln however, had not calculated upon the force of his blow; he staggered forward, reeled upon the edge of the precipice, extended his hand to seize upon any thing to save himself—but in vain. For an instant he hovered over the gulf, and then fell into it, to rise no more.

We gave vent to a shriek of horror—then for a few minutes there was a dead and awful silence. When we were able to revert to our own condition, I found Wharton lying insensible on the brink of the precipice. We examined his wound, and found that he was torn dreadfully. The Indians collected some herbs, the application of which stopped the bleeding, and we then bound up the mangled limb. It was now evening, and we were obliged to resolve upon passing the night under the shelter of some cleft in the rocks. The Indians made a fire to keep the wild beasts from our couch; but no sleep visited my eyes. I sat at Wharton's bed and listened to his deep breathings. It became more and more hard and deep, and his hand grasped violently, as if in convulsive movements. His consciousness had not returned, and in this situation he passed the whole night. In the morning the Indians proposed to bear our wounded friend back to the village we had left the previous day. They plaited some strong branches together, and formed a bridge to repass the gulf. It was a mournful procession. On the way Wharton suddenly opened his eyes, but instantly closed them again, and lay as immoveable as before. Towards evening we drew near our destination; and our Indian friends, when they saw our situation, expressed the deepest sympathy; but the whole tribe assembled round us, and uttered piercing cries of grief, when they heard poor Lincoln's fate. Yanna burst into tears; and her brothers hastened away, accompanied by other Indians, in search of the body. I remained with my wounded friend; he still lay insensible to every thing around him. Sleep at length overpowered me. Towards morning, a song of lamentation and mourning aroused me—it was from the Indians, who were returning with Lincoln's body.—Yanna was weeping beside it. I hastened to meet them, but was glad to turn back again, when my eyes fell upon the torn and lifeless body of our young companion. The Indians had laid him upon the tiger's skins, which they had strewed with green boughs; and they now bore him to the burial place of their tribe. Yanna sacrificed on his tomb the most beautiful ornament she possessed—her long black hair—an offering upon the grave of him who, it is possible, had first awakened the feelings of tenderness in her innocent bosom.

On the third day, as I sat at Wharton's bed, he suddenly moved; he raised his head, and opening his eyes gazed fixedly upon a corner of the room. His countenance changed in a most extraordinary manner; it was deadly pale, and seemed to be turning to marble. I saw that the hand of death was upon him. "All is over," he gasped out, while his looks continued upon the same spot; "there it stands!"—and he fell back and expired.

The Memory of Joy amidst care.—These moments will then seem to you but as yon islands that stud the Rhine—the stream lingers by them for a moment, and then hurries on its rapid course; they vary, but do not interrupt the tide. Rather let these barks be as our lives; and this river the one thought that flows eternally by both, blessing each with undying freshness.

THE FAITHLESS HUSBAND.

From a work lately published.

There is no suffering more acute than that felt by an affectionate and sensitive mind, mourning over the violation of nuptial vows. This suffering is not confined to the unhappy woman, in the dwelling of poverty, who, at the midnight hour, trembles, as she hears the approaching footsteps of her drunken husband. You may go into many an elegantly furnished abode and find the broken-hearted wife and mother, surrounded by external comfort, and yet in solitude, and silence, and tears.—There is nothing that will compensate for the neglect of those we love. "I have seen," says a quaint writer, "the accomplished wife, before twenty moons had waned since she changed her name, sitting alone and solitary as the sparrow on the housetop. Perhaps her health was now so delicate that the nourishing care of her partner was almost necessary to her existence; but he was gone away to some dissipated club. Perhaps he returns at midnight, breathing the fumes of wines, and steaming with the smoke of segars."

You call him a brute who breaks his wife's head; so he also is a brute who breaks her heart; and now many an unhappy wife sits friendless and alone, during all the hours of the evening, and even of the night, when her faithless husband is seeking his pleasures in other society. How painful must be her reflections on thus finding her fondest anticipations disappointed, and the fireside, at which she hoped to be blessed with sympathy and society, deserted and desolate. That man deserves not the generous affections of a wife, who will not invite her love by the respects and honor of personal attention. It is not a few gaudy trinkets and occasional freaks of fondness that can give your wife a happy heart, and make her home a happy one. There must be real substantial kindness, the unequivocal evidence of love for the society and joys of home.

It is not unfrequently that a wife mourns over the alienated affections of her husband, when she has made no effort herself to strengthen and increase his attachment. She thinks, because he once loved her, he ought always to love her, and she neglects those attentions which first enchained his heart. Many a wife is thus the cause of her own neglect and sorrow.—That woman deserves not a husband's generous love, who will not greet him with smiles as he returns from the labors of the day; who will not try to chain him to his home by the sweet enchantment of a cheerful room and a cheerful heart.—There is not one man in a thousand so unfeeling as to withstand such an influence and break away from such a home.

A Toast helped out.—At a 4th of July celebration in Delaware, where General Root presided, a militia colonel, who was sitting next to him, was called upon for a toast. Not having prepared himself before hand, he was a little puzzled what to give. He thought a minute, and finally concluded that it should be something of a military nature; but precisely what he had not fully determined, when he arose and thundered forth:

"The Military of our country—may they never want"—here he hesitated—"may they never want"—here he boggled—"may they never want"—and here he came to a full stop, and looking imploringly at the president, whispered, "what the devil shall I say next?"

"And never be wanted," whispered back the General.

"And never be wanted," roared out the Colonel.

Thus they made between them a capital toast, which neither of them, and perhaps nobody else, would originally have thought of—reading, when put together, as follows;

"The Military of our country—may they never *want*, and never be *wanted*."

N. Y. Paper.

God Willing.—It is very common for persons, in announcing a religious meeting, to say, such or such an assemblage will take place, at such or such or such a time, and for such or such purposes, *God Willing*. But in advertising any matter of business, the same sort of persons do not express any submission or deference to the will of God. They say, for instance, on such a day and at such an hour, I will sell at auction such and such kind of goods, and in the same positive manner they advertise their intentions to do any other kind of worldly business.

A negro preacher says, Dere will be preaching in dis here place on Monday night all next week, God willin, and on Tuesday night, wedder, or no.

But the persons above mentioned confine their *whether or no* solely to their worldly matters; expressing all due piety and dependence on God in matters of religion. Now wherefore is this difference? They announce a meeting, the express object of which is to worship the Almighty, and therefore they cannot suppose he will object to it. Perhaps, however, it is this very coincidence, that he will not object, which, in this case makes them so very willing to appeal to him; while, in their dealings between man and man, not being quite so certain of his entire approbation, they think it the most prudent way to say nothing about it.

Hope.—They conversed on the future; they made plans; in the wide sterility of the world they laid out the garden of household love, and filled it with flowers; forgetful of the wind that scatters, and the frost that kills.

THE VILLAGE HERALD.

BY JOHN S. ZIEBER, PRINCESS-ANNE, SOMERSET COUNTY, MARYLAND.

VOL. VIII. **TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 11, 1834.** **NO. 33.**

VILLAGE HERALD.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Three Dollars a year, to be satisfied by $2 00 *if paid in advance;* or $2 50 if paid within six months.

☞Subscriptions paid within 30 days after delivering the first number, (of the year subscribed for,) will be considered in *advance.*

No subscription will be taken for less *than one year.*

No paper will be discontinued (unless at the editor's discretion,) until all arrearages are paid off; and a failure to notify a discontinuance, previous to the expiration of the term subscribed for, will be invariably considered as a new engagement.

☞Papers sent by mail will be subject to postage, to be paid by the subscribers.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square, will be inserted three times for $1, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion: those exceeding a square in the same proportion.

☞Persons advertising must limit the time of insertion, otherwise their advertisements will be continued and charged accordingly.

☞All communications addressed to the editor must come post paid.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

[illegible]

State of Maryland, sc.

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT,

Oct. 28, 1834.

ON application of *Benjamin Jones, Executor of John Jones, late of Somerset County, deceased, it is ordered by the Court that the said Executor give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three weeks, in a paper printed in Princess Anne.*

True copy Test

JAMES POLK, Reg. W. S. C.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Somerset County hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said County, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Jones, late of said county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 30th day of May, 1835, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 28th day of October, A. D. 1834.

BENJAMIN JONES, Ex'r.

of John Jones, dec'd.

Nov. 4, 1834.

Insolvents' Papers,

For Sale at this Office.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

Family Minstrel.

THE establishment of a periodical devoted to the cause of musical science, in its various applications to the worship of God, and to the sober and rational enjoyments of life, is a measure in which the Christian community is more largely interested, than would appear, perhaps, upon the first consideration of the subject. To those conversant with the power of music, the proposition, novel as it may appear, will not be considered absurd. Every passion and feeling of the heart may be said to be subject to its control, and capable of being wrought upon, whether for good or for evil, and moved and excited by its talismanic touch. As the lighter branches of the science have always received sufficient patronage from the giddy and unreflecting multitude, it is hoped, that an attempt to convert an influence so potent and universal, to the sober religious [illegible] will meet with [illegible] from the Christian public.

[illegible]

Each number of the work will contain from twelve to sixteen pages [illegible]

[illegible]

In short, no exertion will be spared to render the work [illegible]

The Family Minstrel will be published on the 1st and 15th of each month. Each number will contain [illegible] printed with handsome type, on paper of good quality. It will be sent to any part of the country [illegible]

TERMS.—$3 per annum, payable at the end the year; $2 50, payable in six months, or payable in advance.

Agents who procure six subscribers, and become responsible for the payment of the same, shall receive a seventh copy gratis.

All letters through the Post Office (unless containing $10, or more, or the names of five subscribers, at least, or materials intended for the columns of the work) must be *post paid.* They may be addressed to the subscriber, for the present, at the Bookstore of Swords & Stanford, No. 152 Broadway, or at the University Bookstore, Clinton Hall, corner of Beckman and Nassau streets, where subscriptions will be received.

CHARLES DINGLEY.

New York, July 1, 1834.

Not subscribers will be expected to pay advance, or forward city references.

Washington Medical College

OF BALTIMORE.

The annual term of Lectures in this Institution, will commence on the last MONDAY of OCTOBER next, and continue until the first of March ensuing.

It will be required of Students to attend two courses of lectures, before they can be admitted as candidates for the degree of Doctor of Medicine; but a full course in any other respectable Medical School, will be regarded as equivalent, to [illegible]

[illegible] $60

[illegible] 5

[illegible] fee, with the privi- [illegible] dissecting rooms 5

[illegible] JENNINGS, M. D. Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

[illegible] W. HANDY, M. D. Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

[illegible] MILLER, M. D. Theory and Practice.

[illegible] ROBERTS, M. D. Chemistry and Pharmacy.

WASHINGTON R. HANDY, M. D. Demonstrator of Anatomy.

[illegible]

SAMUEL K. JENNINGS, Dean of the Faculty.

Aug. 26, 1834.

[illegible] SADDLE & HARNESS-MAKING.

[illegible]

CLEMENT B. CAREY, [illegible]

[illegible]

FURTHER B. CAREY.

[illegible]

Sheriff's Sale.

[illegible]

S. G. HOLBROOK, Shff.

Oct. 24, 1834.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of two writs of Fieri Facias issued out of Somerset County Court, and [illegible] John W. Nelms [illegible] and also, George Hopkins, John Hopkins and John Hopkins, I have seized and taken in execution, one negro Esther, one ditto Mary, one ditto Sarah, one ditto [illegible] one [illegible] one ditto George, one ditto Betty, one ditto [illegible] and one ditto Leah, the property and chattels of the said [illegible] Hopkins, which I shall proceed to sell, on THURSDAY the 20th day of NOVEMBER next, at the Court House door in Princess Anne, at the hour of 3 o'clock P. M. to the highest bidder, for cash to satisfy the above writs and costs thereon.

S. G. HOLBROOK, Shff.

Oct. 28, 1834.

PRINCESS-ANNE HOTEL.

THE subscriber has built to his house a large addition, that makes it equal to any on the Shore [illegible] and has given it the above name. [illegible] to accommodate Travellers and others that may call.

This house is situated in the centre of the town, opposite to the Public Offices and Court House [illegible]

[illegible]

GEO. M. WALLING.

Oct. 28, 1834.

New Fall Goods.

WM. [illegible]

HAS received [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Cash for Negroes.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

NOTICE.

[illegible] NEGROES [illegible]

ALEXANDER JONES.

[illegible]

Cash in Market.

WILLIAM [illegible]

[illegible] NEGROES, [illegible]

May 2, 1834.

We are authorised to announce

John N. Hayward, Esq.

[illegible] Somerset County.

June 17, 1834.

PRINTING.

[illegible]

BOOKS, PAMPHLETS,

Blanks, Cards, Labels,

HANDBILLS, &c.

Is thankfully received and neatly done At the Herald Office.

Type Foundry.

C. Sherman & S. Ecklin,

Having purchased the Type Foundry established by the late J. HOWE, have entered into a copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the Manufacture of Types, under the firm of S. ECKLIN & Co.

We intend keeping on hand a large assortment of type, especially those kinds most used, which will enable us to supply orders with the least possible delay, and have now for sale a large quantity of the best quality, lately purchased from the estate of J. Howe, and intend to make immediate [illegible]

S. Ecklin & Co. are now prepared to receive orders for Founts of every description from Pearl to twenty line Pica, including a variety of Ornamental Letter. We offer [illegible] an assortment of Cuts, Braces, Brass Rule, and other ornaments, of which specimens will be forwarded to Printers as soon as they can be prepared.

Such improvements as the wants of the trade and taste may require, will receive the strict attention of this establishment.

Printing Presses of every description, Frames, Ink of the most approved qualities, Composing Sticks, Brass and Common Galleys, Chases, Imposing Stones, Paper and Press Boards, Standing Presses and Furniture, together with a complete assortment of all articles used in a Printing Office, will be kept constantly on hand.

Small founts, suitable for Book binders, in great variety, may be had when called for.

Orders from all parts of the Union will be promptly and most carefully attended to, and particularly in supplying sorts for all founts furnished by our predecessor.

We respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. To the former patrons of the foundry, we deem it sufficient to say, that we shall be as well and as promptly served as heretofore, should they be disposed to favor us with their orders. The business of the Foundry will be conducted under the immediate inspection of the same person [illegible] for type founder in Mr. Howe's foundry.

S. ECKLIN & CO.

Corner of Crown and Callowhill sts. Philadelphia, Sept. 19, 1834.

ECONOMY IS WEALTH!

OLD MADE NEW!

Hamilton E. Waters,

Successor of H. Solomon's

Clothes Dresser and Renovater,

[illegible] leave to inform [illegible] Anne and its vicinity [illegible] Establishment [illegible] Messrs. Hayland & Adams', [illegible] he will attend to the Cleaning of [illegible] COATS, PANTALOONS, [illegible] on an entirely [illegible] that pursued by dyers. [illegible] cleaned by him, [illegible] pronounced by competent judges [illegible] which have been injured [illegible] &c., taken [illegible] put in complete [illegible] he applies a [illegible] the color to faded [illegible] to its original [illegible] to the fabric [illegible] made use of.

To the Ladies.

[illegible] Cloaks, spotted [illegible] restored to [illegible] with the greatest care.

N. B. [illegible] disposed to patronise [illegible] pledges himself, if any [illegible] to their satisfaction, [illegible] for his labor.

[illegible] please to patronise [illegible] their clothes returned in a [illegible]

For Rent.

Barren Creek Springs

[illegible] will be rented for the ensuing year upon [illegible] terms to a good tenant. This Establishment is situated about half way between Princess Anne and Cambridge, which makes it an excellent stand as a Tavern, [illegible] place for the Mail, the [illegible] of the Drivers and Horses is worth [illegible] 300 per annum and if properly attended to in the summer season, there would [illegible] visitors to the Springs, [illegible] well worth the attention of an industrious man calculated to keep a Public House. The buildings are undergoing a repair and will be in good [illegible] to receive visitors by the next season. Persons wishing to rent will apply to

JOSHUA BRATTAN,

Sept. 23, 1834.

Public Notice.

THE Orphans Court of Somerset County are authorised to select two boys in the county who will be received into St. John's College, Annapolis, free from the charge of tuition. Applications to be made to the Orphans Court.

Sept. 2, 1834.

BLANK DEEDS,

AND

Blank bills of Sale for Vessels,

FOR SALE

At the Village Herald Office.

THE VILLAGE HERALD.

Princess-Anne, Md.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1834.

☞ The Somerset County Temperance Convention will assemble at the M. E. Church in Princess-Anne, on NEXT SATURDAY, at 11 o'clock A. M. Societies that may fail to appoint delegates to this Convention may be represented by the delegates who attended the last Spring Convention—they being entitled to seats in such cases.
Nov. 11, 1834.

The Fall Term of our County Court will commence its session on next Monday.

Cholera.—Several cases of Cholera have been reported by the Board of Health of Baltimore, but it is not apprehended that the disease will range extensively, the season at which it is usually most severe having too far advanced.

UNITED STATES SENATE.

This body is composed of 48 members—two from each State—one-third of whom are chosen every two years. The times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators are prescribed in each State by the representatives thereof. And if vacancies happen, by resignation or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

The constitutional terms of 16 Senators will expire on the 4th of March next, to wit:

*Brown, of N. C.	Frelinghuysen, of N J
*White, of Tenn.	Clayton, of Del.
*King, of Ala.	Leigh, of Va.
*Robinson, of Ill.	Calhoun, of S. C.
Sprague, of Me.	Waggaman, of La.
Bell, of N. H.	Bibb, of Ky.
Silsbee, of Mass.	Poindexter, of Miss.
Knight, of R. I.	King, of Ga.

There are also 3 vacancies by resignation, viz:

*Wilkins, of Pa.	Chambers, of Md.
*Forsyth, of Ga.	

*Administration men—all the others are opposed to the present Administration.

NEW YORK ELECTION.

To our friends at Cambridge and Philadelphia we are indebted for the latest news of this election. We have returns from the cities of New York and Albany, and from six counties. *Marcy* and *Tracy* are the Administration candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor—and *Seward* and *Stilwell* are the candidates of the Opposition. The N. Y. Times of last Thursday says:—

The following returns of *majorities* were received up to 12 o'clock last night, at Tammany Hall.

	Marcy.	Seward.	
1st Ward	—	812	official
2d "	—	454	"
3d "	—	534	"
4th "	58 official	—	
5th "	—	81	"
7th "	800 estimated	—	
7th "	287 official	—	
8th "	203 "	—	
9th "	503 "	—	
10th "	606 "	—	
11th "	1112 "	—	
12th "	824 "	—	
13th "	459 "	—	
14th "	590 "	—	
15th "	—	324	
	4511	2005	
	2005		
	2506 maj. for Marcy & Tracy.		

The Evening Post says the majority for the Administration candidates for Congress will vary little from that of the Governor.

Three Wards of the city of Albany have been heard from each of which gave a small majority for Marcy.

King's county.—Majority for Marcy and Tracy, 502, of which Brooklyn gave 418. Brasher is elected in King's by about 800 majority. The Democratic candidate for Clerk, by about 1000.

Queen's county.—Democratic majority about 500.

West Chester county.—Majority for Marcy and Democratic Congressional candidates each about 700.

Orange county.—Democratic majority reported 150.

Dutchess county.—A letter to the editor of the of the Times says, "this county will give the Democratic ticket at least 1000 majority."

Ulster county.—From the received returns it is supposed this county will give Marcy at least 1500 majority.

Ohio.—The returns of the late election have now all come in except from one county—Lucas has a majority of between 3000 and 4000. In our last Tuesday's Herald we gave all the names of members of Congress elect in this State, but by some accidental move Judge Crane was placed in the left hand sub-column, under the Administration head. It should have been on the other side—the Judge is of the Opposition.

The Legislature of New Jersey met at Trenton on last Tuesday a week, and choose *Garrett D. Wall*, Esq. a Senator of the U. States from the 4th of next March, in place of Mr. Frelinghuysen, whose term of service will expire at that time.

Peter D. Vroom, Esq. has been re-elected Governor, and all the other officers Jackson of course.

South Carolina.—The elections for members of Congress in South Carolina, have resulted in the choice of the following persons:

Nullifiers.	*Union men.*
Warner R. Davis,	R. J. Manning,
F. W. Pickens,	Gen. J. Rogers,
J. H. Hammond,	
Wm. J. Grayson,	
H. L. Pinckney,	
R. B. Campbell,	
John K. Griffin,	

Mr. Pinckney's majority in the Charleston district is about 180, and that of Mr. Davis only 70.

The autocrat of Russia, it is said, is about to visit Vienna. He is laboring, it is affirmed, under a serious pulmonary affection, and a Paris paper alluding at the same time to the coincidence of the illness of Don Pedro, says, "it is remarkable that the two youngest sovereigns of Europe are both in precarious health, and that *absolutism* and *liberalism* may at the same moment each lose its most declared supporter."

We copy the following from the Philadelphia Pennsylvanian of last Thursday:

Death of Don Pedro.—The ship Manchester, below at this port, from Lisbon, from whence she sailed Sept. 26 Don Pedro died Sept. 24. The young Queen had in consequence been declared of age, and had commissioned the Duke of Palmella to form a new Ministry. The Emperor, it is said, regarded his approaching death with the greatest firmness.

The act authorising the marriage of Donna Maria with the Prince of Leuchtenberg had passed both Chambers.

The accounts from the Spanish northern frontier are still of the same undecided character.

The Watcher, a Swiss paper, gives an account of a great musical festival which has taken place at Sulgen. The number of performers, vocal and instrumental, exceeded 1000. The choral society of Thurgovia alone amounted to 700. Amongst the spectators attracted by this interesting meeting, were the Queen Hortense and Prince Lucien Bonaparte.

From the U. S. Telegraph.

CONGRESS.

The second session of the Twenty-third Congress will commence on Monday, the 1st of December next. The following table will show the representation in Congress from each State of the Union, from the organization of the government up to the present time, with the several ratios of representation, as also the number of electors to be chosen in 1836:—

	1787	'93	'03	'13	'23	'33	'36
STATES.	Ratio 30,000	Ratio 33,000	Ratio 33,000	Ratio 35,000	Ratio 40,000	Ratio 47,700	No. of Electors
N Hampshire	3	4	5	6	6	5	7
Massachusetts	8	14	17	20	13	12	14
Rhode Island	1	2	2	2	2	2	4
Connecticut	5	7	7	7	6	6	8
New York	6	10	17	27	34	40	42
New Jersey	4	5	6	6	6	6	8
Pennsylvania	8	13	18	23	26	28	30
Delaware	1	1	1	2	1	1	3
Maryland	6	8	9	9	9	8	10
Virginia	10	19	22	23	22	21	23
N. Carolina	5	10	12	13	13	13	15
S. Carolina	5	6	8	9	9	9	11
Georgia	3	2	4	6	7	9	11
Vermont	0	2	4	6	5	5	7
Kentucky	0	2	6	10	12	13	15
Tennessee	0	0	3	6	9	13	15
Ohio	0	0	0	6	14	19	21
Louisiana	0	0	0	0	3	3	5
Indiana	0	0	0	0	3	7	9
Alabama	0	0	0	0	3	5	7
Mississippi	0	0	0	0	1	2	4
Illinois	0	0	0	0	1	3	5
Maine	0	0	0	0	7	8	10
Missouri	0	0	0	0	1	2	4
Totals	65	105	141	181	213	240	288

FOR THE HERALD.

Statistical Report of the Weather in October

1	6 A M	4 P M	78
2	75	5	70
3	67	1	77—6
4	67—8	1	77—8
5	66—7	1	64
6	52	1	63
7	51—2	1	
8	63—4	1	70
9	67—8	2	74—5
10	58—9	1	61—2
11	48	1	59
12	49	1	55—6
13	59	1	67—8
14	48	1	54
15	44—5	1	49
16	47—8	14	56—7
17	54—5		66
18	64	1	73—4
19	69—70	1	58
20	42	1	50—1
21	40	14	58
22	44—5	2	50
23	48—9	3	61
24	40	1	55
25	41—2	2	50
26	62—3	14	65—6
27	47—8	1	60
28	46	1	56—7
29	46	14	52—3
30	44	1	52
31	48—9	1	56

K.

From the Baltimore Gazette.

PLAGUE IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

We learn from late London papers that the Plague has broken out in Constantinople.—Among the victims, Osman Noureddin Pasha, the Egyptian Admiral, had perished. His loss is deeply lamented, especially by the Sultan, who is reported to have said, "sooner would I have lost ten battles than such a man." The fatal disease was on the increase at the last dates. Seventy-seven new patients were received in one week in the Greek Hospital. A correspondent of the London Times writes:

Of the attacked a few recover. Judging from the virulence of the distemper, it is at its hight. In the midst of this public calamity, it is satisfactory to observe that hitherto this epidemic has not in general exhibited the infectious character which at times renders this disorder the most awful of scourges. Its origin and diffusion have decidedly appeared rather an effect of the endemical causes which so oft in this city and throughout the Levant, favor its re production, the disorder in most cases manifesting itself without exposure to contagious sources having taken place, whilst on the other hand, most of the families in which these accidents occurred, though in constant communication with the patient, remained to this day exempt from the complaint. Recurrences have been principally observed in khans, or inns, in the small houses, when a number of workmen inhabit the same dirty, unventilated, crowded room, where the patient was allowed to lay during the greater part and often the whole of the disease.

The disorder is chiefly confined to the city of Constantinople, several quarters of the town and villages on the Bosphorus, though in constant intercourse with the infected, are to this day free from it. At Scutari, for example, not a single case has presented itself, but its streets are broader, better ventilated, and more cleanly than those of Stamboul. Since the breaking out of this epidemic, 10 cases have not yet appeared in Pera, none at Bujukdere, or Therapia.

These facts have led several of the Europeans here to consider the notions generally entertained as to the infectious nature of the plague, highly inapplicable to the present epidemic. While Europeans are modifying their opinions on contagion, it is strange enough to observe the Turks are adopting the ideas generally entertained by us on the subject, and their government deeming sanatory regulations no longer a criminal and absurd opposition to Providence's immutable decrees, has actually ordered disinfecting means to be employed in the houses where an accident of plague has occurred.

No one is received at Court, or admitted into the presence of the Porte's officers, without having previously undergone at the gates a regular fumigation. Certainly the disinfecting processes, hitherto employed by the Turks are highly imperfect, and are, besides, so negligently, and often so absurdly employed, that little indeed is the advantage to be obtained from them. It is evident however from their employment, that a revolution is about to take place in the ideas of this nation of predestinarians with respect to contagion; and this change once operated, will naturally tend to the adoption of measures which if not capable of eradicating a disease which is of its epidemic, may at least impede its progress, when the disease assumes an infectious character. The adoption of proper quarantine regulations in Turkey will, by relaxing the apprehensions entertained by other nations, dispose them to introduce some modifications in their own sanatory laws, and thus materially relieve commerce with the east from the oppressive yoke under which they have placed it.

LONDON AND PARISIAN FASHIONS,

For the third week of September last.

A very becoming and elegant style of evening dress, consists of a low *corsage*, plain in front and drawn in slight fulness on the back. With this is worn a sort of pelerine, or rather a *handkerchief*, rounded behind and gathered on each shoulder by a bow of ribband. A corresponding bow is placed in the center of the bosom. Pelerines for evening dresses are made low, round behind, descending to the waist, and crossed on the bosom, with the ends drawn under the waistband. For *demitollette*, these pelerines may be trimmed with quillings of ribbon.

The attempts to restore flounces are not yet abandoned. We have observed dresses of *mousseline de laine*, and other light and transparent textures, trimmed with flounces or festoons of silk. The following plan has been adopted to prevent the weight of the trimming from tearing the *jupe*, when the latter is composed of *mousseline de laine*, or any delicate material. The skirt of the robe itself, is made quite plain, in the usual way. Then there is placed under it a silk slip of the same width as the upper skirt, and at the place where the flounce is fastened on, both the slip and dress are tacked together. By this means the dress preserves its transparency and lightness, while at the same time it is secured against being dragged and torn by the weight of the trimming.

Several leghorn hats have recently made their appearance at the most fashionable *modists*. One which we observed a few days ago, was exceedingly pretty. It had no other trimming than a wreath of small bluebells encircling the crown, and blue sarsnet ribbon strings.

CHENAM.

Our merchants are indebted to Captain Thomas Bennet, of the New York and Liverpool packet line, for the introduction of this article into use here. Chenam, (the East India name) is made by mixing slacked and fine pulverized lime with whale oil, to the consistency of mortar. It is so tenacious, that it adheres immediately wherever applied, and is entirely impervious to water, and becomes perfectly hard in it.

It is laid on to ships' bottom with towels, sometimes under the sheathing, and sometimes between the copper and the sheathing; and, in some instances, in both places. The copper is put on while the Chenam is soft, and adheres to it so completely that no water passes between them; and it is said that copper in vessels which have a coat of Chenam wears nearly double the usual time.

Whale oil is used here in making it, because it fully answers the purpose, and is two-thirds cheaper than vegetable oil—but vegetable oil makes much the best Chenam, becoming after a short time as hard as a stone. It is suggested that the celebrated Mortar of the Ancients was made of lime and vegetable oil.

I understand that some experiment will be made here on roofs and outsides of houses, with Chenam, as it is believed it will effectually resist the fogs and frosts of our climate, which the common rough casting does not.—*New Bedford Gazette & Courier.*

HARNESSING DRAUGHT HORSES.

From "Bubbles from the Brunnens (Medical Springs) of Nassau."

* * * * Many years have elapsed, since I first observed that, somehow or other, the horses on the continent manage to pull a heavy carriage up a steep hill, or even along a dead level, with greater ease to themselves than our English horses. If any unprejudiced person would only attentively remark with what little apparent fatigue three small, ill-conditioned horses will draw, not only his own carriage, but very often that huge, overgrown vehicle the French *Diligence*, or the German *Eilwagen*, I think he would agree with me; but the whole equipment is so unsightly—the rope harness is so rude—the horses without winkers look so wild—there is so much bluster and noise in the postillion—that, far from paying any compliment to the turn-out, one is very much disposed at once to condemn the whole thing, and, not caring a straw whether such horses be fatigued or not, to make no other remark than that, in England, one should have travelled at nearly twice the rate with one tenth of the noise. But neither the rate nor the noise is the point—our superiority in the former and our inferiority in the latter cannot be doubted. The thing to account for, is, how such small weak horses, do actually manage to draw a heavy carriage up hill with so much ease to themselves. Now, in English, French and German harness, there exists, as it were, three degrees of compassion as to the manner in which the head of the horse is treated; for, in England, it is elevated or borne up, by what is called the bearing-rein—in France, it is left as nature placed it (there being in common French harness no bearing-rein)—and in Germany, the head is tied down to the lower extremity of the collar, or else the collar is so made that the animal is by it deprived of the power of raising his head. Now passing over, for a moment, the French method, which is in fact, the state of nature, let us for a moment consider which is better—to bear a horse's head *up* or to pull it *downwards*, as in Germany.

In a state of nature, the wild horse, as every body knows, has two distinct gaits, or attitudes. If a man, or any still wilder beast, come suddenly upon him, up goes his head; and as he first stalks and then trots gently away—with ears erect, snorting with his nose, and proudly snuffing up the air, as if exulting in his freedom—as one fore leg darts before the other. We have before us a picture of doubt, astonishment, and hesitation, all of which feelings seem to rein him like a troop-horse, on his haunches; but attempts to pursue him, and the moment he defies you—the moment, determining to escape, he shakes his head, and lays himself to his work—how completely does he alter his attitude! That instant down goes his head, and from his ears to the tip of his tail there is in his vertebræ an undulating action which seems to propel him, which works him along, and which, it is evident, you could not deprive him of without materially diminishing his speed. Now, in harness, the horse has naturally the same two gaits or attitudes, and it is quite true that he can start away with a carriage either in the one or the other; but the means by which he succeeds in this effort, the physical powers which he calls into action, are essentially different; in the one case he works by his muscles, and in the other by his own dead, or rather living, weight. In order to grind corn, if any man were to erect a steam engine over a fine strong running stream, we should all say to him, "Why do you not allow your wheel to be turned by cold water instead of hot? Why do you not avail yourself of the *weight* of the water, instead of spending your capital in converting it into the power of steam? In short, why do you not use the simple resource which nature has presented ready made to your hand?" In the same way, the German might say to us, "We acknowledge a horse can drag a carriage by the power of his muscles, but why do you not allow him to drag it by his weight?"

Let us observe a pair of English post-horses dragging a heavy weight up a hill, and he will at once see that the poor creatures are working by their muscles, and that it is by sheer strength that the resistance is overcome; but how can it be otherwise?—their heads are higher than nature intended them to be even if *walking* in a state of liberty, carrying no weight but themselves; the balance of their bodies is, therefore, absolutely turned *against*, instead of leaning in favor of, their draught; and if my reader will but pass his hands down the back sinews of our stage-coach or post-chaise horses, he will soon feel (though not so keenly as they do) what is the cruel and ill consequence. It is true, that, in ascending a very steep hill, an English postillion will occasionally unhook his bearing-reins; but the jaded creatures, trained for years to work in a false attitude, cannot in one moment get themselves into the scientific position which the German horses are habitually encouraged to adopt. Besides this, we are so sharp with our horses—we keep them so constantly on the *qui vive*, or, as we term it, in hand, that we are always driving them from the use of their weight to the application of their sinews. That the figure and attitude of a horse working by his sinews are infinitely prouder than when he is working by his weight—(there may exist, however, false pride among horses as well as men)—I most readily admit; and, therefore, for carriages of luxury, where the weight bears little proportion to the power of the noble animals employed, I acknowledge that the sinews are more than sufficient; but to bear up the head of a poor horse at plough, or any other slow heavy work, is, I conceive, a barbarous error, which ought not to be persisted in.

THE MARKETS.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 21.

Flour—Best white wheat family, 6 25 a 6.75; do. do. Superfine, 5 00 a 5 25; Super Howard street, 5.12 a 5 25; City Mills extra, 5.12 a 5.25; Susquehanna, 5.25 a —. Wheat, white, 1.05, a 1 14; Red, 1 00 a 1.06. Corn, yellow, 72 a 74; White, 72 a 74. Rye, 67. Oats, 31 a 33 Beans, white field, —— Peas, black eye, 85. Flaxseed, 1.37, a 1.50. Red clover, 5.50. Feathers 35 a 38. Wool. Prime and Saxony Fleeces, washed, 50 a 60; unwashed, 24 a 26. Full Merino, washed, 44 a 50; unwashed, 22 a 24. Three-fourths Merino, washed, 37 a 41; unwashed, 22 a 24. One half do washed, 33 a 37; unwashed, 21 a 22. Common and one fourth Merino, washed, 30 a 33; unwashed, 18 a 20. Pulled, washed, 31 a 33; unwashed 20 a 22.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 4.

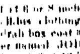
Wheat.—The demand for wheat is fair, with light receipts. Sales of 2,400 bushels Southern, afloat, at 1,08; 500 do do from store, at 1,07 On the Schuylkill, 1,700 bushels sold at 1,124 from store and afloat. We quote to-day 1 05 a 1 06.

Rye is in good request at 67 a 68cts. Sales of 830 bush Is afloat, at 68 cts. On the Schuylkill, 600 do afloat, sold at 74 cents; 510 do at 74 a 75 cts.

Corn.—The demand in the early part of the week was brisk, since then it has been dull, consequently the prices have declined. Several cargoes are now afloat, unsold. Sales of 4 500 bushels Southern Yellow flat, at 70 a 71 cts. 1400 do White, at 70 cts. On the Schuylkill, 780 do round Yellow, afloat, at 71 a 72 The market is bare of new Corn, with the exception of several small parcels of Jersey, which are held at 54 a 56 cts From wagons on Saturday, 64 cents.

Oats are dull at quotations. Sales of 600 bushels Southern, afloat, at 32 a 33 cts. On Saturday, from wagons 37½ cts.—*Bicknell.*

$200 REWARD.



RANAWAY from the subscribers living in Somerset county, on SATURDAY the 1st day of NOVEMBER, two negro men, one named MINGO, about 20 years of age, very black, and smiles when spoken to; he is about 5 feet 8 or 8 inches high. He took with him all his clothing, and had on when he left a drab box coat and a white fur hat. The other named JOHN, aged about 25 years, about 5 feet 10 inches high, of a dark chestnut color, very high cheek bones, and prominent eyes; had on when he ranaway, a gray frock coat and black fur hat. Any further description cannot be given of them. It is supposed that they are trying to make arrangements with some boatman to get a conveyance to Philadelphia or New York. The above reward will be given for both or $100 for either of them, if taken and secured so that we, or either of us, get them again.

BENJ. DASHIELL, or
JOSHUA HITCH.

Nov. 11, 1834

FORMER SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Somerset County Court, and to me directed, at the suit of George Jones of Robt. use of John Leatherbury, trustee to complete the sale of William Mezick's real estate, against George Dashiell of Wm. I have heretofore seized and taken in execution all the right of the said Dashiell in and to the following lands and tenements: part of a tract of land called Menchie's Hope, 115 acres, part of Come-by Chance, 22 acres, Cant get no More, 16 acres; the whole containing 153 acres more or less; also, one Horse and one yoke of Oxen, as the property of said Dashiell, and I hereby give notice that I shall sell the same, upon the premises, for the cash, on WEDNESDAY the 3d day of DECEMBER next, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock A. M. to satisfy the above claim, interest and cost.

ROBERT STEWART,
Fr. Shff. S. Co.

Nov. 11, 1834.

FORMER SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of Somerset County Court and to me directed, at the suit of George Jones, of Robt., use of John Leatherbury, against John Hopkins, I have heretofore seized and taken in execution all the estate of the said Hopkins in and to the following lands and tenements—a tract or part of a tract of land called Cannon's Pasture, containing one hundred acres more or less; also, one negro man named Abram, two horses, and one gig, as the property of said Hopkins, and I hereby give notice that I shall sell the same, upon the premises, for the cash, on WEDNESDAY the 3d day of DECEMBER next, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock, A. M. to satisfy the above claim, interest and cost.

ROBERT STEWART,
Fr. Shff. S. Co.

Nov. 11, 1834.

From the N. Y. American.

Texas.

This interesting country, at the present moment, attracts so much attention, and calls forth so many inquiries, that we are assured we shall render an acceptable service to the public in presenting the following information, derived from a source of accurate personal knowledge.

Under the Spanish dominion, Texas was a separate province, occupied by three military posts, La Bahia, St. Antonio de Bexar, Nacogdoches; and settlements of Mexicans were formed around each, which grew into a considerable town at Bexar, of about 3000, and at Nacogdoches and La Bahia into villages of about 500 and 300 inhabitants. This number has not increased, and forms at present nearly the amount of the Mexican and Spanish population in Texas; an addition of 1000 would include the whole.

The country at large, in all its beauty and fertility, was left unoccupied, except by the wild horse, the deer and the buffalo; all of which, amidst luxuriant natural pastures, have multiplied to an extent almost incredible. An intelligent trader among the Indians in the interior regions of that country, upon being asked, how many buffalo he had seen in one herd? replied, one million—meaning literally what he said; but it may be restricted to a declaration, that they could not be counted. The deer are still more numerous, and that noble animal, the horse, roves the country in gregarious masses, with all the pride and majesty of his ancestors.—The progress of population has not diminished the number of either, but only limited their range.

Texas was but little known to our countrymen, until seen by the gallant bands who entered it, in aid of the patriot cause at different periods of the Mexican struggle for independence. They saw a country equal to France in extent, intersected with numerous rivers running hundreds of miles into the interior, producing in its various climate and soil, all the commercial staples of the whole American continent. They brought home this knowledge, and gave an account of its beauty, fertility and salubrity; and many were tempted to seek an abode there, in spite of the prohibition of the then existing laws.

Foremost in this enterprize was Moses Austin, who, about twelve years since, obtained from the Commandant at Bexar, permission to introduce settlers, repaired to the United States to procure them, but dying on the route, left to his son, Col. Stephen F. Austin, the fulfilment of his undertaking. On this gentleman's arrival at Bexar, he found the Commandant indisposed to comply with his engagements, and the revolution being accomplished, and a new order of things established, he determined to proceed to the city of Mexico, and there renew the proposal of introducing settlers into Texas. The result was the passage of a general colonization law, authorising particular districts of country to be assigned to contractors who would undertake to populate the country. This law laid the foundation of a system which was made more liberal and extended by that of the State of Coahuila and Texas, under which were made the grants which have been the object of so much enterprise.

Austin was the first to begin colonizing, and laid the foundation of the extensive settlements now existing in Texas. But others soon followed, and Zavala, Burnet, and Vehlein were equally successful in their application for lands. They selected the district of country immediately on the boundary line of the United States, lying between the Sabine to the east, the St. Jacinto and Navosta to the west, and the Gulf of Mexico, on the south, running north about 300 miles. Austin's settlement is contiguous, and lies on the western line of Vehlein and Burnet's, and embraces the rivers Brassos and Colorado. Grants have been made to others in different sections of the country more remote from our borders, and all of good land. But the settlements from the Sabine to the Colorado being continued and nearer to us are better known, and can be described with more certainty.

Texas in general is a prairie country, having all the streams skirted by timber. This is more particularly its character after passing the Trinity, and as you advance to the northwest the prairies are of vast extent. But in the grants of Zavala, Burnet, and Vehlein, there is less of prairie and more of woodland. They abound in beautiful natural meadows of dimensions from one to five hundred and a thousand acres, producing a luxuriant herbage at all seasons, but have a large portion of woodland without undergrowth, affording fine pasturage, and presenting the aspect of splendid lawns and parks, prepared with the taste and labor of high cultivation.

On some of the rivers, the Brassos for instance, are dense forests, but they are never found on the high lands.

The mildness of the climate is such that no provision is made for horses, cattle, hogs, nor for any stock on a farm. Nature's ample store is sufficient throughout the year, and at all seasons they fatten on the natural pastures; of course they multiply rapidly, and Texas may be called the paradise of animals of the inferior order; and to man it is the land of promise.

That splendid plant, the Indian Corn, grows throughout in perfect majesty, almost scorning the aid of the hand of man. From the gulf to an average distance of 70 miles the country is level and forms the sugar district. At this point, about the latitude of 30 degrees, the surface becomes undulating, and wheat, rye, and oats can be raised; and one degree further north produces abundant harvests. Cotton is cultivated from the gulf to the Red River and yields largely, with a staple uniformly good; and near the gulf in length and fineness of staple, approaches the Sea Island Cotton. This is the great crop of Texas, and even at this period equals 10,000 bales. Sugar has for many years been made on the Trinity, within Vehlein's grant, and the cane ripens several inches higher than in Louisiana. Tobacco grows luxuriantly every where, and may become an important article of export. The grape is universal throughout the country and in great variety and sweetness. In Vehlein's grant an attempt has been made to cultivate the native vines, and the experiment has shown that wine of the best quality can be made from them, and we may promise ourselves at a future day, to have American wines from this country rivalling those of Europe.

But there is one remarkable character which it possesses over the country within the same latitudes in the United States. It is without swamps or marshes. Whatever insalubrity you find, arises from the inundations of the Spring season, and of course is confined to the rivers; and this ceases when you go above the flat country.

A country so inviting is of course rapidly settling, and it is estimated to have at this time a population of 3,000 Anglo-Americans. The law of the 6th April 1830, which prohibited the citizens of the United States from entering the country as colonists being repealed, they are now going in and receiving titles to the finest lands in the world, at prices so low as to enable the poorest to acquire a large farm. And a further inducement to emigrate to this delightful region is held out by the law now in operation forming Texas into a separate Judicial District, with a Judge of ability, a native of the United States; and an organization of courts similar to our own. The proceedings are required to be in the English language, and the right of trial by jury secured in all cases civil or criminal. By another law it is declared that no man shall be molested on account of his religious or political opinions; thereby securing the rights of conscience and religious freedom. These two liberal laws were passed at the last session of the State Legislature, and the first by the Federal Congress, and approved by President St. Anna; showing fully the friendly feelings entertained towards Texas by the State and national authorities.

All is now quiet throughout the republic. Texas is never affected by the political changes and commotions in Mexico. The agitated wave is calmed before it reaches a shore so distant from the places where the storms arise. The disturbances which took place two years ago from outrages committed by the military have all subsided, and quiet long since restored. At present there is not a Mexican soldier in Texas, and it is more than possible that none will ever be sent there, certainly not beyond what may be necessary to protect the revenue.

The population of Texas is remarkably good for a border country. You cannot expect to find there the refinement and courtesy of older communities; but the virtue of hospitality is no where more manifest. Those who imagine that Texas is without the higher requisites for social intercourse are greatly mistaken. From the Sabine to the Colorado, and from the Nacogdoches road to the gulf, embracing the colonies of Austin and those of Zavala and Vehlein, good farms are opened, comfortable houses erected, many of them large and commodious, and inhabited by as intelligent and respectable families as any country can afford. Many villages have sprung up exhibiting a growing commerce with its universal attendants, refinement and luxury. But this early and rapid advancement of Texas will not seem strange when we reflect that 8000 Americans are there occupying a fertile soil under a genial climate, and with their accustomed energy and enterprise are developing the resources of one of natures favored regions.

It may be well to add, that the mode of acquiring lands in the different colonies is simple, and the titles made secure and in fee. The assignment of lands has been called Empressarios, (contractors,) who stipulate to introduce a certain number of families within a given time, and no person can within this period acquire lands in the district of the Empressario without his consent. This consent is obtained by a certificate stating the family received and a quantity of land allowed them, which is presented to a commissioner appointed by the Government for making titles, who immediately orders a survey, and upon its return, makes a deed to the settler, and the title passes direct from the State to him. The law allows a married man to have not exceeding a Sitio, equal to 4428 English acres; and a single man with one-fourth that quantity, with the privilege of extending it to a Sitio when he gets married; and a foreigner marrying a Mexican woman is entitled to one-third more. On receiving the deed from the Commissioner the colonist takes an oath to support the constitution and laws of the country, by which two acts he becomes a citizen. There is no tax on land nor any other property, and the emigrants are allowed to introduce all articles for their own use free of duty.

From the Courier Francais, Aug. 4, 1834.

MECHANICAL POWER.

An experiment was made at Brussels on the 16th, at the house of the Mechanician Lemaire, rue de l' Eskyllier, No. 10, with a machine moved by a force not hitherto employed in machines. The force is Galvanism, which develops the magnetic property of iron. The new machine is composed of a flying (volant) horizontal wheel of copper, in the plane of which is placed a bar of iron, rendered magnetic by a galvanic pile. The bar carries round the wheel between two fixed magnets, but as soon as the ends of the bar reach the points of equilibrium, the electric current changes its relations, and replaces by repulsion, the attraction which directs the bar. The latter in consequence of the accelerated motion it has acquired, passes the position of equilibrium, and continues its rotary motion in the same direction. The experiment had complete success. The machine moved upwards of an hour, and its accelerated motion excited hopes that it may be ere long, employed to move considerable masses. The great magnetic energy given to magnetism by a Galvanic current, is already well known, and be that however as it may, mechanics will henceforth be in possession of a new power. The machine constructed with care and success by Lemaire, was the invention of a Professor of Brussels, M. Gudiery.

It may be made a question whether the machine put into operation at Brussels can with strict propriety, be designated a new mechanical power, whatever may be the useful purposes to which it may be applied. The latter is indeed the only important subject of inquiry as regards that or any other invention or discovery.

Is there not a real and long known mechanic power, which has yet never been enumerated amongst those so entitled? We answer, there is such a power, and it is the pendulum. And more, the pendulum is the *power* of all others by which the greatest weight can be raised and moved by the least *force*. In many situations also, the pendulum could be applied to great effect. As for instance, in stone quarries, in warehouses to facilitate innumerable operations, in the lading and unlading vessels at wharves, &c.

Though simple in itself, very few persons reflect that in moving a pendulum every point in it is actually raised, as the axis is a radius of a circle, the centre of which is the point of suspension. The pendulum again is a power admitting the aid indefinitely of accelerate motion, admitting, however, that moving on the principle of the sling, as the motion would be accelerated, a centrifugal force would be produced in direct ratio with the rapidity given to the machine.

These hints on the pendulum are thrown out as recalled to the mind of the writer when translating the account of the Belgian machine, and may have been, and probably actually has been, suggested by others, as the subject seems too obvious not to have occupied minds engaged on the subject of mechanic forces.

New Fall Goods.

Dorsey & Dashiell

HAVE just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore and are now opening at their Store a very general assortment of

Fall and Winter Goods,

Among which are a variety of

Cloths, Cassimeres and Sattinets,

Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Trunks, &c. &c.

Also, a good supply of

GROCERIES,

Excepting Ardent Spirit.

All of which they will sell at the lowest prices for cash, country produce or upon time to punctual customers.

Back Creek, Nov. 11, 1834.

$75 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 14th of the present month, a negro woman named MARGARET, having with her a child 9 months old—she is about 26 years of age—5 feet 6 or 8 inches high—dark chestnut color—she has a very pleasing look when spoken to—Her husband (a free negro) ran away at the same time, and it is supposed they went together on board some vessel to Baltimore, where he was seen about a week ago. He goes by the name of Thomas Brown—is about her hight,—yellow color, and has a grum look when spoken to. I will give the above reward to have the aforesaid woman secured in some Jail so that I may get her.

WILLIAM A. D. BOUNDS.

Oct. 28, 1834.

Our Own Concerns.

We have commenced sending bills to such of our subscribers as were in arrears for the Herald before the commencement of their current year of subscription, and we trust a moment's reflection will convince them, if they at all doubt the fact, that the nature of our business will not allow us to give farther indulgence. We shall, of course, expect speedy and satisfactory returns from all to whom such bills are sent.

There is on our list a respectable number of patrons whose present year of subscription has not been paid in advance. We think, however, that such need only be reminded of the fact, and they will thereupon pay up with their usual promptitude.

Our advertising customers, too, must not forget us—We think we have been quite indulgent toward them, but the time has now arrived when it is absolutely necessary to urge every one indebted at this office to make immediate payment. It is only what must be expected from us by those who have favored us with their confidence; and a contrary course would greatly tend to our injury, without materially benefitting any one. Therefore, no man will blame the Printer for saying "*Pay me that thou owest.*"

Oct. 21, 1834.

LEATHER.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he has just finished an excellent assortment of

SOLE & UPPER LEATHER,

Which he will sell low for cash, or exchange for hides, at the Tanyard formerly occupied by Col. S. M'Bryde, where he solicits a share of public patronage.

Thomas Langsdale.

Nov. 11, 1834

New Fall Goods.

Samuel W. Jones

HAS just received from Baltimore his

Fall Supply of Goods,

Comprising a very large and choice assortment of articles usually called for in country trade. His assortment is composed of

AMERICAN, BRITISH, FRENCH, ITALIAN, GERMAN and INDIA

DRY GOODS,

Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, Castings, Stationery, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps Trunks, China, Glass, Queens, Stone and Tin Ware,

Drugs, Medicines and Dye Stuffs,

Groceries, &c.

All of which he will sell low for cash, or on time, to punctual dealers.

Nov. 4 1834

New and Fashionable

BOOTS & SHOES.

THE subscriber, thankful for past favors begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has just returned from Baltimore with a *Choice Lot of Materials* for manufacturing articles in his line of business—Also,

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

BOOTS & SHOES,

To suit the season, for Ladies and Gentlemen, Children and Servants.

Gentlemen having large families to supply with Shoes can be accommodated on moderate terms.

The subscriber would also inform the Ladies that he has a fine lot of GAITER BOOTS, suitable for the winter season.

L. J. M. P. BRODWATER.

Nov. 4, 1834.

New Cabinet Shop.

Leolin Nicholson,

CABINET MAKER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Princess Anne and the public generally, that he has commenced the

Cabinet Making Business,

In all all its various branches, at this place, under the hope, that by perseverance and industry, in connection with an experience in the above business for the last several years, to merit a share of public patronage. His Furniture will be made after the latest fashions and in the most durable manner, which he will sell as low as can be bought in Baltimore. His WORKSHOP is at the OLD WARE HOUSE, near the New Bridge.

☞ Funerals punctually attended to at the shortest notice.

August 12, 1834.

Leather and Hides.

THE subscriber has taken the cellar under the house occupied by Mr. Levin Porter, where he will keep a good supply of

Sole and Upper Leather,

Which he will sell low for cash. He will also pay the highest price for HIDES, either in Leather or Cash. He will attend there every day in the week (Sundays excepted.)

JOSEPH BARKLEY.

Sept. 16, 1834.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of two writs of Fieri Facias, issued out of Somerset County Court, and to me directed, one at the suit of the State of Maryland at the instance and for the use of Nathaniel F. Williams against Margaret R. Long and Benjamin Baily, one other at the suit of the State of Maryland for the use of Ara Spence, Irving Spence, and William M. Purnell, executors of James B. Robins, against Margaret R. Long and Benjamin Baily, I have seized and taken in execution the following property to wit:—one negro girl named George Ann, one Settee, one Mahogany Bureau, one ditto Dining Table, one ditto Stand, three Windsor Chairs, one English Carpet, one Gilt Frame Looking Glass, one large Trunk, one Iron Pot and Griddle, one Fire Fender Shovel and Tongs, one Hand Bellows, a pair of Brass Andirons, two Beds, Bedsteads and Furniture, two Sows and one Shoat, the property of Margaret R. Long, which I shall proceed to sell at public sale, at the Court House door, in the town of Princess-Anne, on TUESDAY the 18th day of NOVEMBER next, between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock P. M. to the highest and best bidder, for cash, to satisfy the above mentioned writs and costs.

S. G. HOLBROOK, Shff.

Oct. 28, 1834.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Somerset County Court, and to me directed at the suit of Elliott Kirwain, use of Marcellus Jones, against John Kirwain, Jr. I have seized and taken in execution all the right of John Kirwain Jr. in and to the following property to wit:—a tract of land called Covington Meadow, containing 40 acres more or less, Father's Care and Middle, containing 41 acres more or less, Covington Meadow and Comfort containing 65 acres more or less, also negro Rachel, and one Horse and Gig, which I shall proceed to sell on WEDNESDAY the 19th of NOVEMBER next at the Court House door in Princess Anne, to the highest bidder, for cash, to satisfy the above writ and cost, between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock, P. M.

S. G. HOLBROOK, Shff.

Oct. 28, 1834.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of Somerset County Court, and to me directed, at the suit of Nancy McDorman, Administratrix of Lewis McDorman, against William McDorman, I have seized and taken in execution, all the right, title and interest of said William McDorman, in and to a tract of land called Muster Swamp, containing one hundred acres, more or less, which I shall proceed to sell to the highest and best bidder, for cash to satisfy the above mentioned writ, at the Court-House door in the town of Princess Anne, on TUESDAY the 18th of next NOVEMBER, between the hours of one and two o'clock, P. M.

S. G. HOLBROOK, Shff.

Oct. 28, 1834

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Somerset County Court, and to me directed at the suit of John Austin, use of George Wilson, against Robert Brown, I have seized and taken in execution, all the right, title, claim and interest, both at law and equity, of the said Robert Brown in and to the following lands and tenements, to wit: part of Denton's Lot, part of Deepark, part of North Den and part of Pasturage, containing in all 854 acres more or less; and two Beds and Furniture, which I shall proceed to sell on TUESDAY the 11th day of NOVEMBER next, at the Court House door in Princess Anne, at the hour of 2 o'clock, P. M. to the highest and best bidder, for cash to satisfy the above mentioned writ and cost, and county levy for 1834

S. G. HOLBROOK.

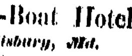
Oct. 21, 1834.

Constable's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued by John D. Brower, a Justice of the Peace in and for Somerset county, and to me directed, at the suit of Jacob Bird, against Travis Collin, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title and interest of said Collin, in and to the real estate of Jacob Collin, deceased—and I hereby give notice that I shall offer the same at public sale, to the highest and best bidder, for cash to satisfy the above mentioned writ of Fieri Facias, at Wm. Roach's store in Little Annamessex, on SATURDAY the 22nd of next NOVEMBER, between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock P. M.

HENRY S. HANDY, Const.

Oct. 28, 1834



Steam-Boat Hotel,

Salisbury, Md.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has leased the above Tavern, lately occupied by R. G. Weatherly, in the town of Salisbury, Maryland, where he is prepared to accommodate Travellers and others, who may favor him with their custom, in a manner, which he flatters himself will be perfectly satisfactory. His experience in the business, his assiduous attention, and continued exertions, shall be put in requisition, to render his house worthy of the liberal patronage which he trusts will be bestowed upon it.

He will accommodate Boarders by the day, week, month, or year.

The public's obedient servant,
BENJAMIN I. DASHIELL, of Geo.
Salisbury, Md. Oct. 28, 1834.

POETRY.

ALLITERATION.

Frederick Fawner, famed for firmest friendship, finding female flattery fruitless, fled far from fair frequented flourishing fields, fixed in far frowning forests framed the following fine flourishing farewell, for false fallacious Fanny Fastidious:

Fluttering friend farewell forever,
Hope hath hung her harp on high,
Every effort or endeavor
Starts some serious sobbing sigh.

When with warmest wishes wooing,
Lingered long love's languid looks,
Silent, still sublimely showing,
Firmest faith for forms forsook.

Pleasing prospects prove protesting,
Innocency is innate,
Deserts dear delights distracting,
Far from former frowning fate.

Pleasure's pleasing path pursuing,
That through tearless time I tread,
Vagrant virtues vainly viewing,
She still pseudo shining shed.

False fallacious friend farewell,
Still sorrowing sighs still silent sleep,
To tenant time thy troubles tell,
Why with wearied wan feelings weep.

Albany Mercury.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Token for 1835

The Broken Merchant.

BY MRS S. J. HALE.

Chapter I. The disclosure.

"Here's a sudden change."

"Are you ill, Charles?" said Mrs. Carlton, laying down her pencil; she had been sketching.—Her husband did not answer, but sitting himself heavily on the sofa, he pressed his right hand on his forehead.

His young wife arose gently, there was a slight suffusion on her cheek, but it was not wounded pride that her question had been unheeded. She leaned over the arm of the sofa, and tenderly laid her hand on his forehead. "Is there much pain in your head, my love?"

"Yes, deep, terrible, Emily, you cannot relieve it."

"Let me try my skill at Mesmerism," said she, as she playfully ran her fingers through his hair, and lifting the dark locks from his temple, pressed her rosy lip on the swollen and throbbing veins. Her kiss was so soft and still, that had a jealous lover been watching beside her, he would not have heard a sound. Real and pure affection is always quiet and delicate in its attentions, and no man of refinement can long love a wife, whose demonstrations of attachment are obtrusive and importunate.

Charles Carlton scarcely heard the kiss of his wife, but he felt it thrill through every pulse and nerve. It was the perfection of a loving and true heart. His hand trembled, fell and his eyes, as they met hers, filled with tears. Her heart sink within her, as the fear of some terrible calamity rushed upon her mind; but she strove to sustain herself, and taking her husband's hand in both of hers, she sat down by his side.

"Charles, dear Charles," said she enquiringly.

"Emily."——

"My dear husband, what can I do for you?"

"Nothing"—said he, calmly.

"Nothing! O, do not say so. Let me comfort you at least. Tell me, what has happened?"

"I will tell you, Emily—for you must know. I am ruined."

"Ruined! How? Why?"

"I am a bankrupt, Emily. I have failed—lost all my property; all" and he again covered his face.

"Well my dear husband, if it be lost, let it go. There are a thousand ways to live by industry; and I can do a good many things."

"But, Emily you do not comprehend me at all. I am a broken merchant, I shall not be trusted with business. I owe thousands that I cannot pay. I have nothing, nothing left."

"Yes, my love, you have what you have often called your dearest treasure still." And she twined her arm around the neck of her husband, and tenderly drew his head upon her shoulder.

"Bless you, bless you, my own Emily—my wife you have comforted me."

Chapter II. Friends.

"Ebbing men, indeed,
Most often do so near the bottom run,
By their own fears."

"Any news this morning? Mr. Halford," said John Folsom, to the gentleman who entered his counting room. He was a tall, pale man, with a commercial looking face, that is, bilious and rather care worn, but the keen glance of his eye was tempered by a benevolent smile; and when he raised his hat, the high, full, smooth forehead bore the unequivocal stamp of a warm heart and a good conscience.

"The only news of the morning is that Carlton has failed," said Mr. Halford.

"Yes, I knew that last evening," replied Folsom.

"Is it a total failure? Or will he be doing business again in six months?"

"Radical, a thorough failure. Given up all."

"That is rather an unusual course," remarked Mr. Halford. "Most of our broken merchants contrive to secure a share for themselves. You are his friend—why did you not advise him better?"

"Your pardon, Sir. I never advise my friends. It only offends them. 'Throw physic to the dogs' as soon."

"I heard that the failure was caused by signing for Hart & Co.—Was that true?"

"Partly so. Carlton lost about $20,000, by that firm; but then he might have gone on in business for some months, and perhaps have got over his embarrassments entirely, if he had not been so very squeamish!"

"Squeamish. How do you mean?"

"Why, he applied to old Colonel Davis, to whom he was owing a considerable debt and told him how matters stood, and the reasons he had for believing he might retrieve his affairs, if he could obtain a loan of ten thousand for a few months, and he offered Davis good security for the money—but the old Colonel knows how to manage. He would not loan the cash unless he could have his debt likewise provided for in the security. This Carlton thought would not be doing the honorable by his other creditors, and he refused; and Davis immediately levied an attachment."

"Carlton should have applied to his other friends; he ought to have many, for he has been a very obliging man, I think there must have been some who would have remembered his loans. Did he not once assist you Mr. Folsom, materially?"

"Yes, yes, his name was of some service at the time my creditors run me so hard; but I have paid him."

"There are benefits which the mere value received never pays," remarked Mr. Halford, drily, as he left the store of the dashing merchant. He walked hastily up Chestnut Street. "I will call on Carlton," said he to himself as he went on.—"Perhaps I can hit on some plan to put him again in business. He has a lovely young wife, and it must sorely try the spirit of a man who loves his family to see them destitute. He owes me—but it is no matter. I find he has been honest, even under the hard temptation of bankruptcy. He has acted honorably and shall [illegible]."

Chapter III. The Parting.

"Partings such as press
The life from out young hearts."

It was June, the bright and leafy June,—and such a glorious day! There are mornings when it seems as though the angel at heaven's portal had purposely left the adamantine gates ajar, lest our cold earth and callous hearts might be revived and purified with the hallowed tide of light, and life, and love. We only talk of Nature as of a goddess, and say she renews her youth and beauty, and puts on the green robe of Spring, and the flowery wreath of Summer, and Autumn's rich diadem, forgetting that the array of Nature is only the breath of the Almighty, the Creator, her beauty is but the reflection of his benevolence, and her bounty the overflowing of his exceeding love for the creatures He hath made. [illegible] on Him and then will never [illegible], never in despair.

"We will trust in God," [illegible] said Mrs. Carlton, as she wiped the [illegible] [illegible]. Emily suddenly started—a woman [illegible]

[illegible]

"And is it gone! on sudden solitude!
How oft that fearful question will intrude
Twas but an instant passed, and here he stood!
And now without the portal's frontier he fled
And then at length her tears in freedom gushed!"

Chapter IV. Gossip.

"For the love of show, alas, that it should wrap [illegible] feelings, by its selfish pride."

"So your beautiful friend Mrs Carlton, the brightest star in the galaxy of fashion, [illegible] and has left Philadelphia, and buried herself somewhere in the shades of Kensington," said Mr Mears.

"Say, rather, she is rusticating in Kensington. I cannot endure to think of such a situation for poor Emily," said Miss Arabella Folsom, affectedly sighing, as she clasped her jewelled fingers, in a manner to display all the most costly and sparkling rings.

"Have you visited her since her retirement?" inquired Mr. Mears.

"O, no, it would pain me excessively to meet poor Emily under a sense of her altered fortunes! Indeed I fear my emotion would be uncontrollable, and thus afflict her. I would not spare myself," said the young lady, again sighing deeply.

"Bell is so devotedly attached to Mrs. Carlton, that the misfortune has nearly broken her heart," said Mrs. Folsom, the mother [illegible] she had not so much sensibility."

"Why, it is rather an unpleasant affair to fail in business," remarked Mr. Mears, "but it is not very uncommon; and I don't see it is likely to do Carlton any serious injury. He has gone out to Paris, agent for Halford & Co. a good firm, and I hear he is allowed to do something besides for his own benefit. Perhaps, in a few years he will return rich enough to flourish as gay as ever."

"I think, Bell, you had better ride to Kensington, one of these fine mornings, and call on Mrs. Carlton, said Mrs. Folsom.

"I would mamma, with all my heart, only she lives with her odd old aunt, the Mrs. Eaton, whom I used to detest so much. What made Emily endure her I never could imagine; perhaps it was that she might have a friend in time of need."

"Mrs. Carlton was incapable of such calculating selfishness, I am sure," said Mr. Mears warmly, forgetting in his zeal for the injured absent lady that he was dissenting from the opinion of her particular *friend.*

"O, I dare say you are right, Mr. Mears," said Miss Folsom, with an air of pique. "Emily had a most sweet and winning manner, and really she was very amiable, and always appeared to love her aunt; but that was no good reason why others should also adore the old lady. Really, to me she was disagreeable. Why, she was always prosing about the influence of woman, and her duties, and moral improvement, and all such obsolete stuff. She is a walking lecture, and I wonder how Emily can endure to live with her."

"You would not, Bell, I am very sure," said John Folsom, as he entered the parlor.

"No indeed, brother, I could not submit to such a humdrum life. Out of fashion, out of existence for me."

"Bell, how wildly you talk!" said the mother. "I am really astonished. I never heard you so unsentimental before. Reverse sometimes happens to the very rich, and you are not certain of always being among the fortunate. To be sure I do not know what I could do if John should fail!" and she elevated her large lace handkerchief with a swell of importance.

"I know, I would die at once," cried the young lady, vehemently.

Her brother bit his lip, and Mr. Mears, politely bowing, bade the ladies good morning.

Chapter V. Matrimonial Correspondence.

"From the wreck of the past, which hath perished,
Thus much I at least may recall,
It hath taught me that what I must cherished,
Deserved to be dearest of all."

From Mr. Carlton to his wife.

Paris, Sept 1842.

* * * * * * *

You see then, dearest, that my business, or rather that of Halford & Co. goes on bravely here; and all that disquiets me is my separation from you. I often compare my former ideas of gay and sunny France, with the desert like feelings that now oppress me, whenever I visit, as I do occasionally, its scenes of fame and its temples of amusement. I feel little interest in these things, except as I can combine the new objects presented with your image in my heart. I will describe this to Emily, I will tell this to Emily. I will keep this for Emily, is the language of my soul, when I see, hear, or observe any thing that pleases and interests me. [illegible] encouraging me to exertion, and I really enjoy my toil, but when I go to the solitude of my own chamber, and find no Emily to welcome me with a smile, and a kind word, I am desolate and sad.

[illegible]

Ah! [illegible] I should [illegible] dear and precious pleasure of hearing my child's first sentence. Perhaps, too, instead of having his first accents mingled with filial love, and his heart strengthened in its pure feelings by his mother's caresses, he might have given expression to some angry passion or selfish appetite, that would have defiled his sweet lips, and might have given an evil impulse to [illegible] which could never have been corrected. O, it is strange that woman can think so much of jewels from the mines of earth, when she holds the key of the heart's treasures! I ask myself, what amount of wealth would have given me the unutterable triumph which my babe's first simple sentence has done? I can answer before God, that no amount could have made me so happy.

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From Mrs. Carlton to her husband.

Kensington, July, 1823.

* * * * * * *

——"How do I pass my time this summer?" is your question. Well, as you seem to rely so confidently on my confession, it shall be frank and full; though somewhat abridged, for patience over a long letter is not, I am told, the virtue of man.

First on my list of doings I rank my maternal duties, pleasures I call them; and if you could see little Henry, he is not *little* now, and hear him talk,—his voice is as sweet as a bird's—you would think I was a good mother. And is not that something in my favor, Charles?

Then I assist my kind aunt in her housekeeping, and in her charities too; for though she has no great store of worldly goods, she is rich in good works. Do you wish to know what I *contribute?* My sympathies, my attentions, kind words and encouraging smiles, and, really, Charles, I never received such expressive, and, as I think, so sincere gratitude for all my bounteous gifts, (you know we did give largely in Philadelphia,) as I now have showered upon me for my good will merely. Charity of spirit towards the poor is more popular with them, and more beneficial too, than charities in money.

But amusements, ah, I have them plenty; I walk, ride, and botanize. If you could see Henry and me out gathering flowers and hear his glad laugh when he finds one, and laugh as loud as he, you would think it was amusing to botanize. Then my music is a delightful pleasure, because then, Charles, I feel as if my spirit was communing with yours. Thank you a thousand times for your last collection, the pieces are all charming, and I can perform that "divine air," as you style it, charmingly; at least, so says Monsieur D——; and you used to think him the standard of taste in music. Seriously, I do think I have made great proficiency in music this last year; send me the songs you prefer, and when you return you will hear me sing like a *Prima Donna.*

* * * * * * *

From Mrs. Carlton to her husband.

Kensington, July 4th, 1824.

* * * * * * *

You can hardly imagine, my dear Charles, how happy your last letter made me! and you think, that in one year more, you will be able to return, with sufficient to pay your creditors.—And then we will celebrate our independence, Charles! What a happy day it will be; and how different, too, the sources of our happiness from that which I once foolishly thought was the basis of enjoyment!

I will tell you why I write with such warmth; you will, I know, be glad to learn that one debt is paid. About three months ago a poor woman came from Philadelphia to our neighborhood in search of employment. She called at our house; and aunt being out, I went down to see the woman. She looked wretchedly, and when she saw I pitied her, she went on to tell me a long story of troubles, how she had lived in the city, kept a confectioner's shop, been unfortunate in her customers, till finally she had to give up her trade; and her husband, for her debts, had been sent to jail.

I asked her why she was unfortunate in her customers? "O," said she, "they did not pay me," and she went on to name a number of ladies, who were foremost among the fashionables when I was in town, as delinquents. And then, Charles, she "named my name" among the rest. "There was that pretty Mrs. Carlton, (I give her words) she owed me a hundred dollars when her husband failed."

My face was crimson I believe; the woman started to see my agitation, and then she recollected me, I do not think she had before any idea who I was. Don't think Charles, that I am wholly altered. She had never seen me dressed so plainly, and shall I tell you the compliment? She said she had never seen me look so handsome, so very handsome, for, said she, "I never saw you have such healthy, rosy cheeks before."

I remember purchasing some [illegible] her the last winter we were in town, and I had never thought of it since. One hundred dollars! and the articles were nearly all finished, she said, for our last grand party. Of the ideal five hundred friends I then invited, only five have ever shown a wish to continue the friendship, since our failure.

One hundred dollars! The poor woman said it would release her husband from jail. I sold my pearls, Charles, and paid her. And the pride and pleasure I felt (at first) even as I wore them, when you whispered they became me, was nothing to my exultation when I told the poor creature to release her husband.

* * * * * * *

From Mrs. Carlton to her husband.

Kensington, January, 1825

My [illegible] Charles—I have sad news. [illegible] shot himself last [illegible] but left a note, stating that he [illegible] that he trusted to [illegible] would have more mercy for his sins [illegible] would [illegible] poverty. Mistaken [illegible] the world's contumely [illegible] of his God!

O how I do pity his mother and sister, poor Bell, I once loved her like a sister; she has cruelly neglected me since my retirement [illegible] now I feel my affection [illegible] property, it would have been nothing. I could have told them [illegible] [illegible] of wealth and fashion; pleasures [illegible] What shall I have done? I have been, dear you, O, my beloved [illegible] how thankful I feel [illegible] has sustained me in our reverses.

* * * * * * *

From Mr. Carlton to his wife.

Paris, April, 1825.

What shall I say, love, respecting the sad news? I am greatly distressed for Folsom; he was much to be pitied. You do not, cannot know his temptations to the rash and wicked act; but my acquaintance with his character, and with the manner of his mother to be among the fashionables, has led me to most painful reflections on his unhappy fate. He was ambitious, but naturally generous and enthusiastic, and had his pride been rightly directed towards useful and noble objects, he would have made a noble minded and useful man.

But his mother and sister thought only of show and eclat; and they bound down his spirit to the circle of the world of fashion. In their esteem he was the greatest man, who could keep the most expensive establishment, and afford the females of his family the most costly array. It was their reproaches and complaints which poor John dared not meet. He could have braved the world; but there was for him no rest at home.

Do not think I am placing all the sins of my sex to the account of yours. We have a long and dark catalogue of our own; but I do think that, in our country, it is in woman's power, if she would rightly exert her moral influence, to call forth our virtues, and even to make our impetuous passions subservient to great and glorious purposes. But if the American women worship wealth, the men will sacrifice their souls to gain it.

A thousand, thousand blessings on you, my love. You have sustained my spirit by your cheerful affection, and your example and counsel are every day strengthening in me the determination to be worthy of such a wife. Pray for me, that my heart may be purified from all sinful and worldly affections, and kept from those fierce temptations which only heavenly grace can enable us to overcome. Your husband,

CHARLES CARLTON.

Chapter VI. News.

"Ill-favored is the bearer of ill-news."

"There is a gentleman below who has a letter for Mrs. Carlton," said the domestic.

"Why did he not send it up?"

"He said it was not to you, madam, but he had brought it for you to read, and he wished to make some explanations.

"Did he give his name?"

"Yes, madam, Mr. Cole."

"Cole, Cole, I do not recollect any person of that name. It is a very elegant name, Cole;" and Mrs. Carlton, as she hurried to finish her toilette, endeavored by dwelling on the name, to keep from her heart the agitating dread of some impending evil. What evil could she fear except as connected with the fate of her husband?—

"Mrs. Carlton, Sir." Mr. Cole started at the announcement. He had not anticipated seeing a solitary wife looking so like an angel. She was arrayed in a pure white robe, no ornaments, angels never wear them.

"I have received a letter from my French correspondent, making kind inquiries respecting Mr. Carlton, supposing him in Philadelphia, madam."

"Well, Sir."

"Mr. Halford wished me to ascertain if you had heard from your husband of late."

"It is sometime since; about, about," and a burning blush rushed over her cheek, and then as suddenly ebbing, left her face white as new fallen snow.

"How long did you say? madam."

"Nearly six months;" and her voice sank with the suffocating sensation at her heart, as she thought, "how long!"

"Mr. Carlton, it seems, left Paris about four months since."

"Just the time he named in his letter that he should embark for home. O, what has happened? Where is he? Can you not tell me? The letter!"

"Be calm, madam; pray be calm," said Mr. Cole, in a most soothing tone. "Nothing has happened that we can ascertain. Mr. Carlton was highly respected at Paris, and this letter, you may see it, only speaks in general terms of his departure. He calm, Mrs. Carlton, pray do not afflict yourself. What! Help! the lady has fainted!"

"Strange she should faint! I never thought a wife cared so much for her husband, I wonder who would grieve if I should be lost. I'll marry; that's settled; I'll marry;"—so thought Mr. Cole as he rode homewards.

Chapter VII. The Denouement.

"Hope is brightest when it dawns from fears."

"Doctor, how do you find my poor little niece, Mrs. Carlton, this morning?" said Mrs. Eaton.

"No worse, no better, heart sick, Mrs. Eaton. Medicines do but little good in such cases."

"You still recommend travelling?"

"Yes, madam."

"And [illegible]?"

"It would [illegible] it promised to be beneficial."

"To France?"

"Yes, take her to Paris; let her see the [illegible] of her late husband, and hear their praises of his character. Such things awaken the current of life, and its thoughts, if you can arouse these, the mother will triumph [illegible] heart, and she will strive to become resigned to the dispensation of Providence [illegible] for her child's sake."

"At [illegible] should I always be reconciled," [illegible] Mrs. Eaton.

"True, Mrs. Carlton's need motives to [illegible] severe affliction those [illegible] would be placed in the most [illegible]. Pardon me, madam; I know [illegible] your sentiments, those, [illegible] learned from your own [illegible]."

"O [illegible] have probed me to the quick. I [illegible] the unreconciled. I [illegible] that the affections of my niece were given to Mr. Carlton. I felt that she ought to love her husband better than any other earthly friend. But I cannot bear [illegible] at my precious child [illegible] to the grave of her husband [illegible]."

"[illegible] madam, as soon as [illegible] some measure re[illegible]."

"[illegible]" said Mrs. Eaton, greatly [illegible] to Paris. I will con[illegible] of her hus[illegible] of man, and worthy [illegible]. Is not that he? [illegible] heart! Its Carlton!

* * * * * * *

"I sent you a long letter the day before I left Paris, explaining all the reasons which induced me to go to Constantinople; and stating also, the probability that you might not receive another letter or hear from me, till I could be the messenger of tidings assuring you of my health and happiness," and Charles Carlton devotedly pressed the pale hand of his wife and the rosy cheek of his boy, as they were both encircled in his arms.

"The letter never reached me, and, Charles, you cannot know how this silence distressed me."

"I see it. I feel it too well, my own love. If I had anticipated your affliction, not all the bright prospects held out by Mr. Dupont would have weighed a feather, I would have come to you."

"O never think of it, Charles. It is over; you are here, and I shall soon be well; and then how happy we shall be! you must not leave me again."

"Never, never, I have money enough, besides paying all my creditors, except Mr. Halford, who has voluntarily relinquished his claim, to begin business again for myself. We shall know how to estimate our blessings, how to enjoy them. We will live for domestic happiness, for social improvement, for religious duties."

"But never again, my husband, for fashionable display?"

"Never, Emily."

A singular accident occurred not long since, to a bullock, the property of a gentleman residing near Shrewsbury. The animal was feeding on the top of a small mound of earth, on which some trees were growing, when, feeling inclined to browse on the lichen which encircled the trees, he contrived to get his head between two of the branches. Suddenly the earth under his feet gave way, his horns were caught in the fork of the tree, and, when he was discovered, he was found to have expired in this extraordinary manner, having in his struggles dispersed the earth from under his feet and was hanging in the air outstretched and lifeless.

THE VILLAGE HERALD.

BY JOHN S. ZIEBER, PRINCESS-ANNE, SOMERSET COUNTY, MARYLAND.

VOL. VIII. **TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 18, 1834.** **NO. 34.**

VILLAGE HERALD.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Three Dollars a year, to be satisfied by $2 00 *if paid in advance;* or $2 50 if paid within six months.

☞ Subscriptions paid within 30 days after delivering the first number, (of the year subscribed for,) will be considered *in advance.*

No subscription will be taken for less *than one year.*

No paper will be discontinued (unless at the editor's discretion,) until all arrearages are paid off; and a failure to notify a discontinuance, previous to the expiration of the term subscribed for, will be invariably considered as a new engagement.

☞ Papers sent by mail will be subject to postage, to be paid by the subscribers.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, will be inserted three times for $1, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion; those exceeding a square in the same proportion.

☞ Persons advertising must limit the time of insertion, otherwise their advertisements will be continued and charged accordingly.

☞ All communications addressed to the editor must come post paid.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

BANKS	pr. ct. dis.	BANKS	pr. ct. dis.
U. States Bank	par	*Wilmington and*	
Do Branches	par	*Brandywine*	par
MASSACHUSETTS		*Bank of Smyrna*	do
Boston banks	1	MARYLAND	
Other Mass. notes	2	*Bk of Salisbury*	*failed*
RHODE-ISLAND		*Bk of Maryland*	*failed*
Far. & Mechanic's	10	*Frederick c'y bank*	2
Other R. Island notes	2	*Havre de Grace*	*closed*
CONNECTICUT		*Farmers bank at Annapolis*	2
Middletown banks	2	*Branches at Frederick & Easton*	2
Phenix bank at Hartford	2	*Susquehanna Bridge & Banking Co.*	*failed*
Bridgeport bank	2	*Hagerstown*	2
Eagle bank of New Haven	*failed*	*Westminster*	2
Hartford bank	2	DISTRICT OF COL.	
NEW YORK		*Bk of Washington*	*fld*
N. Y. city banks	par	*Bk of the Metrop.*	par
Albany	1	*Patriotic bank*	*failed*
Troy	1	*Central bank*	une
Newburg	1	*Bk of Columbia*	3
Other N. York notes	1	*Union bk Georget'n*	5
NEW-JERSEY.		*Farmers & Mechanics bank*	do
Jersey city bank	*failed*	*Bk of Alexandria*	do
Banks in Newark	2	*Branch bank of U. S. in Washington*	par
Bank of N. Brunswick	*failed*	*Bk of Potomac*	2
Trenton Bank Co	par	*Franklin bk of Alexandria*	*failed*
Farmers bank at Mount Holly	par	*Mechanics bk of Alexandria*	*failed*
Cumberland bk	do		
State bk Camden	do		
At Elizabethtown	2	VIRGINIA	
At N. Brunswick	2	*Richmond & bran's*	4
At Trenton	*failed*	*Bk of the Valley*	
At Morristown	2	*Br at Leesburg*	3 1/2
Patterson bk	*closed*	*Br at Charlestown*	
Sussex bank	2	*Br at Romney*	
PENNSYLVANIA		*N. W. bank of Vir at Wheeling*	4
Philadelphia banks	par	N. CAROLINA	
Easton	par	*State bk at Raleigh and branches*	4
Montgomery county	do	*Cape Fear*	4
Chester	do	*Newbern*	4
Delaware	do	S. CAROLINA	
Lancaster bank	do	*State bank of South Carolina*	4
Farmers bk of Lan'r	do	*Union bank of do*	5
Harrisburg	do	GEORGIA	
Northumberland	do	*State bank*	8
Farmers bank of Bucks c'y	do	*Planters*	8
York bank	par	*Augusta*	8
Chambersburg	2	*Darien*	8
Farmers bank at Reading	par	*Macon Bk Co*	*no sale*
Carlisle bk	2	*Columbus bank*	10
Gettysburg	2	KENTUCKY	
Bank of Pittsburg	3	*Bk of U. S. branch at Lex & Louisville*	par
Greensburg	3	OHIO	
Brownsville	5	*Banks generally*	une
DELAWARE		LOUISIANA	
Bank of Delaware	par	*Banks at N. Orleans*	
Farmer's bank and branches	1		

State of Maryland, sc.

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT,

Oct. 28, 1834.

[SEAL.] ON *application of Benjamin I. Jones, Executor of John Jones, late of Somerset County, deceased, it is ordered by the Court that the said Executor give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three weeks, in a paper printed in Princess Anne.*

True copy. Test.
JAMES POLK, Reg. W. S. C.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Somerset County, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said County, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Jones, late of said county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 30th day of May, 1835, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this 28th day of October, A. D. 1834.

BENJAMIN I. JONES, Ex'r.
of John Jones, dec'd.

Nov. 4, 1834.

Insolvents' Papers,

For Sale at this Office.

PRINCESS-ANNE HOTEL.

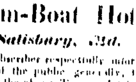
THE subscriber has built to his house a large addition, that makes it equal to any on this Shore, for comfort and convenience, and has given it the above name—he is consequently well prepared to accommodate Travellers and other that may call.

This house is situated in the center of the town, opposite the Public Offices and Court House, and convenient to business. Every attention shall be paid to render his customers comfortable and his house a desirable stopping place. His table shall be supplied with the best the market can afford, and his stables with attentive Ostlers and good provender. Private rooms and bed rooms, well finished and furnished with fires, can be had. Professional gentlemen, and gentlemen having business to transact, can be supplied with suitable rooms and offices for that purpose.

Boarders accommodated as usual

GEO. M. WILLING

Oct. 28, 1834.



Steam-Boat Hotel.

Salisbury, Md.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has leased the above Tavern, lately occupied by R. C. Weatherly, in the town of Salisbury, Maryland, where he is prepared to accommodate Travellers and others, who may favor him with their custom, in a manner, which he flatters himself will be perfectly satisfactory. His experience in the business, his assiduous attention, and continued exertions, shall be put in requisition, to render his house worthy of the liberal patronage which he trusts will be bestowed upon it.

He will accommodate Boarders by the day, week, month, or year.

The public's obedient servant,
BENJAMIN I. DASHIELL, of Geo.
Salisbury, Md. Oct. 29, 1834.

Type Foundry.

C. Sherman & S. Ecklin.

Having purchased the Type Foundry established by the late J. HOWE, have entered into partnership [illegible] under the firm of S. ECKLIN & Co.

We intend keeping on hand a large assortment of type, especially those most used, which will enable us to supply orders with the least possible delay, and have now for sale a large quantity of the [illegible] purchased from the estate of J. Howe, and intend to make immediate additions to it.

S. Ecklin & Co. are now prepared to receive orders for founts of every description from Pearl to twenty two lines Pica, including a variety of Ornamental Letter. We offer for sale also, an assortment of Cuts, Dashes, Brass Rule, and other ornaments, of which specimens will be forwarded to Printers as soon as they can be prepared.

Such improvements as the wants of the trade and taste may require, will receive the earliest attention at this establishment.

Printing Presses of every description, Printing Ink of the most approved qualities, Composing Sticks, Brass and Common Galleys, Chases, Imposing Stones, Paper and Press Boards, Standing Presses and Furniture, together with a complete assortment of all articles used in a Printing Office, will be kept constantly on hand.

Small founts, suitable for Book binders, in great variety, may be had when called for.

Orders from all parts of the Union will be promptly and most carefully attended to, and particularly in supplying sorts for all founts furnished by our predecessor.

We respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. To the former patrons of the foundry, we deem it sufficient to say, that they will be as well and as promptly served as heretofore, should they be disposed to favor us with their orders. The business of the Foundry will be conducted under the following firm, and by the same person who was in fact the type founder in Mr. Howe's foundry.

S. ECKLIN & CO.

Corner of Crown and Callowhill sts.
Philadelphia, Sept. 18, 1834.

NOTICE.

CASH and fair prices will at all times be given for NEGROES of both sexes, by applying to

ALEXANDER S. JONES.

N. B.—All communications attended to immediately.
Jan. 21, 1834.

Cash in Market.

William Roach, Jr.

Wishes to purchase one or two hundred NEGROES,

Male and female, between the ages of 12 and 25 years, for which he will give higher prices than any purchaser who is now, or may hereafter come in market.—He may be found at his store in Little Annamessex, Somerset County.

May 28, 1833.

ECONOMY IS WEALTH!

OLD MADE NEW!

Hamilton E. Waters,

(Successor of B. Solomon,)

Clothes Dresser and Renovater,

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to inform the citizens of Princess Anne and its vicinity, that he has opened an Establishment in this place, at Messrs Hayland & Adams', where he will attend to the Cleaning of Gentlemen's COATS, PANTALOONS, and VESTS, of every description, on an entirely new plan from that pursued by dyers. By comparing the articles cleaned by him, they are pronounced by competent judges equal to new, and which has been noticed by the public. Spots, grease, &c., taken from the cloth, and apparel put in complete form. When requested, he applies a stiffening, and restores the color to faded seams. He can restore a garment to its original beauty, without any injury to the fabric. The steaming process not made use of.

To the Ladies.

Ladies' Habits and Boat Cloaks, spotted or faded of their pristine beauty, restored to their original colors, with the greatest care.

N. B.—To persons disposed to patronise him in his business, he pledges himself, if any of his work is not done to their satisfaction, he will make no charge for his labor.

Gentlemen who may please to patronise him, can have their clothes returned in a short time.

August 26, 1834.

New Fall Goods.

Wm. W. Johnston,

HAS received a supply of

New Goods,

Comprising a large and well selected assortment of seasonable and desirable articles, which will be offered at prices which cannot fail to please, for Cash or on his usual time of credit to punctual dealers.

Princess-Anne, Oct. 7, 1834.

For Rent.

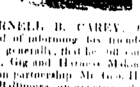
Barren Creek Springs

Will be rented for the ensuing year upon moderate terms to a good tenant. This Establishment is situated about half way between Princess Anne and Cambridge, which makes it an excellent stand as a Tavern, being a stopping place for the Mail, the board of the Drivers and Horses is worth nearly $100 per annum, and if properly attended to in the summer season, there would be a great many visitors to the Springs, which would make it well worth the attention of an industrious man calculated to keep a Public House. The buildings are undergoing a repair and will be in good condition to receive visitors by the next season. Persons wishing to rent will apply to

JOSHUA BRATTAN.

Sept. 23, 1834.

COACH, GIG & HARNESS MAKING.



PURNELL B. CAREY, takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he will continue the Coach, Gig and Harness Making, and has taken in partnership Mr. Geo. H. Schleigh from Baltimore, an experienced Workman. The firm will be conducted hereafter under the title of

Carey & Schleigh.

At the old stand in Quantico, where they flatter themselves they can be enabled to execute work in the different branches, with neatness and despatch, and of as good materials, and in as workmanlike manner, as in any shop on the peninsula. They solicit a share of public patronage.

The public's ob't. serv'ts.
PURNELL B. CAREY
GEORGE H. SCHLEIGH
July 15, 1834.

Cash for Negroes,

Including both sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age. Persons having likely servants to dispose of will find it to their interest to give us a call, as we will give higher prices in cash, than any other purchaser who is now in this market, or may come in. We can at all times be found at Mrs. Disharoon's Tavern, Princess Anne, Md.

OVERLEY & SANDERS

All communications addressed to us, at this place, will be punctually attended to.
Sept. 23, 1834.

BLANK DEEDS,

AND

Blank Bills of Sale for Vessels,

FOR SALE

At the Village Herald Office.

New Fall Goods.

Samuel W. Jones

HAS just received from Baltimore his

Fall Supply of Goods,

Comprising a very large and choice assortment of articles usually called for in country trade. His assortment is composed of AMERICAN, BRITISH, FRENCH, ITALIAN, GERMAN and INDIA

DRY GOODS,

Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, Castings, Stationery, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Trunks, China, Glass, Queens, Stone and Tin Ware,

Drugs, Medicines and Dye Stuffs,

Groceries, &c.

All of which he will sell low for cash, or on time, to punctual dealers.

Nov. 4, 1834.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of two writs of Fieri Facias, issued out of Somerset County Court, and to me directed, at the suit of Levin Jones survivor of John W. Nelson against John Hopkins, John L. Moore and George Hopkins, and also, George Hopkins, John L. Moore, and John Hopkins, I have seized and taken in execution, one negro Esther, one ditto Mary, one ditto Sarah, one ditto Margaret, one ditto Noah, one ditto Moses, one ditto George, one ditto Cotty, one ditto Nancy and one ditto Leah, the proper goods and chattels of the said John Hopkins, which I shall proceed to sell, on THURSDAY the 20th day of NOVEMBER next, at the Court House door in Princess Anne, at the hour of 3 o'clock, P. M. to the highest bidder, for cash to satisfy the above writs and costs thereon.

S. G. HOLBROOK, Shff.

Oct. 28, 1834.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of two writs of Fieri Facias, issued out of Somerset County Court, and to me directed, one at the suit of the State of Maryland at the instance and for the use of Nathaniel P. Williams and Margaret B. Long and Benjamin Ruly, and other at the suit of the State of Maryland for the use of Ara Spence, for the use of and William M. Purnell, executor of James B. Robins, against Margaret B. Long and Benjamin Ruly, I have seized and taken in execution the following property to wit: one negro girl named Georgeann, one Settee, one Mahogany Bureau, one ditto Dining Table, one ditto Seat, three Wind or Chairs, one Looking Glass, one Gilt Frame Looking Glass, one Trunk, one Iron Pot and Griddle, one Fire Fender Shovel and Tongs, one Hand Bellows, a pair of Brass Andirons, two Beds, Bedsteads and Furniture, [illegible] and one Sheet, the property of Margaret B. Long, which I shall proceed to sell at public sale, at the Court House door, in the town of Princess Anne, on TUESDAY the 18th day of NOVEMBER next, between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock, P. M. to the highest and best bidder for cash to satisfy the above mentioned writs and costs.

S. G. HOLBROOK, Shff.

Oct. 28, 1834.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Somerset County Court and to me directed at the suit of Elliott Kirwan, use of Marcellus Jones, against John Kirwan, Jr. I have seized and taken in execution all the right of John Kirwan Jr. in and to the following property to wit: a tract of land called Covington Meadow, containing 40 acres more or less, Cotton's Cost and Middle, containing 41 acres more or less, Covington Meadow and Conference, containing 16 acres more or less, also negro Rachel and one Horse and Cart, which I shall proceed to sell on WEDNESDAY the 19th of NOVEMBER next at the Court House door in Princess Anne, to the highest bidder, for cash, to satisfy the above writ and cost between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock, P. M.

S. G. HOLBROOK, Shff.

Oct. 28, 1834.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of Somerset County Court, and to me directed, at the suit of Nancy McDorman, Administratrix of Lewis McDorman, against William McDorman, I have seized and taken in execution, all the right title and interest of said William McDorman, in and to a tract of land called Marter Swamp, containing one hundred acres, more or less; which I shall proceed to sell to the highest and best bidder, for cash to satisfy the above mentioned writ, at the Court House door in the town of Princess Anne, on TUESDAY the 18th of next NOVEMBER, between the hours of one and two o'clock, P. M.

S. G. HOLBROOK, Shff.

Oct. 28, 1834.

FORMER SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Somerset County Court, and to me directed, at the suit of George Jones of Robt. use of John Leatherbury, trustee to complete the sale of William Merrick's real estate, against George Dashiell of Wm. I have heretofore seized and taken in execution all the right of the said Dashiell in and to the following lands and tenements: part of a tract of land called Meroche's Hope, 11 acres, part of Come by Chance, 22 acres, Cart get no More, 16 acres; the whole containing 1[illegible] acres more or less; also, one Horse and one yoke of Oxen, as the property of said Dashiell, and I hereby give notice that I shall sell the same, upon the premises, for the cash, on WEDNESDAY the 10 day of DECEMBER next, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock A. M. to satisfy the above claim, interest and cost.

ROBERT STEWART,
Fr Shff S. Co.

Nov. 11, 1834.

FORMER SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of Somerset County Court and to me directed at the suit of George Jones, of Robt., use of John Leatherbury, against John Hopkins, I have heretofore seized and taken in execution all the right of the said Hopkins in and to the following lands and tenements: a tract or part of a tract of land called Cannon's Peace, containing one hundred, acres more or less, also, one negro named Abraham, two horses, and one cart, as the property of said Hopkins, and I hereby give notice that I shall sell the same on the premises, for the cash on WEDNESDAY the 10 day of DECEMBER next, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock A. M. to satisfy the above claim, interest and cost.

ROBERT STEWART,
Fr Shff. S. Co.

Nov. 11, 1834.

Constable's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued by John D. Bower, a Justice of the Peace in and for Somerset County, and to me directed, at the suit of Jacob Bird, against Levin Collin, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title and interest of said Collin, in and to the real estate of Jacob Collin, deceased, and I hereby give notice that I shall offer the same at public sale, to the highest and best bidder, for cash to satisfy the above mentioned writ of Fieri Facias, at Wm. Roach's store in Little Annamessex, on SATURDAY the [illegible] day of NOVEMBER, between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock P. M.

HENRY S. HANDY, Const.

Oct. 28, 1834.

$75 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 19th of the present month, a negro woman named MARGARET, having with her a child 9 months old. She is about 26 years of age, 5 feet [illegible] inches high, dark [illegible], has a very pleasing look when spoken to. Her husband (a free negro) went away at the same time, and it is supposed they went together on board [illegible] to Baltimore, where he was [illegible] a week ago. He goes by the name of Thomas Bowen, is about [illegible] a [illegible] color, and has a grum look when spoken to. I will give the above reward to have the said woman secured so that I may get her.

WILLIAM A. D. BOUNDS,

[illegible]

LEATHER.

THE subscriber respectfully informs her [illegible] and the public generally that he has [illegible] a general assortment of

SOLE & UPPER LEATHER,

Which he will sell low for cash, or exchange for hides, at the Tan yard formerly occupied by [illegible] Milby, where he solicits a share of public patronage.

Thomas Langsdale.

Nov. 11, 1834.

LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Salisbury, Md. on the 1st October, 1834.

Sarah Able, Peter Bell, John Byrd, John H. Bash, Miss Hetty Carey, James W. Dashiell, Thomas W. Fletcher, Nancy Gale, Levin Hitch, James R. Hearn, Wm Hearn, Gilbert Hewlitt, Purnell Johnson, James Little, Selby Mills, Roger Parks, [illegible] Caroline Sharp, James Stevens, Levin Stevens, Sylvia Taylor, Levin Williams, James Walker, Martha Whitney.

R. LEMON, P. M.

Oct. 31, 1834. 31

Public Notice.

THE Orphans Court of Somerset County are authorized to select two boys in the county who will be received into St. John's College, Annapolis, free from the charge of tuition. Applications to be made to the Orphans Court.

Sept. 2, 1834.

We are authorized to announce

John N. Rowland, Esq.

As a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county.

June 17, 1834.

THE VILLAGE HERALD.

Princess-Anne, Md.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1834.

N. YORK ELECTION.

We have received returns from all the counties of this State, which give Marcy, the Jackson candidate for Governor, a majority of 13,615. The final official returns may slightly vary this majority, but it is not probable they will change, in any material degree, the aggregate result. Of the 40 Congressmen chosen for the 24th Congress, 31 are Administration men—The two members elected to fill vacancies in the present Congress are also Jackson men. Of the 32 State Senators, 28 will support the Administration party; and in the House of Assembly at least 93 of the 128 members elect are Administration men.

The following persons are ascertained to be elected to the 24th Congress.—Those in italics are Anti-Jackson.

1st District—	Abel Huntingdon,
2nd	Samuel Barton,
3d	C. C. Cambreling, Campbell P. White, John M'Keon, Eli Moore,
4th	Aaron Ward,
5th	Abraham Bokee,
6th	John W. Brown,
7th	Nicholas Sickles,
8th	Aaron Vanderpool, Valentine Effner,
9th	*Hiram P. Hunt,*
10th	Gerrit Y. Lansing,
11th	John Cramer,
12th	*David Russell,*
13th	Dudley Farlin,
14th	R. H. Gillet,
15th	Matthias J. Bovee,
16th	Abijah Mann, jr.
17th	Samuel Beardsley, Joseph Turik,
18th	Daniel Wardwell,
19th	Sherman Page,
20th	William Seymour,
21st	William Mason,
22d	Joseph Reynolds, Stephen B. Leonard,
23d	William Taylor, William K. Fuller,
24th	U. F. Doubleday,
25th	Graham H. Chapin,
26th	*Francis Granger,*
27th	Joshua Lee,
28th	*Timothy Childs,*
29th	*George W. Lay,*
30th	*Philo C. Fuller,*
31st	*Abner Hazleline,*
32d	*Thomas C. Love,*
33d	*Gideon Hard,*
(*To fill vacancies in 23d Congress.*)	J. J. Morgan, N. Y. city,
3d	C. G. Ferris do.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Anti Administration party have as usual succeeded in electing their Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and a large majority of the State Legislature. The result of the election for Congressmen as far as ascertained is as follows:—

1st	District—	Abbott Lawrence.
2d	"	Stephen C. Phillips.
3d	"	Caleb Cushing.
4th	"	No choice
5th	"	Levi Lincoln.
6th	"	Not heard from.
7th	"	George N. Briggs.
8th	"	Wm. B Calhoun.
9th	"	William Jackson.
10th	"	William Baylies.
11th	"	John Reed
12th	"	John Quincy Adams.

DELAWARE.

We have not yet received the complete returns of the late election in this State, but from those that have reached us it is probable Mr. Milligan (Anti-Jackson,) is re-elected to Congress by about 75 votes majority.

Neapolitan Claims.—The Neapolitans have paid the first instalment towards the claims of American citizens, in accordance with the late treaty. The money is to be remitted in gold—$100,000 of it, in the next packet from Havre.

Bank Drafts.—A circular has been sent to different Collectors of the Customs, directing them to refuse receiving the checks or drafts of the Branches of the Bank of the United States, so many of which are in circulation, in payment of duties, after the first day of January next.

The meeting house in Brunswick, Me. built one hundred and fifteen years ago, was burnt down on Sunday, the 26th. It was a fine specimen of the rude and simple architecture of the early days of the country.

Which is more profitable to the Farmer,

PORK OR BACON?

We are disposed to think that practical knowledge on this subject should be highly acceptable to every intelligent farmer, especially when such knowledge is derived from a source entitled to implicit confidence. Dr. Wilson, of this county, from whom we obtained the subject matter of this article, assured us that he last season personally attended the weighing, salting, &c. of the hogs referred to below; and we have no doubt that similar experiments by other farmers will produce like results.

The following is the weight of four tolerably fat hogs about 18 months old, after they were killed and well cleaned:—

The 1st hog weighed		135 lbs.
2nd "	"	140 "
3d "	"	142 "
4th "	"	154 "
Total weight		571 lbs.
Hams of the 4 hogs weighed		128 lbs.
Shoulders "	"	147 "
Middlings "	"	148 "
		423 lbs.
Heads, feet, back-bones & leaf-fat		148 "
Making, as above,		571 lbs.

The hams, shoulders and middlings were salted, and in 3 weeks and 3 or 4 days again weighed:—

Hams	125 lbs.
Shoulders	143 "
Middlings	143 "
	411 lbs.—Loss 12 lbs.

They were next well ashed, hung up and smoked 2 months and two weeks, and again weighed after removing the adhering ashes:

Hams	110 lbs.
Shoulders	126 "
Middlings	126 "
	362 lbs. Additional loss 49 lbs.

So the 571 lbs. of pork gave 362 lbs. of bacon. Is it more profitable then to sell pork or make bacon of it? Suppose, for example, the Doctor had sold his pork at $5 per 100 lbs.

571 lbs. at $5 per 100 lbs.=$28.55

And suppose a speculator had bought, cured and sold it, say at only 10 cts. per lb. round:

362 lbs. at 10 cts. per lb.=$36.20.

This shows a difference in favor of making bacon amounting to $7.65 from 571 lbs. of pork. Perhaps you'll say, "There's the expense of salting, smoking, interest, &c. which you have not taken into the account." What! have you already forgot that we also omitted to say any thing of the heads, feet, back-bones and leaf-fat, which weighed 148 lbs.? And were not these amply sufficient to defray all the expenses attending the curing of the bacon? Another may hint that the publishing of *such experiments* will bring the consumers about our ears.—Don't let them be alarmed—there's *no occasion*. Rather let them consult the matter and determine whether it would not always be to their interest to purchase a supply of pork at Christmas to furnish a sufficiency of bacon throughout the ensuing year.—Our farmers are generally too much prejudiced against what is called "book farming," to profit by newspaper publications. We frequently quote weightier matters under our agricultural head, but they are usually passed over in such a manner, that we are under no apprehensions that this article will induce any farmer to believe and act as though *selling his pork* were not *saving his bacon*.

USEFUL NOTES.

As we have commenced this column with a *commentary on bacon* we may as well add an *abridgment* of some notes concerning the raw material. We have on our table a paper containing memorandums of trials, by a careful hand, of the weights of different hogs, undressed, and dressed. From these it appears that hogs usually weigh a 5th less when dressed than when undressed. Thus—

An undressed hog weighing	205 lbs.
Will weigh when dressed	164 "
	41

The hams, shoulders, and middlings of a dressed hog of 126 lbs. weigh only 84 lbs.—that is, a 3d less. There are doubtless many things—such as the fattening, the age, and the breed of hogs—that may cause different results, but the foregoing may safely be considered the average proportions of the generality of hogs when in tolerably good order.

Anomalous.—The Germantown Telegraph has lost a good subscriber by not sending in his bills so often as he desired. On reading this singular case, we feel strongly tempted to relate the conversation of two Africans, on the much disputed subject, whether a man ever dies before his time comes. Cuffee said no, Pompey said yes.

"Now," argued the latter, "'pose a man eat a hearty supper o' pork and pease, and he wake up in de mornin' and find himself 'tone dead—what you say to dat Cuff? Don't you tink he die 'fore he time come? ha!"

"Wy, yes, Pomp," replied Cuff unable to resist the force of this argument—"I grant you in dis 'ticular case; but, by gosh! it won't happen one time in ten thousand."

With this sage reply of Cuffee, we would console our brother of the Telegraph. He will not lose one subscriber in ten thousand, by being too remiss in asking for his pay.

From France.—Important [*if true.*]—The following, published in the Albany Daily Advertiser of Saturday last, as an extract from the Paris Correspondent of that Journal, contains information of great moment, in a form entitling it to more credit than is usually given to common report:—*Nat. Int.*

Paris, Sept. 29, 1834.

"*Dear Sir*—I presume you get all the news of interest through the English and French papers, and, therefore, of the movements of the Spanish and Portuguese I need say nothing. But perhaps it may be new to you, that there is an *emeute* talked of in this country, which may yet reduce Louis Philippe to the ranks.

"It is well known that this personage has adopted a very different course from what was anticipated at the outset of his career. Liberal principles are at a discount with him, and much inquietude has existed in the saloons, on the subject of his future intentions.

"A new movement appears to be projected, and if it takes place, the consequences will be momentous.

"*It is proposed to form a grand Convention of the National Guards of France, to consist of Deputies chosen by them from each department,* and they will require from the King some further concessions to liberty under the penalty of —— the consequences!

"The plan is no secret. I will give you further information as soon as I can get it."

Mademoiselle Celeste, the celebrated French dancer, arrived at New York, in the ship North America, on the 6th inst.

MOUNT VESUVIUS

The most affecting details of a recent eruption of Mount Vesuvius, have reached us. In a former account we stated that in August an eruption had taken place, which on the evening of the 25th, began to subside. On the 27th, 28th and 29th, new craters opened, and produced ravages awful to contemplate. Thousands of families were flying from their native land—old and young were dragging through heavy masses of heated cinders. Fifteen hundred houses, palaces and other buildings, and 2,500 acres of cultivated land, have been destroyed by fire. The village of S. Felix had been already abandoned.

The lava soon poured upon this place, and in the course of an hour, houses, churches and palaces, were all destroyed. Four villages, some detached houses, country villas, vines, beautiful groves and gardens which a few instants ago presented a magnificent spectacle, now resembled a sea of fire.

On the third instant nothing but stones and cinders were ejected, and every prospect existed of the eruption being soon at a close. The palace of the Prince of Ottayano and 500 acres of his land were utterly destroyed. The cinders fell during an entire night over Naples, and if the lava had taken that direction, there would have been an end to the city.

FANATICISM.

A Beech Missionary, by the name of Thompson, has just arrived on our shores. His intentions were announced beforehand. He comes to preach on Abolition, and to sow, if he can, the seeds of discord and disunion. We warn the Fanatics of the North, the Tappans, the Garrisons, the Coxes, and their fellows, to beware. The great majority of our Fellow Citizens of the North will scout their proceedings—if we judge by the spirit they have already displayed—and well will it be for our country, that they have taken this stand—for, if they once undertake to interfere with these delicate relations, the consequences must be fatal beyond calculation. The inestimable Union of these States might split upon this very rock.

This impudent Missionary (Thompson) attempted to make his first appearance in Boston; but the effort was unavailing. The next place we notice, as the theatre of his exhibition, is Augusta in Maine. The "Age" of that town gives us an account of the Anti-Slavery Convention, which assembled there on Wednesday the 15th, "attended by some forty or fifty delegates, chiefly clergymen, from different sections of the State. Several zealous *Abolitionists* from Massachusetts were also present, to give character to the proceedings of the Convention. As we anticipated, the meeting of these Abolitionists, whose principles and designs find but little favor with our sober, intelligent and reflecting citizens, produced no inconsiderable excitement, which, however deeply it may have been felt, would have been entirely suppressed, and the Convention been received and treated with all that courtesy and attention for which our citizens have been uniformly distinguished, had it not undertaken to introduce to the favorable notice of the people of this State, that notorious individual, George Thompson, who comes among us, a foreign emissary from Great Britain, to sow the seeds of disunion and discord—to sever the ties which unite us in one common nation—to revile our invaluable civil and political institutions—institutions, the importance and advantages of which, he cannot appreciate, and about which he manifests the most palpable and perverse ignorance.

"During the first day, every thing passed off well, for aught we know, and we were gratified to believe that the Convention would be permitted to complete its business as it began, in privacy and silence. But not so. The managers seemed anxious to attract attention, and for this purpose brought out the British lion of the day, who, surrounded by these *patriots, 'par excellence,'* was suffered in a speech of an hour's length to vilify American citizens, and assail with as much ignorance as malice, the political institutions of our country! Where was the vaunted patriotism of these men, that they did not drag him from the desk he polluted, and silence his slanders against our free institutions. Alas, it was not there! The noxious weeds of fanaticism had choaked its growth. But there were those present, who heard the attacks with feelings of indignation almost ungovernable. A single word or motion by an *American*, would have produced an explosion, and this British emissary been hurled from the desk, and visited with summary and sufficient punishment. Fortunately, the torch was not applied, and the few of our citizens who were present separated without venting the indignation which possessed them. On the following morning, the whole town was found to be in a state of dangerous excitement—the proceedings of the former evening had got wind and produced their proper effect—a feeling of strong indignation against this British libeller of America.

"During the forenoon, a meeting of citizens was holden and a committee consisting of Horatio Bridge, Allen Lambard, James W. Ripley, Franklin Gage, and William H. Kitteridge, were appointed to call on this Mr. Thompson, request him to withdraw himself from the town, and tell him that he would not be suffered again to enter the Convention. The Committee called upon him, and his reply to them was marked by the same arrogance and insult which characterized his speech of the evening before. Among other things, he stated that he had *the same right to come here to lecture us upon our internal affairs, as we had to send missionaries among the heathen!* The conference ended without any definite answer to the request of the Committee, and a large number of citizens assembled in the vicinity of the Court-House, from whom he would probably have met a becoming reception, had he made his appearance. He however, took counsel of his fears (or prudence, if prudence is of one night's growth) and sent word that he should not come out. He was suffered quietly to retreat to a neighboring town, there to excite the indignation of its citizens by like attacks upon our country, or to veil under a hypocritical commendation, his real hatred to our free Constitution and Laws."

We have read the proceedings of the Fanatic Convention, with the indignation which they are so strongly calculated to inspire. These men, who are strangers to the state of things they profess to remedy, and utterly unacquainted with the effects of the remedy which they recommend—exempt from the danger as well as the sacrifices—and who know little or nothing of the actual condition of the South—have had the temerity to meet and form the Constitution of "The Maine Anti Slavery Society, as auxiliary to the American Anti Slavery Society." They go, as their fundamental principle, for "immediate emancipation without the condition of expatriation as the duty of the master and right of the slave." Devoted as we are to the blessed Union of these States—attached to our Eastern brethren—and abhorring any scheme which may tear us asunder, we must again raise our warning voice, in the very best spirit, to all our countrymen in the East—and we beseech them to put down these Fanatics, who, few as they are, are infatuated and have "eaten of the insane root." We conjure them to nip this Society in its bud—and prevent its propagation altogether. We warn them that we have men among ourselves, who are equally anxious to avail themselves of all these signs among them—and sow the seeds of disunion in the South itself. If these counter feelings are permitted to increase; if the fanatics in the North and in the South should go on and add to the elements of mischief, how can the combustion be arrested? How can this Union be saved out of the flames?

The lunatic Convention is mad enough "most cordially and affectionately to welcome their friend and fellow laborer, George Thompson, Esq. who, after having labored with great acceptance and success in the efforts made by our English brethren for the abolition of slavery in the British Colonies, has now arrived among us to aid us in our efforts to abolish slavery in these United States; coming as he does the representative of the views and feelings of a large class of the most devoted and eminent christians in England"—and they "cordially commend (this incendiary Missionary,) to the courtesy, confidence and friendship of the christian community."

The Kennebec Journal, (the other paper in Augusta,) we are sorry to see, does not deprecate this mad attempt, with the indignation which it deserves—but it advises this Mr. Thompson to carry his fire engine to the house which is on fire—and not to waste his efforts on the North. The *Journal* Editor thinks that "he had better go where slavery exists, and try the effect of his eloquence there, and not waste it here, where there never were any slaves."—*Let Mr. T. take this advice as soon as he pleases. We of the South are prepared to give him a warm reception.—If he crosses the Potomac, he may rue it the longest day he lives.—R. Enq.*

Forks of the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers.—In a short ride through the lower counties, in the forks of the Missouri and Mississippi rivers, and particularly in the counties of St. Charles and Warren, we observed that a new population, consisting chiefly of German Emigrants, are fast displacing the older settlers; in some large neighborhoods there remain but few of those who resided there a year or two ago. These newly arrived Germans appear to be best pleased with the rich alluvial soil of the Missouri bottom, and are willing to give any price for lands, so that it is in that place and in the neighborhood of some who have been settled in that country for a number of years. We are informed by some of them that that river is the place of destination of nearly all of their countrymen upon leaving their native land, and that it has become so by a publication made a few years since by a native German, who sojourned a time on that river below Pinckney.

Many of these bring with them considerable wealth, and are men of industry and enterprise; there are but few if any who appear familiar with our method of cultivation, or of the crop or culture best adapted to the country in which they have just settled. There are many also of them that are quite indigent. These generally have come in under the protection of the more wealthy to whom they are bound for the payment of their expenses; but in many instances, upon their arrival they take their time in their own hands, and set up for themselves.

Among those of the higher order both male and female, there are many possessing highly cultivated and well stored minds, and a degree of intelligence upon general subjects, that would do credit to the same number of individuals from any country. We regard such as an acquisition to our community.

Thus far we believe great harmony has prevailed between them and their neighbors, the American citizens. There is, however, a degree of jealousy existing in the minds of many, arising from the peculiarity of their foreign manners and customs, which will disappear upon a more intimate acquaintance. We see one cause operating which will soon produce this result, that is their intermarriages with the Americans, of which we are told there are several. We know of no legitimate objection to this amalgamation, and therefore wish it God speed.

The brig Wm. Tell, arrived yesterday from the cost of Africa, had on board the great male lion (Bashaw Memoun,) and the two beautiful jet black Arabian stud horses (Abderhaman and Lide Hamet,) considered of the purest blood and swiftest breed in Barbary. These animals were presented by his majesty, the Emperor of Morocco, to the U. S Government, through our consul general, Mr. Leib, and by him shipped on board W. T. on the 30th July. She has also on board rams from Tullah, north foot of the Atlas mountains, their wool very fine, said to be from the original stock with Spanish merinos, and superior breed sheep.—*N. Y. Gaz.*

The negro Cæsar's cure for poison—for discovering which the Assembly of South Carolina purchased his freedom, and gave him an annuity of one hundred pounds.

1784.—*Cæsar's cure for the bite of a Rattlesnake.*—Take the roots of plaintain or hoarhound, (in summer, roots and branches together,) a sufficient quantity, bruise them in a mortar and squeeze out the juice; of which give as soon as possible, one large spoonful; if the patient is swollen you must force it down his throat; this generally will cure, but if he finds no relief in an hour afterwards, give another spoonful, which never has failed. If the roots are dried they must be moistened with a little water. To the wound may be applied a leaf of tobacco moistened with rum.

The increase of wool in the United States for the last two or three years, has been estimated at the rate of 20 per cent. per annum. The amount of wool raised last year and brought into market, was about sixty millions of pounds; this year it is probable seventy five millions, and next year it will be ninety. England produces 160 millions of pounds annually, and as all her grazing lands are taken up, she cannot be expected to produce much more. She imports on an average 20 millions from Germany, and 10 from Spain.

The United States then at the present rate of increase will soon take the lead in amount and very probably in quality, and with so vast a territory adapted for sheep grazing, will become the great wool market of the world.—*Philada. Pr. Cur.*

GAMING.

It is generally known that, during the session of the Kentucky Legislature of 1832-3 a severe law was enacted against the odious and demoralizing vice of *Gaming*. This law *is generally known* as "Wickliffe's Law," having been introduced into the Legislature by Robert Wickliffe, Esq. of Lexington, then a Senator from Fayette county.

At the present term of the Fayette Circuit Judge Hickey presiding, the laws against gaming were particularly adverted to in the charge to the Grand Jury, and the duty of inquiring into all cases of private as well as public gaming, was strictly enjoined.

In pursuing the inquiries which they deemed necessary, in order to effect the object contemplated by the Legislature, the Grand Jury had various persons summoned before them, in order to give testimony; among them, Charlton Hunt, Esq. Mayor of Lexington, A. K. Woolley, Esq. and G. L. Postlewaite, one of the proprietors of the Phoenix Hotel. These gentlemen, refusing to answer the interrogatories propounded to them, were fined in the sum of $30 each, and ordered to jail, for contempt of court.

In the interim between the summons of Messrs. Hunt and Postlewaite before the Grand Jury, and the imposition of the fine and imprisonment, the Grand Jury had been dismissed for a week. On reassembling, the charge of the Judge in relation to gambling was so modified as to make it *discretionary* instead of *obligatory* on the Grand Jury to prosecute the inquiries enjoined in the original charge. Under the impression, from the altered tone of the Judge, that witnesses would not be compelled to give testimony in cases of private as well as professional gaming, the Grand Jury unanimously resolved that they could not effectually pursue their inquiries regarding violations of the laws against unlawful gaming, and requested to be discharged.

The Judge explained—and the witnesses having been brought before the Grand Jury, and refusing to answer, were fined, &c. as above stated.

The Grand Jury subsequently presented another communication to the Court, imputing delinquency on the part of the Court in the discharge of its duties. The Judge alleged this to be a contempt, and seven of the Grand Jurors, refusing to purge themselves on oath of an *intentional* censure of the Court, were fined in the sum of $40 each, and imprisoned 24 hours, for contempt.

Maysville (Ky.) Eagle.

There are in the city of Pittsburg, 16 "Foundries and Engine Factories" of the largest denomination, besides numerous other establishments of less magnitude.

There are 9 "Rolling Mills," cutting 2 tons of nails and rolling 8 tons of iron per day, on the average, and employing from 70 to 90 hands each.

There are 6 "Cotton Factories," with an aggregate of 20,000 spindles, 116 power looms, and 770 hands.

6 extensive "White-lead Factories."

5 extensive "Breweries," besides smaller ones.

6 "Steam Saw Mills."

4 "Steam Grist Mills."

10 "extensive "Glass Works."

Upwards of 100 "Steam Engines" in full operation.

There are, moreover, innumerable establishments for the manufacture of Ploughs, Timber, Wheels, Screws of all kinds, Saddle Trees, Machine Cards, Bolts, Brass Work of every description, Locks, &c. &c. all manufactured extensively for exportation.

Indian Affairs.

We copy the following remarks on this interesting subject from the Georgia Journal:—

This is a very important and interesting subject. Our readers are well apprised of the policy hitherto pursued by the government respecting the Indians; and we devote as much as we can of the present paper to that which is proposed to be adopted hereafter; and especially to their location, now in progress, West of the Mississippi.

The Committee on Indian affairs reported to Congress, at its last session, two bills. One of them "To provide for the organization of the department of Indian affairs;" and another, "To regulate the trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and to preserve peace on the frontiers." These were both passed. They also reported a third bill, "To provide for the establishment of the Western Territory, and for the security and protection of the emigrant and other Indian tribes therein." This last bill was deferred till the next session. Its provisions are very important, and certainly require a cautious and mature deliberation.

The removal of the remaining Indians out of the States, to the Territory West of us, as our readers know, is the basis of the whole scheme of our prospective Indian policy. The first inquiry naturally is, where are they to be carried to? We shall describe the country as well as we can, without the aid of a Map; a reference to which, however, by the reader, if convenient, would greatly assist any verbal description.

The Western Territory, proposed for the future residence of the Indian tribes, is a country about 300 miles wide, West of, and adjoining the Arkansas Territory, and the State of Missouri. Its Southern end is based on Red River, which there divides us from Mexico; and the territory is to extend North as far as may be wanted; to the River Platte, as at present contemplated, or still farther up, should it be necessary, till the Eastern side of it, extending beyond Missouri, may meet the Mississippi, as it trends Westwardly, in latitude 46. If this contemplated Western Territory should stop at the River Platte, it will be about as large as Georgia was when her limits reached the Mississippi. Should it extend up to the 44th degree of latitude, it will be about 750 miles long, North and South, by 300 miles wide, as before mentioned.

The allotments already laid out, commence at the South end on Red River—First, and South of all, is that of the Choctaws. Next the Creeks and Seminoles. Next the Cherokees; and North of those, the Osages. These occupy in nearly equal portions that territory, forming nearly a square, that lies between the Arkansas Territory and the Mexican line,—Each portion extending quite across the whole from East to West.

Northward of these allotments, and after an unappropriated interval of 70 or 80 miles, there is an irregular location of a territory about as large as the Cherokee lands in Georgia, among the Kanzas, Shawnees, Kickapoos, Delawares, and other tribes, in proportion to the lands ceded by them East of the Mississippi, and situated so as best to consult their several wants. North of these, the aboriginal title is extinguished to part of the land up to the Platte, and as much North of that river as covers a country larger, we think, than the present area of the State of Georgia.

The following are all the tribes now located in this Western Territory, and the number of acres assigned to each.

Possessed by the indigenous Indians, viz:

Names of the tribes.	*Quantity for each.*	*Tot'l. am't*
1 Osages,	7,564,000	
2 Kanzas,	6,100,000	
3 Ottoes and Missourias,	1,630,000	
4 Half breeds, Ottoes, Omahas, & Ioways,	128,000	
		15,638,000
Assigned to the emigrant Indians, viz:		
1 Choctaws,	15,000,000	
2 Creeks and Seminoles,	13,140,000	
3 Cherokees,	*13,000,000	
4 Senecas from Sandusky, } 5 Senecas, and Shawnees, }	100,000	
6 Quapaws,	96,000	
7 Ottawas,	34,000	
8 Kaskaskias and Peorias,	96,000	
9 Weas and Piankeshaws,	160,000	
10 Shawnees,	1,600,000	
11 Delawares,	2,208,000	
12 Kickapoos,	768,000	
		46,202,000
	Acres,	61,830,000

*7,000,000 acres provided by the treaty, and 6,000,000 acres included in the outlet.

The tribes East of the Mississippi, who have agreed to emigrate, and the number of persons of each tribe are as follow.

Names of Tribes.	*Numbers.*
1 Seminoles,	5,000
2 Creeks,	22,261
3 Cherokees,	*9,000
4 Chippewas, Ottowas, and Pottawatomies,	7,400
5 Chickasaws,	5,600
6 Ottawas of Ohio,	230
7 Appalachicolas,	340
8 Pottawatamies of Indiana and the Wabash,	8,000

*The United States made a treaty with the Cherokees west of the Mississippi, on the 6th of May, 1828, by which those Indians agree to remove out of the Territory of Arkansas into the limits assigned thereby to them west of that territory. By the 8th article of this treaty, the United States obligate themselves to extend to the Cherokees east of the Mississippi the benefits of this treaty, on condition of removal. The following is the article alluded to: "Article 8. The Cherokee nation, west of the Mississippi having, by this agreement, freed themselves from the harassing and ruinous effects consequent upon a location amidst a white population, and secured to themselves and their posterity, under the solemn sanction of the United States, as contained in this agreement, a large extent of unembarrassed country; and, that their brothers yet remaining in the States may be induced to join them, and enjoy the repose and blessings of such a state in future, it is further agreed, on the part of the United States; that to each head of a Cherokee family now residing within the chartered limits of the State of Georgia, or either of the States east of the Mississippi, who may desire to remove west, shall be given, on enrolling himself for emigration, a good rifle, a blanket, and kettle, and five pounds of tobacco, (and to each of his family one blanket;) also a just compensation for the property he may abandon, to be assessed by persons to be appointed by the President of the United States. The cost of the emigration of all such shall also be borne by the United States, and good and suitable ways be opened, and provisions procured for their comfort, accommodation, and support, by the way, and provisions for twelve months after their arrival at the Agency; and to each person, or head of a family, if he take along with him four persons, shall be paid immediately on his arrival at the Agency, and reporting himself and family, or followers, as emigrants and permanent settlers, in addition to the above, provided he and they shall have emigrated from within the chartered limits of the State of Georgia, the sum of fifty dollars, and this sum in proportion to any greater or less number that may accompany him from within the aforesaid chartered limits of the State of Georgia."

Tribes, east of the Mississippi, who have not yet agreed to emigrate.

Names of Tribes.		*Numbers.*
1 In the State of New York, viz:		
Senecas,	2,212	
Cayugas,	128	
Onondagas,	400	
Delawares,	73	
Oneidas,	1,153	
Tuscaroras,	278	
St Regis,	298	
Connewaugas,	51	
		4,176
2 At Green Bay, viz:		
Oneidas,	400	
Stockbridge,	320	
Senecas,	5	
		725
3 Wyandots in Ohio,		575
4 Miamies,		1,100
5 Menomonies,		3,170
6 Chippewas and Ottowas of Lake Michigan,		5,300
7 Chippewas,		8,800
8 Cherokees,		*9,000
		30,846

*The 9th article of the treaty of May 6, 1828, with the Arkansas Cherokees, contains a stipulation for the removal of that portion of the tribe remaining east of the river, as individuals of them may be willing to go.

Tribes west of the Mississippi with whom the United States have treaties.

Names of the Tribes.	*Numbers.*
1 Choctaws,	15,000
2 Appalachicolas,	265
3 Creeks,	2,459
4 Cherokees,	6,000
5 Senecas of Sandusky,	251
6 Senecas and Shawnees,	211
7 Quapaws,	163
8 Osages,	5,510
9 Ottowas,	200
10 Kaskaskias and Peorias,	130
11 Weas and Piankeshaws,	391
12 Shawnees,	1,250
13 Kanzas,	1,410
14 Delawares,	850
15 Kickapoos,	513
16 Ottoes and Missourias,	1,000
17 Sioux,	27,500
18 Ioways,	1,000
19 Sacs of Missouri,	500
20 Omahas,	1,400
21 Pawnees,	11,000
22 Sacs,	4,800
23 Foxes,	1,600
24 Mandans,	15,000
25 Crows,	45,000
26 Poncas,	800
27 Cheyennes,	2,000
28 Arickaras,	3,000
29 Helantse etes, or Minatarees,	1,500
30 Winnebagoes*	4,591

*Part of this tribe has gone West of the Mississippi, and part North of the Ouisconsin; the number which have gone in either direction is not known.

Tribes west of the Mississippi, with whom the United States have no treaties.

Names of Tribes.	*Numbers*
1 Camanches,	7,000
2 Assinaboins,	8,000
3 Crees,	3,000
4 Gros Ventres,	3,000
5 Blackfeet,	30,000
6 Cuthéads,	800
7 Arepahas,	4,000
8 Keawas,	1,000
9 Kaskaias,	2,000
10 Marlin or Kite,	500
11 Kaninahoick,	2,000
12 Paduncas, proper,	2,000
13 Jetain, Sushawness or Snake, inhabiting the Rocky Mountains,	20,000
14 Tushshepah,	1,450
15 Chopunnish,	5,850
16 Sokulk,	2,400
17 Chimnapum,	1,860
18 Walla Wollah,	1,600
19 Pishquitpahs,	2,000
20 Wahowpum,	700
21 Eneshure,	1,200
22 Eskeloot,	1,000
23 Chilluckittequaw,	2,200
24 Shahala,	2,800
25 Wappatoo,	5,400
26 Skilloot,	2,500
27 Wahkiacums,	200
28 Cathlamahs,	300
29 Clatsops,	400
30 Chinnooks,	400
31 Killamucks,	5,500
32 Cook-koo-oose,	1,500
33 Shallalah,	1,200
34 Luckkarso,	1,200
35 Hannakallal,	600
36 Killaxthocles,	5,000
37 Clarkamus,	1,800
38 Clishhoaks,	650
39 Charcowah,	200
40 Callahpoewah,	2,000
41 Skaddals,	820
42 Cutsahnim,	1,200
43 Lahanna,	2,000
44 Coospellar,	1,600
45 Wheelpo,	2,500
46 Hihighenimmo,	1,300
47 Lartielo,	600
48 Skeetsonish,	2,000
49 Shoshonee;	15,540
Whole number	158,500

Notwithstanding these exchanges of Eastern for Western lands are all to be made with the free consent of the Indians, still the very important question could not but present itself to the government, where is it best to place them? This question involves a reference to their own good; to our foreign, and to our domestic policy.

Their own good. This is sought in their ultimate civilization. If they were to continue in the hunter state, their place should be as far from us as practicable; at least beyond the Rocky mountains. But if they are to be civilized, they should be where the tide of white emigration will flow up to, and ultimately around them. As hunters, they should have as little intercourse as possible with the whites; but as pupils in the school of civilization, they should be within the reach of its influence; so that after they shall have got beyond their first lesson, which consists of the whites, they may afterwards attain to their intelligence and virtues.

If our foreign policy was alone consulted, it would plant them as a barrier all along between us and the Mexicans. Not to resist invasion, which will hardly come from that quarter, and which they could poorly repel, if it did; but to prevent those disputes and jealousies that are likely to be engendered between the people of adjoining governments.

But we consider its influence on *our own internal policy* to be by much its most important aspect. The first effect of flanking our Western settlements with this range of Indian communities, will be, to put a temporary and perhaps a salutary check to the inordinate spirit of Western emigration. Arkansas will be soon filled up. Three more States, besides Michigan, will be formed north of Latitude 43, and then our settlements will have assumed a regular even front on the West, of more than 1200 miles; stretching from the mouth of the Sabine on the Gulf of Mexico, North to the Lake of the Woods. At that line emigration must pause. Straggling hunters, with more the habits of the Red than of the White man, cannot go, as they now do, so far ahead of those who settle the land to clear and plant it, and improve the country. These pioneers must halt there at least for a time, till the main body comes up, there will be a population dense enough to admit of a civil organization sufficient for the execution of the laws and the general purposes of society.

There is an advantage, we know in a country being explored and set down upon here and there in advance of the more permanent population. These forerunners do something to pilot and furnish sustenance, and assist in various ways those who come after them. But our roving adventurous Western boys run so far into the woods as to lose sight entirely of those in their rear. And when they have formed connections and united their interests with the Indians, in any considerable numbers, their agency and influence is any thing but favorable to the progress of the more regular and authorized settlements.

The disposal of our Western lands is a measure of most important and complicate operation, effecting in no inconsiderable degree the relative interests of the old States, as well as the new. Western emigration should not be checked. Let the avenues of emigration be kept open; and let new States be formed as fast as wanted. But it requires settled farmers, and not hunters and squatters, to constitute a State. Those who form the feculence of the Eastern cities, many of them ripe "for treason stratagems, and spoils," when transferred to the Western woods become the progenitors of a hardy, virtuous yeomanry, the future stay of the country.—These should be carried Westward, and we must try to fill up with them as we go, at least so far as to sustain the arm of the law; but this object of filling up the territory next in advance of our present frontier, it seems to us will not be best accomplished by scattering our people all through the immense region beyond. We cannot, in a brief article, even glance at all the bearings of this great subject, even if we could discover them, which we do not pretend to do; but all things considered according to our present lights, the advantage will be in favor of pausing for a time in these extreme erratic roving emigrations; and so compressing, for some years to come, our onward settlements so as to build the Western States out to the line we have mentioned, before we go further. The line of Indian locations as a temporary barrier, will have this effect, and we consider it a good one.—When the States this side are reasonably full, we shall leap the barrier, and begin States West of it.

And here commences a state of affairs in which these Indian republics, thus situated, may injuriously or dangerously effect the strength or permanence of the Union. This strip of 300 miles wide, running North and South, divides the whole territory of the Union into two parts nearly equal in extent. It is a broad line of separation between the East and the West; and as the Western part fills, shall we not have an Eastern and a Western America; a set of Eastern and Western interests, the one tied to the Atlantic, and the other to the Pacific Coast? Such a line will certainly be a broad hint to such a division. Our hope is that long before that time comes, the line itself will be obliterated. That this intermediate people will have become so assimilated to the whites on either side, in their advanced intelligence, their social habits and their political constitutions, as to be for every purpose of law and government, an integral part of the Union.

THE MARKETS.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 21.

Flour—Best white wheat family, 6.25 a 6.75; do. do. Superfine, 5.00 a 5.25, Super Howard street, 5.14 a 5.25; City Mills extra, 5.12 a 5.25; Susquehanna, 5.25 a . Wheat, white, 1.00 a 1.05, Red, . Corn, yellow, 74 a 75; White, 72 a 73. Rye, 68. Oats, 32 a 33. Beans, white 1.00. Peas, black eye, 85. Flaxseed, 1.37 a 1.50. Red clover, 4.00. Feathers 35 a 36. Wool, Prime and Saxony Fleeces washed, 50 a 60; unwashed, 44 a 56. Full Merino, washed, 44 a 50; unwashed, 22 a 24. Three fourths Merino, washed, 37 a 41; unwashed, 22 a 24. One half do washed, 34 a 37, unwashed, 21 a 22. Common and one fourth Merino, washed, 30 a 33; unwashed, 19 a 20. Pulled, washed, 31 a 32; unwashed 20 a 21.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 11.

Wheat—The receipts of Wheat since our last have been good, equal to demand. The sales embrace 3000 bushels Southern afloat at $1.01 a $1.07, 500 do. Pennsylvania. We quote to-day at $1.01 a $1.07, to fair demand.

Rye—Sales of 2100 bushels afloat at 68 cts. We quote 67 a 68 cts.

Corn—Is in good request with moderate receipts. Sales of 2650 bushels Yellow flat at 70 a 71c, 800 do. round 72c, 1100 bush White 68 a 70 cts and 1400 do. round yellow at 72c. We quote Yellow flat, at 70 a 71, round at 72 a 73 cts and white 68 a 69 cts.

Oats—Sales of 2000 bushels at 32 a 33 cts, and dull. Wagon price 33 a 37 cts.

Bicknell

Executor's Sale.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Somerset County, the subscriber, as Executor of *John H. Bell*, deceased, will offer at Public Sale, at his late residence, on WEDNESDAY the 10th of next DECEMBER, all the Personal Estate of said deceased, (except negroes) consisting of

Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Farming Utensils, Gig and Harness, Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c.

A credit of six months will be given on all sums of, and over, five dollars, by the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale—and for all sums under five dollars the cash will be required.

Sale will commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

JAMES STEWART, Executor.

Nov. 18, 1834.

Executor's Sale.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Somerset County, the subscriber as Executor of *Jacob Horsey*, deceased, will offer at public sale, at the late residence of said deceased, on THURSDAY the 11th of next DECEMBER, all her

Personal Estate,

(Excepting negroes.) The terms of sale will be a credit of six months on all sums of and over five dollars, by the purchaser or purchasers giving a bond, with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale; and for all sums under five dollars the cash will be required.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M.

JOSHUA P. HORSEY, Executor.

Nov. 18, 1834.

Lots For Sale.

THE subscriber will sell at Public Vendue, on SATURDAY the 6th of DECEMBER next, on the premises, at 2 o'clock, P. M. two Lots of Ground, with the improvements lying in Worcester county, and near Messrs Humphreys' Mills. They were formerly owned by Arthur W. Burroughs, but are now owned by William Bromwell, of Baltimore. The terms will be four and six months credit, with note and approved security. Possession given at the end of this year.

GEORGE TODD, Agent
Wm. Bromwell

Nov. 18, 1834.

Take Notice.

I hereby forewarn all persons from hunting with dog or gun on the farm occupied by me, as I am determined hereafter to put the law in force against all offenders.

JOHN SMITH.

Near Princess-Anne, Nov. 18.

$200 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscribers living in Somerset county, on SATURDAY the 1st day of NOVEMBER, two negro men, one named MINGO, about 30 years of age, very black, and smiles when spoken to; has a scar on his right ear occasioned by a wound in a fight when 12 years old, it is yet very perceptible on an examination, and one of his feet is about an inch longer than the other; he is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high. He took with him all his clothing, and had on when he left a drab box coat and a white fur hat. The other named JOHN, aged about 25 years, about 5 feet 10 inches high, of a dark chestnut color, very high cheek bones, and grum countenance; had on when he ranaway, a grey frock coat and black fur hat. Any further description cannot be given of them. It is supposed that they are trying to make arrangements with some boatman to get a conveyance to Philadelphia or New York. The above reward will be given for both or $100 for either of them, if taken and secured so that we, or either of us, get them again.

BENJ. DASHIELL, or
JOSHUA HITCH.

Nov. 11, 1834.

New and Fashionable

BOOTS & SHOES.

THE subscriber, thankful for past favors begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has just returned from Baltimore with a *Choice Lot of Materials* for manufacturing articles in his line of business—Also,

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

BOOTS & SHOES,

To suit the season, for Ladies and Gentlemen, Children and Servants.

Gentlemen having large families to supply with Shoes can be accommodated on moderate terms.

The subscriber would also inform the Ladies that he has a fine lot of GAITER BOOTS, suitable for the winter season.

L. J. M. P. BRODWATER.

Nov. 4, 1834.

New Fall Goods.

Dorsey & Dashiell

HAVE just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore and are now opening at their Store a very general assortment of

Fall and Winter Goods,

Among which are a variety of

Cloths, Cassimeres and Sattinets;

Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Trunks, &c. &c.

Also, a good supply of

GROCERIES,

Excepting Ardent Spirits.

All of which they will sell at the lowest prices for cash, country produce or upon time to punctual customers.

Back Creek, Nov. 11, 1834.

New Cabinet Shop.

Levin Nicholson,

CABINET MAKER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Princess Anne and the public generally that he has commenced the

Cabinet Making Business,

In all its various branches, at this place, under the hope, that by perseverance and industry, in connection with an experience in the above business for the last several years, to merit a share of public patronage. His Furniture will be made after the latest fashions and in the most durable manner; which he will sell as low as can be bought in Baltimore. His WORKSHOP is at the OLD WARE HOUSE, near the New Bridge.

☞ Funerals punctually attended to at the shortest notice.

August 11, 1834.

PRINTING.

THE PRINTING OF

BOOKS, PAMPHLETS,

Blanks, Cards, Labels,

HANDBILLS, &c.

Is Thankfully received and neatly done At the Herald Office.

Leather and Hides.

THE subscriber has taken the cellar under the house occupied by Mr. Levin Potter, where he will keep a good supply of

Sole and Upper Leather,

Which he will sell low for cash. He will also pay the highest price for HIDES, either in Leather or Cash. He will attend there every day in the week (Sundays excepted.)

JOSEPH BARKLEY.

Sept. 16, 1834.

BLANKS

OF THE FOLLOWING KINDS

For Sale at the Office of the Village Herald

Fi. Fa.'s before Sup's,	*Appeal Bonds,*
Do. do. after do.	*Constables' Advertisements,*
Ca. Sa.'s before do.	*Bills of Sale,*
Do. do. after do.	*Venditioni's,*
Warrants,	*Narrations, &c.*
State Warrants,	

POETRY.

The following Song was written by Mr. Gilfillan, and sung by him at the dinner lately given to the Ettrick Shepherd:—

On Ettrick banks ae simmer night,
The Muse of Scotia lighted down;
She held a pipe o' ivory bright,
And on her head a laurel crown.
And aye she sighed, and aye she sang,
Sin' Robin Burns has fled awa',
Oh, wha' mang a' the minstrel throng
This pipe o' mine will ever blaw?

Like angel song to shepherds sung,
A youthfu' Shepherd heard the strain,
Wha aft amang the hills had strung
A harp, tho' rude, yet 'twas his ain!
Wi' trembling hand the pipe he took,
And deftly he began to play
While ilka glen and fairy nook
Wi' echoes murmur'd back the lay

He sang o' Mary, Scotia's Queen,
Ere wo had dimm'd her face sae fair—
What Mary's Palace would hae been
Had tyrants never lodger'd there;
He sang o' Scotland bauld and free,
Her stalwart sons and lasses braw,
Of social joy and cantie glee.—
For oh, the pipe he weel could blaw!

The muirland wild and sunny glen,
The gloaming hour when lovers meet;
The stown kiss that nane maun ken,
Were pictured in his sang sae sweet.
The muse her laurel crown untied,
And bound the same his brows upon,
And hailed him as her son, and cried
This is the Bard of Caledon!

Lang may his muirland whistle blaw,
And lang may Scotia hear the sang,
Be it aye heard by greenwood shaw,
And echoed hill and dale amang'
An' when the silent snaws o' eild,
Thick owre his head come stealing on,
Be his the sang and cozy bield
To shield the Bard o' Caledon!

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the U. S. Telegraph.

Wild Bill,

OR THE MISSISSIPPI ORSON.

It was the lot of that wonderful person, Casper Hauser, to be emancipated and tamed among a people every way disposed to note all the peculiarities of a mind permitted almost to reach maturity, before it had received the impress of a single effort at training it. This training was then undertaken by instructors, excited by an enthusiasm of curiosity to trace the first manifestations of his mind under its new series of impulses. Of course, we have in his case most impressive chapters upon the influence of the magnificent universe—the green earth, the sun and the moon in the blue heavens, and the grandeur of the starry hosts, when first shown to him. We have a novel and most striking history of mind under the first impression of external nature, and the first lights of instruction.

The annexed brief and unpretending narrative lays no claim to virtue of this sort. Wild Bill, it is true, was thrown among a people humane and civilized; but they were pressed by numberless and imperious necessities, incident to a new settlement in the wilderness.—Their condition was too full of labor, and danger, to admit of the exercise of curiosity. Thus they were less disposed to mark the first movement of his mind, after he had been caught, the process of the training of society commenced upon him. In a forest full of Indians and wild animals, Wild Bill was an object of very little higher interest than a tamed bear or panther. Of course no documents remain to show how he was impressed by the new views which society presented to his mind. I have even been unable to ascertain whether any efforts were made to place him at school, or under the influence of any other instruction or taming than that of the new circumstances in which he was placed.

Although his story may not claim parallel interest with the eloquent history of mind in the case of Casper Hauser, it may, nevertheless, fearlessly present one claim to attraction: it is literally matter of fact, without the slightest admixture of coloring of any sort—and within the knowledge of citizens of the highest standing in Mississippi and Louisiana. Judge Butler, of the latter State, is capable of furnishing many more details than I have been enabled to obtain. Although I have heard the oral statements of many persons who have seen the subject of the narrative, I am indebted mainly for the facts it contains—with which the statements referred to uniformly agree—to one of the planters in the parish of Rapides, in Louisiana. He became a temporary resident at Woodville, a considerable village in the interior of Mississippi, in 1811. Here he first saw the boy called Wild Bill, who then resided with a Mr. Benjamin Rollins. He had at that time made such progress in learning to converse, that he was quite intelligible. It is believed that he had been taken about eighteen months or two years.

He was secured in the Mississippi swamp, not far from the present site of Pinckneyville. The circumstances that led to his being taken, were these. Some settlers, who had recently settled in that vicinity, saw on the margin of the swamps the prints of the naked foot of a boy. This led them to closer observation; which soon discovered to them a naked boy, walking with the gait and in manner of a-hunting animal, on the shore of one of the lakes that abound in that region. His object was to catch frogs, a species of hunting at which he seemed very expert. When he had caught them he devoured them raw. The discoverer attempted to approach him; but so soon as the wild lad saw him, he fled with the usual terror of an untamed creature at the sight of a man, towards a lake, into which he plunged—diving and swimming with the ease of an amphibious animal.

These occurrences naturally excited much interest among the settlers; and they collected in a body to make a united effort to take him. After hunting for him for some time, they discovered him under a persimon tree, eating the fruit. As soon as he observed his pursuers, he fled as before, doubling the bush like a fox, and making for the water. Excusing themselves by the motive, the hunters adopted their usual expedient for catching animals; they put their dogs on the trail of the strange game. They soon tired him down, and brought him to bay. Though no metaphysicians to form mental theorems out of the case of their new conquest, they discovered that the two-legged, unfeathered creature, had the natural animal instinct of fight—for he made battle upon dogs and men with the full amount of courage and ferocity that might be expected to result from his age and physical strength.

But although he fought like any other animal, he was compelled to yield to numbers, and was fairly caught and bound. He was then, it is supposed not far from nine years old—naked, and perfectly speechless. His form was slender, but well proportioned, and capable of extreme agility. His eyes were brilliant; his hair sandy, and his complexion florid; a circumstance which may be accounted for, from his having lived almost entirely in the deep shades of the forest. Woodville was the nearest considerable settlement, and thither he was carried, for the experiment of domestication.

Eighteen months, or two years after his capture—the period, as I have said, when my informant first saw him—he had still a look perfectly indicative of his name. He was yet wild, although he could now make himself understood. It was more difficult to overcome his appetite for raw flesh, than to learn him to speak.

The love of the excitement of alcohol seems to be another common appetite of the man of nature, for he soon manifested an unconquerable love for spirits of any form—especially when rendered very sweet,—upon which he became intoxicated whenever he had an opportunity. Whether he discovered the usual developments of the other animal propensities my informant does not know; but he always remained a wild animal in the fierceness of his temper. When playing with lads of his age, the moment his passions were roused in any way, his first movement was to strike them with whatever instrument was nearest at hand. After his domestication, they attempted to put him at work, but he showed a truly savage dislike for labor. He was ever inclined to run away, generally making for the town, where his amusement was to mount on horseback whenever he was allowed an opportunity. Riding was his passion; and he would mount every horse in a livery stable in succession, merely for the pleasure of riding them to water. In other respects he was quick and intelligent. His appearance was rather agreeable, and in his favor.

The training which he received was rather unfavorable to a good moral development or it had been originally denied him by nature, for he became quarrelsome, addicted to drunkenness, and not at all a lover of the truth.—Consequently a great deal of doubt and uncertainty must rest on the history of his early recollections; though they were so often repeated, and so nearly in the same form, as to have gained credence with the people among whom he lived. He stated that he had a dim recollection of coming down the Mississippi with his father's family in a flat boat—that the boat landed,—that his father killed his mother,—and that he fled in terror into the swamps, expecting that his father would kill him also; and that from that time he had subsisted on frogs, animals and berries, living in warm weather among the cane, and in cold weather in a hollow tree.

It is extremely unfortunate that so few details remain of the domestication and character of Wild Bill, though it is hoped, that this imperfect account may call forth from the persons with whom he lived and died, ampler and more satisfactory information respecting him. It is believed that he died when at the age of 18 or 19, near the year 1818, after a domestication of about 9 years. Also the uneducated and untutored Man of the Woods is but a kind of forked, straddling animal, very little superior to what we call the lower animals, and in many respects far below them. And, viewing the masses even in the highest state of freedom and civilization,—seeing them so readily and wilfully the victims of their ignorance, their prejudices, and, more than all, their own supposed knowledge and illumination, seeing, too, how easily and universally they become the stupid instruments of unprincipled and ambitious demagogues, one is almost driven to admit the painful and humiliating axiom of Dean Swift, that man is not a reasonable animal, but only capable, under certain circumstances, of becoming such.

M.

The following passage is extracted from a recent discourse, delivered by Mr. Gardner, of Boston, before the Phi Beta Kappa Society:

"Do you ask, what has America done for science? Where are the monuments of her skill? Look abroad over her vast continent; consider the magnitude of her growth in this little point of time; her feebleness, her poverty, her destitution of internal resources but 50 years ago; and now her wealth and strength, her commerce, her manufactures, her agricultural product, her cities, her mines, her roads, her canals, her rivers and lakes covered with steam boats, the ocean with her ships, and reflect how much of science is involved in the contrivance and conduct of this vast and complicated machinery, and much of this unexampled exhibition of physical philosophy to the business of life. Ask what America has done? Why, passing by all minor matters, the successful application of steam to locomotion, begun in America, here perfected for the purposes of navigation, extended in England recently to movements upon land, is the single great invention of the age, likely to produce a change as momentous in the relation of human affairs, as the invention of gunpowder or the mariner's compass. A whole continent traversed by men and merchandise in less time than it took in the days of Pericles to communicate between Athens and Sparta, or in the time of Elizabeth to send a courier from London to Edinburgh! It is in effect as if all the wealth, power, and population of this immense territory, were drawn into the narrow compass of the Grecian Peloponnesus, or the little island of England, or the spot called Massachusetts. Whither then are fled the imagined difficulties and dangers of governing a wide spread republic? Extent of territory ceases to be weakness. Magnitude is no longer unweildly. Distance is scarcely separation. For, in relation to the extent of empire, the true inquiry should be, not how many miles, but how many hours is it from place to place; and, if we would form some adequate idea of the amazing progress of this cementing and consolidating principle, facility of intercourse, take a single fact for illustration. At the commencement of our Revolution, Washington moved to the command of the American armies from Philadelphia to this very place, where we are now assembled, with all the expedition which the means of the country could afford for himself and his train, and with no unusual causes of delay beyond a few hours of necessary retardation on the road in briefly declining the proffered civilities of places through which he passed, and he reached this point of destination on the twelfth day from his departure—the twelfth day! Even his despatches to Congress by single messengers, resting neither day nor night, were five or six days traversing this rout; and the same journey would now have been accomplished by the aid of an American steam boat, moving without intermission and without fatigue, in less than thirty hours; and this time, short as it is, seems not unlikely to be reduced one half, when the British application of the locomotive power shall have been extended by rail roads over the whole rout. What a union and concentration is this of the scattered energies of a vast republic."

RECEIT—LADY CAKE.

BY MISS LESLIE.

The whites only of sixteen eggs,
Half a pound of fresh butter,
Three quarters of a pound of sifted flour,
One pound of powdered white sugar,
Two ounces of shelled bitter almonds, or peach kernels,
Three wine glasses of rose water.

Blanch two full ounces of bitter almonds or peach kernels, by scalding them in boiling water. Then throw them into a bowl of cold water, and let them lie in a while, afterwards take them out, wipe them in a clean cloth, and pound them, one at a time, in a mortar, pouring on each as you do them, a little rose water, which will make them white and prevent them from being oily and heavy, and from sinking to the bottom of the cake. Pound them to a fine paste, scrape it every few minutes out of the mortar, and lay it on a plate. When done, set them in a cold place. It is best to prepare the almonds the day before you make the cake. At all events let them be ready before any of the other ingredients. Put plenty of rose water.

Having powdered the sugar, put it into a deep pan, cut the butter into it, and set it where it will soon become warm. Then stir together the butter and sugar till quite light. Next add to it the pounded almonds, stirring them in very gradually, a little at a time. When all are in, mix the almonds thoroughly with the butter and sugar by stirring very hard; then set the pan in a cool place, while you sift the flour and beat the whites of the sixteen eggs. It will be found more convenient in beating the eggs to have them in two pans, eight whites in each. Beat them till they stand alone. Then stir them hard into the pan of butter, sugar, and almonds, alternately with the flour. When the white of eggs and flour are all in, stir the whole very hard. Have ready a tin pan well buttered, put in the mixture, and set it immediately into the oven, which must be previously made of proper heat.

Let the oven be rather quick, but not so much so as to burn the cake. Bake it from two hours and a half to three hours, in proportion to its thickness.

When cold you may ice it with white of egg and powdered loaf sugar, flavored with rose water, or oil of lemon. Do not cut it till next day. If well secured from heat and air it will keep a week.

Remember, particularly, to stir the pounced almonds into the butter and sugar before you add the white of egg and the flour; otherwise they will bake in streaks and make the cake heavy.

This cake when properly made and well baked, is beautifully white and very delicious.

For a large one you must have the whites of two dozen eggs, and three quarters of a pound of butter, a pound and a half of sugar, one pound and two ounces of flour, five ounces of bitter almonds, and a pint of rose water.

RICE DELICACIES.

So little seems to be known about the various methods of cooking Rice, that we have concluded to present our readers with the following receits. By the by, why is it that the Mills do not prepare *Rice flour?*

To make Loaf Rice Bread.—Boil a pint of rice soft, and add a pint of leaven, then three quarters of the flour, put to rise in a tin or earthen vessel, until it has risen sufficiently, divide it into three parts, then bake it as other bread, and you will have three large loaves.

To make Journey or Johnny Cake.—To three spoonfuls of soft boiled rice, add a small tea-cup of water or milk, then add six spoonfuls of the flour, which will make a large Journey Cake, or six waffles.

To make Rice Cakes.—Take a pint of soft boiled rice, a half pint of milk or water, to which add twelve spoonfuls of the flour, —divide it into small cakes, and bake them in a brick oven.

To make Wafers.—Take a pint of warm water, a tea-spoonful of salt, add a pint of the flour, and it will give you two dozen wafers.

To make Rice Ruffs.—To a pint of the flour add a tea-spoonful of salt, a pint of boiling water—beat up four eggs, stir them well together, put from two to three spoonfuls of fat in a pan, make it boiling hot, and drop a spoonful of the mixture into the fat, as you do common fritters.

To make a Pudding.—Take a quart of milk, add a pint of the flour, boil them to a pap, beat up six eggs, to which add six spoonfuls of Havana sugar and a spoonful of butter, which when well beaten together, add them to the milk and flour—grease the pan it is to be made in, grate nutmeg over the mixture, and bake it.

Another.—Boil one pint of milk, mix two table spoonfuls of rice flour with a little cold milk, stir it in while the milk is boiling, afterwards add a small piece of butter, five eggs, one nutmeg, one glass of wine, the juice and peel of one lemon and sugar to your taste.

Rice Flour Sponge Cake.—Make like other Sponge Cake, except that you use three quarters of a pound of rice flour, thirteen eggs, leaving out four whites, and add a little salt.

Rice Flour Blanc Mange.—Boil one quart of milk, season it to your taste with sugar, rose or peach water. Take four table spoons heaping full of rice flour, mix it very smooth with cold milk, add this to the other milk while boiling, stirring it well. Let all boil together about ten minutes, stirring occasionally, then pour it into moulds and put it by to cool. This is a very favorite article for invalids.

Rice Cake.—Mix ten ounces of ground rice, three ounces of flour, eight oz. of powdered sugar; then sift those articles by degrees into 8 yolks and 6 whites of eggs, and the grated peel of, one lemon. Mix the whole well together in a tin stewpan over a very slow fire with a whisk, then put it immediately into the oven in the same pan, and bake it forty minutes.

Plain Rice Pudding.—Wash and pick some rice; throw among it some alspice finely powdered, but not much; tie the rice in a cloth, and leave plenty of room for it to swell. Boil it in a quantity of water for an hour or two, when done, eat it with butter and sugar, or milk.—Put in a lemon peel if you choose.

Rice Pudding with Fruit.—Swell the rice with a very little milk over the fire, then mix fruit of any kind with it, currants, gooseberries, scalded, pared and quartered apples, raisins or black currants, with one egg in the rice to bind it. Boil well and serve with butter and sugar. If apples are used, it is better to enclose them in the rice, as with paste.—This makes a very delicious pudding.

A Dutch Rice Pudding.—Soak four ounces of rice in warm water half an hour, drain the water from it, and throw it into a stewpan, with half a pint of milk, a stick of cinnamon, and simmer it till tender. When cold, add four whole eggs well beaten, two oz. of butter, melted in a tea-cupful of cream, 3 oz of sugar, a quarter of a nutmeg, and some lemon peel. Put a light puff paste into a mould or dish, and bake it in a quick oven.

A Rich Rice Pudding.—Boil half a pound of rice in water with a little salt, till quite tender, drain it dry. Mix it with the yolks and whites of four eggs, a quarter of a pint of cream with two ounces of butter in it, put into it, four ounces of beef suet or marrow, finely spread, three quarters of a pound of currants, two spoonfuls of brandy, one of peach water or nutmeg or lemon peel, when well mixed, put a paste round the edge, and fill the dish; slices of candied orange, lemon, or citron, if approved. Bake in a moderate oven.

Savory Rice.—Wash and pick some rice, stew it very gently in a small quantity of veal, or rich mutton broth, with an onion, a blade of mace, pepper and salt, when swelled, but not boiled to mash, dry it on the shallow end of a sieve before the fire, and either serve it dry, or put it in the middle of a dish, and pour the gravy round, having heated it.

Beside the above, it is a good food for children; and it may also be used for the thickening of soups, custards, pies, &c.

The following observations on the education of the horse are admirable. They are from *Bubbles from the Brunnens of Nassau.* The writer is facetious in the beginning at the expense of the Germans; but they know how to take a joke, and there is no people that can better bear one, for none excels them in strength of head and soundness of heart.

TREATMENT OF HORSES.

In England there is no surer recipe known for making a pair of horses suddenly run away with one's carriage, than by taking off their blinkers to allow them to see it; but though our method decidedly suits us the best, yet in Germany the whole system of managing horses, from beginning to end, is completely different from ours. Whether there is most of the horse in a German, or of the German in a horse, is a nice point on which people might argue a great deal; but the broad fact really is, that Germans live on more amicable terms with their horses, and understand their dispositions infinitely better than the English; in short, they treat them as horses, while we act towards them, and drill them, as if they were men; and in case any one should doubt that Germans are better horsemasters than we are, I beg to remind them of what is perfectly well known in the British army—namely, that in the Peninsular war, the cavalry horses of the German legion were absolutely fat, while those of our regiments were skin and bone. In a former chapter I have already endeavored to explain, that instead of reining a horse's head *up*, as we do, for draught, the Germans encourage the animal to keep it *down*; but besides this, in all their other arrangements they invariably attend to the temper, character, and instinct of the beast. For instance, in harness they intrust these sensible animals (who are never known to forget what they have once seen) with the free use of their eyes. Their horses see the wheel strike a stone, and they avoid the next one; if they drag the carriage against a post, they again observe the effect; and seeing at all times what is behind them, they know that by kicking they would hurt themselves: when passengers and postillion dismount, from attentive observation, they are as sensible as we are that the draught will suddenly become less, and consequently, rejoicing at being thus left to themselves, instead of wishing to run away, they invariably are disposed to stand still. As soon as, getting tired, or, as we are often too apt to term it, "lazy," they see the postillion threaten them with his whip, they know perfectly well the limits of *his* patience, and that after eight, ten, or twelve threats, there will come a blow; as they travel along, one eye is always shrewdly watching the driver—the moment he begins the heavy operation of lighting his pipe, they immediately slacken their pace, knowing, as well as Archimedes could have proved, that he cannot strike fire and them at the same time; every movement in the carriage they remark; and to any accurate observer who meets a German vehicle, it must often be *perfectly* evident that the poor horses, know and feel, even better than himself, that they are drawing a coachman and three heavy baronesses with their maid, and that to do that on a hot summer's day, is—no joke.—When their driver urges them to proceed, he does it by degrees; and they are stopped, not as bipeds, but in the manner quadrupeds would stop themselves. Now, though we all like our own way the best, let us for a moment (merely while the horses are feeding) contrast with the above description our English mode of treating a horse.—In order to break in the animal to the draught we put a collar round his neck, a crupper under his tail, a pad on his back, a strap round his belly, with traces at his sides, and lest he should see that, though these things tickle and pinch, they have not power to do more, the poor intelligent creature is blinded with blinkers; and in this fearful state of ignorance, with a groom or two at his head and another at his side, he is, without his knowledge, fixed to the pole and splinter bar of a carriage. If he kicks, even at a fly, he suddenly receives a heavy punishment which he does not comprehend—something has struck him, and has hurt him severely, but as fear magnifies all danger, so, for aught we know or care, he may fancy that the splinter bar, which has cut him, is some hostile animal, and expect, when the pole bumps against his legs, to be again assailed in that direction.—Admitting that in time he gets accustomed to these phenomena, becoming what we term steady in harness, still, to the last hour of his existence, he does not clearly understand what it is that is hampering him, or what is that rattling noise which is always at his heels; the sudden sting of the whip is a pain with which he gets but two well acquainted, yet the "onde derivatur" of the sensation he cannot explain—he neither knows it is coming, nor where it comes from. If any trifling accident, or even irregularity, occurs —if any little harmless strap, which ought to rest upon his back, happens to fall to his side—the poor, noble, intelligent animal, deprived of his eyesight, the natural lanterns of the mind, is instantly alarmed; and though, from constant heavy draught, he may literally, without metaphor, be on his last legs, yet if his blinkers should happen to fall off, the sight of his own master—of his very own purple faced mistress—and of his own fine yellow carriage in motion—would scare him so exceedingly, that all he would probably start, and the more they all pursued him the faster would he fly!

SCENE IN AN AUCTION ROOM.

The witty editor of the New York Transcript—a spirited daily—gives the following amusing sketch of a scene in an auction room in that city.

Lately dropping in at a book auction, there happened to be a man who annoyed the company and the auctioneer, with a segar. The book had gone up to twenty-seven cents and a half, and the auctioneer dwelling upon it, cried, "And a half, and a half, and a half"—when smelling the annoyance, he shouted out, "D—n your segar—and a half, and a half, twenty-seven and a half—thirty—thirty-two and a half, and a half—kick out that man with the segar, and a half, and a half—going, going—thirty-five—thirty-five—thirty-seven and a half—smoke that segar smoke!—and a half, and a half—I'd rather have the devil about me—and a half, and a half, and a half—it gives me the phthisic—and a half, and a half—going, going—forty, forty cents—forty-two and a half—who's putting brimstone on the stove?—and a half, and a half, and a half—I wish I had hold of that boy—and a half, and a half—I'd choke the rascal—and a half, and a half—going, going—who says forty-five—not half the price of the book—and a half, and a half, forty-two and a half—forty-five—now forty-seven and a half, and a half—a treatise on the tooth-ache, gentlemen—who'll give fifty cents for the tooth-ache, and a half, and a half, forty-seven and a half—look at that boy there—and a half, and a half—pocketing one of those penknives, and a half, and a half—I can't have my eyes every—and a half, and a half—fifty—fifty-two and a half—kick all the boys out of the room—and a half, and a half—kick 'em out, I say—and a half, and a half—going, going, gone."

Reproof.—Choose a fit time for that reproof which effective benevolence demands. If a failure have taken place on the part of any individuals toward you, avoid mentioning it at the moment, for nothing you can say will cause that not to have happened which has happened. The tendency of your observation will naturally and necessarily be to produce suffering on his part, and that ill-humor towards you which is the result of his suffering. If a similar occasion is likely to occur, then and then only, just before the occasion, if you see a prospect that your interposition will be of use, is the time for recalling to his mind his former failure. The effect will be thus influential at the moment when it is wanted, and all the intermediate suffering will be spared.—But remember, that of useless reproof, pure evil is the consequence,—evil certain and considerable in the person reproved,—evil contingent in the loss of his amity, and the exposure to his enmity.

THE VILLAGE HERALD.

BY JOHN S. ZIEBER, PRINCESS-ANNE, SOMERSET COUNTY, MARYLAND.

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VILLAGE HERALD.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Three Dollars a year, to be satisfied by $2 00 *if paid in advance;* or $2 50 if paid within six months.

☞Subscriptions paid within 30 days after delivering the first number, (of the year subscribed for,) will be considered *in advance.*

No subscription will be taken for less *than one year.*

No paper will be discontinued (unless at the editor's discretion,) until all arrearages are paid off; and a failure to notify a discontinuance, previous to the expiration of the term subscribed for, will be invariably considered as a new engagement.

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☞Persons advertising must limit the time of insertion, otherwise their advertisements will be continued and charged accordingly.

☞All communications addressed to the editor must come POST PAID.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

BANKS	pr. ct. dis	BANKS	pr. ct. dis
U. States Bank	par	*Wilmington and*	
Do Branches	par	*Brandywine*	par
MASSACHUSETTS		*Bank of Smyrna*	do
Boston banks	1	MARYLAND	
Other Mass. notes	2	*Bk of Salisbury failed*	
RHODE ISLAND		*Bk of Maryland failed*	
Far. & Mechanics	10	*Frederick c'y bank*	2
Other R. Island notes	2	*Havre-de-Grace closed*	
CONNECTICUT		*Farmers bank at Annapolis*	2
Middletown banks	2	*Branches at Frederick & Easton*	2
Phenix bank at Hartford	2	*Susquehanna Bridge & Bk'g Co. failed*	
Bridgeport bank	2	*Havre-de-Grace*	2
Eagle bank of New Haven	failed	*Westminster*	2
Hartford bank	2	DISTRICT OF COL.	
NEW-YORK		*Bk of Washington*	par
N. Y. city banks	par	*Bk of the Metrop.*	par
Albany	1	*Patriotic bank*	failed
Troy	1	*Central bank*	[illegible]
Newburg	1	*Bk of Columbia*	[illegible]
Other N. York notes	1	*Union Bk George'n*	5
NEW-JERSEY		*Farmers & Mechanics bank*	do
Jersey city bank	failed	*Bk of Alexandria*	do
Banks in Newark	2	*Branch bank of U. S. at Washington*	par
Bank of N. Brunswick	failed	*Bk of Potomac*	2
Trenton Bank Co	par	*Franklin bk of Alexandria*	failed
Farmers bank at Mount Holly	par	*Mechanics bk of Alexandria*	failed
Cumberland bk	do	VIRGINIA	
State bk Camden	do	*Richmond & branches*	1
At Elizabethtown	2	*Bk of the Valley*	[illegible]
At N. Brunswick	2	*Br at Leesburg*	1½
At Trenton	failed	*Br at Charlestown*	1
At Morristown	2	*Br at Romney*	1
Patterson bk	closed	*N. W. bank of Va at Wheeling*	1
Sussex bank	2	N. CAROLINA	
PENNSYLVANIA		*State bk at Raleigh and branches*	4
Philadelphia banks	par	*Cape Fear*	4
Easton	par	*Newbern*	4
Montgomery county	do	S. CAROLINA	
Chester "	do	*State bank of South Carolina*	4
Delaware "	do	*Union bank of do*	5
Lancaster bank	do	GEORGIA	
Farmers bk of Lanc'r	do	*State bank*	8
Harrisburg	do	*Planters*	8
Northumberland	do	*Augusta*	8
Farmers bank of Bucks c'y	do	*Darien*	8
York bank	par	*Macon Ri Co*	no sale
Chambersburg	2	*Columbus bank*	10
Farmers bank at Reading	par	KENTUCKY	
Carlisle bk	2	*Bk of U. S. branch at Lex & Louisville*	par
Gettysburg	2	OHIO	
Bank of Pittsburg	3	*Banks generally*	one
Greensburg	[illegible]	LOUISIANA	
Brownsville	5	*Banks at N. Orleans*	1
DELAWARE			
Bank of Delaware	par		
Farmer's bank and branches	1		

State of Maryland, sc.

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT,

Oct. 28, 1834.

ON application of Benjamin I. Jones, Executor of John Jones, late of Somerset County, deceased, it is ordered by the Court that the said Executor give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three weeks, in a paper printed in Princess Anne.

True copy Test
JAMES POLK, Reg. W. S. C.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Somerset County, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said County, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Jones, late of said county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 30th day of May, 1835, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this 28th day of October, A. D. 1834.

BENJAMIN I. JONES, Ex'r. of John Jones, dec'd.

Nov. 4, 1834.

Insolvents' Papers,

For Sale at this Office.

Type Foundry.

C. Sherman & S. Ecklin,

Having purchased the Type Foundry established by the late J. HOWE, have entered into partnership, for the purpose of carrying on the Manufacture of Types, under the firm of S. ECKLIN & Co.

We intend keeping on hand a large assortment of type, especially those kinds most used, which will enable us to supply orders with the least possible delay; and have now for sale a large quantity of the best quality, (stock purchased from the estate of J. Howe,) and intend to make immediate additions to it.

S. Ecklin & Co. are now prepared to receive orders for founts of every description from Pearl to twenty two lines Pica, including a variety of Ornamental Letter. We offer for sale also, an assortment of Cuts, Dashes, Brass Rule, and other ornaments, of which specimens will be forwarded to Printers as soon as they can be prepared.

Such improvements as the wants of the trade and taste may require, will receive the earliest attention of this establishment.

Printing Presses of every description, Printing Ink of the most approved qualities, Composing Sticks, Brass and Common Galleys, Chases, Imposing Stones, Paper and Press Boards, Standing Presses and Furniture, together with a complete assortment of all articles used in a Printing Office, will be kept constantly on hand.

Small founts, suitable for Bank Printing, in great variety, may be had when called for.

Orders from all parts of the Union will be promptly and most carefully attended to, and particularly in supplying sorts for all founts furnished by our predecessor.

We respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. To the former patrons of the foundry, we deem it sufficient to say, that they will be as well and as promptly served as heretofore, should they be disposed to favor us with their orders. The business of the Foundry will be conducted under the following firm [illegible] son who was in [illegible] Mr. Howe's foundry.

S. ECKLIN & CO.

Corner of Crown and [illegible] Philadelphia, Sept 18, 1834.

PRINCESS-ANNE HOTEL.

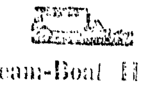
THE subscriber has built to his house a large addition, that makes it equal to any on this Shore, for comfort and convenience, and has given at the above house [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] the Public Offices and Court House, and convenient to business. [illegible] [illegible] stopping place. His table shall be supplied with the best the market can afford, and his stables with attentive Ostlers and good provender. Private rooms and bed rooms well finished and furnished with a [illegible] can be had. Professional gentlemen, and gentlemen having business to transact, can be supplied with suitable rooms and offices for that purpose.

Boarders accommodated as usual.

GEO. M. WILLIS.

Oct. 28, 1834.



Steam-Boat Hotel,

Salisbury, Md.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has leased the above Tavern, lately occupied by R. C. Weatherly, in the town of Salisbury, Maryland, where he is prepared to accommodate Travellers and others, who may favor him with their custom, in a manner, which he flatters himself will be perfectly satisfactory. His experience in the business, his assiduous attention, and continued exertions, shall be put in requisition, to render his house worthy of the liberal patronage which he trusts will be bestowed upon it.

He will accommodate Boarders by the day, week, month, or year.

The public's obedient servant,

BENJAMIN I. DASHIELL, of Geo.

Salisbury, Md. Oct. 28, 1834.

Cash in Market.

William Roach, Jr.

Wishes to purchase one or two hundred NEGROES,

Male and female, between the ages of 12 and 25 years, for which he will give higher prices than any purchaser who is now, or may hereafter come in market.—He may be found at his store in Little Annemessex, Somerset County

May 28, 1833.

NOTICE.

CASH and fair prices will at all times be given for NEGROES of both sexes, by applying to

ALEXANDER S. JONES.

N. B.—All communications attended to immediately.

Jan. 21, 1834.

FORMER SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Somerset County Court, and to me directed, at the suit of George Jones of Robt. use of John Leatherbury, trustee to complete the sale of William Mezick's real estate, against George Dashiell of Wm. I have heretofore seized and taken in execution all the right of the said Dashiell in and to the following lands and tenements; part of a tract of land called Meach's Hope, 115 acres, part of Come by Chance, 22 acres, Can't get no More, 16 acres; the whole containing 153 acres more or less; also, one Horse and one yoke of Oxen, as the property of said Dashiell, and I hereby give notice that I shall sell the same, upon the premises, for the cash, on WEDNESDAY the 3d day of DECEMBER next, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock A. M. to satisfy the above claim, interest and cost.

ROBERT STEWART, Fr. Shff. S. Co.

Nov. 11, 1834.

FORMER SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of Somerset County Court and to me directed, at the suit of George Jones, of Robt. use of John Leatherbury, against John Hopkins, I have heretofore seized and taken in execution all the right of the said Hopkins in and to the following lands and tenements, a tract or part of a tract of land called Cannon's Peace, containing one hundred, acres more or less; also, one negro man named Abraham, two horses, and one gig, as the property of said Hopkins; and I hereby give notice that I shall sell the same, upon the premises, for the cash, on WEDNESDAY the 3d day of DECEMBER next, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock, A. M. to satisfy the above claim, int rest and cost.

ROBERT STEWART, Fr. Shff. S. Co.

Nov. 11, 1834.

$25 REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the [illegible] a negro woman named MARGARET, having with her a child [illegible] [illegible]

WILLIAM A. [illegible]

Oct. [illegible] 1834.

ECONOMY IS WEALTH.

OLD MADE NEW!

Hamilton C. [illegible]

(Successor of B. Solomon,)

Clothes Dresser and Renovater,

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to inform the citizens of Princess Anne and its vicinity, that he has opened an Establishment in the [illegible] Messrs. H. [illegible] where he will attend to the Cleaning of Gentlemen's COATS, PANTALOONS, and VESTS, of every description, and [illegible] [illegible] By repairing the articles [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] stuffing, and restores the color to faded seams. He can restore a garment to its original beauty, without any injury to the fabric. The cleaning process [illegible]

To the Ladies.

Ladies' Habits and Riding Cloaks spotted or faded of their pristine beauty, restored to their original colors, with the greatest care.

N. B. To persons disposed to patronise him in his business, he pledges himself, if any of his work is not done to their satisfaction, he will make no charge for his labor.

Gentlemen who may please to patronise him can have their clothes returned in a short time.

August 26, 1834.

Cash for Negroes,

Including both sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age. Persons having likely servants to dispose of will find it to their interest to give us a call, as we will give higher prices in cash, than any other purchaser who is now in this market, or may come in. We can at all times be found at Mrs. Dickenson's Tavern, Princess Anne, Md.

OVERLEY & SANDERS.

All communications addressed to us at this place, will be punctually attended to.

Sept. 23, 1834.

PRINTING.

THE PRINTING OF
BOOKS, PAMPHLETS,
Blanks, Cards, Labels,
HANDBILLS, &c.
Is thankfully received and neatly done At the Herald Office.

New Fall Goods.

Samuel W. Jones

HAS just received from Baltimore his *Fall Supply of Goods,*

Comprising a very large and choice assortment of articles usually called for in country trade. His assortment is composed of AMERICAN, BRITISH, FRENCH, ITALIAN, GERMAN and INDIA

DRY GOODS,

Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, Castings, Stationery, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps Trunks, China, Glass, Queens, Stone and Tin Ware,

Drugs, Medicines and Dye Stuffs,

Groceries, &c.

All of which he will sell low for cash, or on time, to punctual dealers.

Nov 4, 1834.

New Fall Goods.

Wm. W. Johnston,

HAS received a supply of *New Goods,*

Comprising a large and well selected assortment of seasonable and desirable articles, which will be offered at prices which cannot fail to please. To Cash or on the usual time of credit to punctual dealers.

Princess Anne, Oct. 7, 1834.

New Fall Goods.

[illegible] & Dashiell

HAVE just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore and are now opening at their store a very general assortment of

Fall and Winter Goods,

Among which are a variety of

Cloths, Cassimeres and Sattinets,

Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Trunks, &c. &c.

Also, a good supply of

GROCERIES,

Excepting Ardent Spirit.

All of which they will sell at the lowest prices for cash, country produce, or upon time to punctual customers.

Back Creek, Nov. 11, 1834.

For Rent.

Barren Creek Springs

Will be rented for the ensuing year on moderate terms to a good tenant. This establishment is located about half way between Princess Anne and Cambridge, which makes it an excellent stand for a Tavern. Being a stopping place for the Mail, the board of the Drivers and Horses is worth nearly [illegible] and if properly attended to in the summer season, there would be a great many visitors to the Springs, which would in itself well worth the attention of an individual now calculated to keep a Public House. The buildings are undergoing a repair and will be in good condition to receive visitors by the next season. Persons wishing to rent will apply to

JOSHUA BRATTAN.

Sept. 11, 1834.

LEATHER.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he has just finished an excellent assortment of

SOLE & UPPER LEATHER,

Which he will sell low for cash, or exchange for hides, at the Tanyard formerly occupied by Col. S. McBryde, where he solicits a share of public patronage.

Thomas Langsdale.

Nov. 11, 1834.

Public Notice.

THE Orphans Court of Somerset County are authorised to select two boys in the county who will be received into St. John's College, Annapolis, free from the charge of tuition. Applications to be made to the Orphans Court.

Sept. 2, 1834.

We are authorized to announce

John N. Rowland, Esq.

As a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county.

June 17, 1834.

BLANK DEEDS,

AND

Blank Bills of Sale for Vessels,
FOR SALE
At the Village Herald Office.

New and Fashionable

BOOTS & SHOES.

THE subscriber, thankful for past favors, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has just returned from Baltimore with a *Choice lot of Materials* for manufacturing articles in his line of business. Also,

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

BOOTS & SHOES,

To suit the season, for Ladies and Gentlemen, Children and Servants.

Gentlemen having large families to supply with Shoes can be accommodated on moderate terms.

The subscriber would also inform the Ladies that he has a fine lot of GAITER BOOTS, suitable for the winter season.

L. J. M. P. BRODWATER.

Nov. 4, 1834.

New Cabinet Shop.

[illegible] Nicholson,

CABINET MAKER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Princess Anne and the public generally, that he has commenced the

Cabinet Making Business,

In all its various branches at this place, and [illegible] that by perseverence and industry, [illegible] experience in [illegible] for several years [illegible] patronage. His [illegible] the latest fashions [illegible] manner; which [illegible] be bought in Baltimore. His Work Rooms at the OLD WAREHOUSE [illegible] New Bridge.

[illegible] punctually attended to at the shortest notice.

Aug. 12, 1834.

[illegible] HARNESS MAKING.

LEONARD H. CAREY, takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he still continues the Coach, Gig and Harness Making, and has [illegible] Mr. Geo. H. Schleigh, from Baltimore, an experienced Workman. The business will be conducted hereafter under the title of

CAREY & SCHLEIGH,

At the old stand in Quindocqua, where they flatter themselves they will be enabled to execute work in both of its branches, with neatness and despatch, and of as good materials, and in as workmanlike manner, as any on the peninsula. They solicit a share of public patronage.

The public's [illegible]

LEONARD H. CAREY.
GEORGE H. SCHLEIGH.

July 15, 1834.

Executor's Sale.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans Court of Somerset County, the subscriber as Executor of *John B. Ball,* deceased, will sell at Public Sale, at his late residence, on WEDNESDAY the 10th of next DECEMBER, all the Personal Estate of said deceased, except [illegible] consisting of

Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Farming Utensils, Gig and Harness, Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c.

A credit of six months will be given on all sums of [illegible] five dollars, by the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale, and for all sums under five dollars the cash will be required.

Sale will commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

JAMES STEWART, Executor.

Nov. 18, 1834.

Executor's Sale.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans Court of Somerset County, the subscriber as Executor of *Zadok Hopsey*, deceased, will offer at public sale, at the late residence of said deceased, on THURSDAY the 11th of next DECEMBER all his

Personal Estate,

(Excepting negroes.) The terms of sale will be a credit of six months on all sums of and over five dollars, by the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale, and for all sums under five dollars the cash will be required.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

JOSHUA P. HOPSEY, Executor.

Nov. 18, 1834.

THE VILLAGE HERALD.

Princess-Anne, Md.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1834.

DELAWARE ELECTION.

Congressional Majorities.—Official.

Counties.	Milligan.	Bayard.
New Castle		196.
Kent	48	
Sussex	301	
	349	
	196	
Milligan's maj. in the State	153	

ELECTION RETURNS.

Cincinnati, Nov. 12, 1834.

Mr. Lytle is re-elected to supply the vacancy created by his late resignation.—The votes stand as follows:

Lytle, 2603
Mason, 2555—Lytle's maj. 48

THE LATE ELECTIONS.

The recent Congressional elections in the States below named, have resulted as follows:

	Jackson	*Anti-J.*
Maine*	5	2
Connecticut†		6
New Jersey	6	
Pennsylvania	17	11
Ohio	9	10
South Carolina	2	7
Georgia	9	
New York	31	9
Massachusetts‡		10
Delaware		1
	79	56

*One vacancy.

†The last was an election to fill three vacancies. The Anti Jackson candidates succeeded. The present members of Congress, three in number, are also Anti Jackson.

‡In two districts there is no choice.

Illinois.—Wm. L. May, member elect to the 24th Congress, from Illinois, was on the 27th ult. elected a member of the present Congress, to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Gen. Duncan. There was no opposing candidate.

North Carolina.—The legislature of this State were to meet yesterday. A part of its business will be to elect a Senator in Congress, in the place of the Hon. Bedford Brown, whose term of service will expire on the third of March next. That gentleman will be the Administration candidate. Gov. Swain, it is probable, will also be a candidate, and be supported by the Opposition. The friends of the Administration are of opinion, that Mr. Brown will be re-elected.

Louisiana!—They have commenced agitating the question in Louisiana, who shall succeed Mr Waggaman in the United States Senate.—The Tobodeauxville Intelligencer mentions the names of several gentlemen who report says will be candidates, to wit: John Brownson, of Attakapas, George Eustis of New Orleans, and Gov. Roman. We have heard the name of Hon. S. O. Tenney mentioned also, by Madam Rumor.—*Natchez Journal.*

Charles Derbigny, Esq. President of the Senate of Louisiana has consented to become a candidate for the United States Senate. Mr. Waggaman, the present Senator, will probably also be a candidate.

New Jersey.—The new State Penitentiary at Trenton, N. J. contains 150 cells, and will be entirely completed next summer. The cost will be $148,000. It is built after the design of Mr. *John Haviland* of Philadelphia, and will be the best specimen of Egyptian architecture in this country.

We understand that a bill for the opening of a continuous Rail Road from Philadelphia to New York, by the route of Trenton and New Brunswick, has been reported in the Legislature of New Jersey, now sitting at Trenton.—*N. Y. Mer. Adv.*

In consequence of a communication from the South Carolina Association, requesting Council to take into consideration the propriety of refusing permission to colored persons to have religious meetings after sunset, or to set up with the corpses of slaves or persons of color, that body has adopted resolutions prohibiting such meeting, and are determined to enforce the acts of the legislature, passed in 1800 and 1803, on this subject, which acts authorize all persons duly commissioned by the State or City, to disperse such meetings and to impose such punishments as they are now authorized to impose under the Patrol law.—*Charleston Pat.*

Bank of Delaware County, at Chester, Pa.—Some unfavorable rumors, respecting the solvency of this institution, having recently been put in circulation, a run is "being made" upon the Bank, in consequence of which, the Brokers in this city last week refused to purchase the notes, except at an exorbitant rate of discount.—*Bicknell.*

The Bank of Washington gives notice that it has resumed specie payments, which were suspended in April last. A wholesome sign of the times.—*Ib.*

Georgia.—From a message from the Governor of Georgia, to the Legislature of that State, we perceive that the troubles respecting the Indian residents in that State, and the question of State rights as connected with the jurisdiction over the country held by them, have not terminated. There has it seems been another citation of the State to appear before the Supreme Court of the United States, which will, it is probable, have about as much effect as a former one had. We were in hopes that we were done with the question.

FROM ENGLAND.

Burning of both Houses of Parliament.

Between 6 and 7 o'clock on the evening of the 16th October, a fire burst out from one of the apartments connected with the House of Lords: the burning spread with fearful rapidity, and soon consumed the Houses of Lords and Commons, the Library of the latter, many of the Committee Rooms, the Painted Chamber, and a number of other offices. The house of Mr Ley, Clerk of the Commons, and all the habitations situated between the Lord's Journal Office, and the Speaker's house, with the greater part of the Speaker's house itself were burnt. The conflagration ultimately extended all round the new front buildings of the Lords, utterly consuming the rooms of the Lord Chancellor, Mr Courtney, and the other offices ranging round to Hayes' Coffee House. Bellamy's kitchen and rooms are destroyed. Westminster Hall is saved, and the Courts of Law have escaped, though their roofs were stripped off and water poured into the engines. Westminster Abbey was untouched the wind having blown from the S. W. and West. Great exertions were made to preserve papers, records, and books in the Libraries; but as yet it is impossible to say what is the extent of the damage.

The strictest inquiry is in progress as to the cause of this calamity, but there is not the slightest reason to suppose that it has arisen from any other than accidental causes.

The New York Commercial acknowledges the receipt of Trinidad papers of a late date.

On the 11th of Sept. and for two days previous, alarming riots occurred at the Port of Spain. On the last of those days it consisted of 1000 persons—freed blacks—who assembled to tear down the jail and rescue a black prisoner who, they alleged, had been treated with undue severity by the jailor. They were ultimately dispersed by the troops, and the subject ordered to be investigated by the civil tribunals.

By the St. Vincent's Gazette of 11th Oct. we learn that 50 chests of tea which had been landed from the American schooner Tarborough, in puncheons, concealed in oats, were seized the 18th ult. The puncheons were entered at the Custom House as containing oats only.

DEATH BY POISON.

A correspondent of the National Intelligencer states that on the evening of the 6th inst. while Dr. Bayne and lady, of Prince George's county, Md., were absent from home, their two sons, aged 7 and 5 years, were suddenly seized with a violent vomiting and excessive thirst. Suspicion was immediately entertained by their returning parents that they were poisoned, which was soon strengthened by the successive deaths of both these innocent children. One of them was dissected, and the stomach, with its contents, sent to Dr. Thomas P. Jones, of Washington, who, after applying the usual tests, pronounced it to contain two and a half grains of arsenic. Circumstances had in the meantime transpired, which fixed the horrid guilt upon a female black servant only 14 years old. She was interrogated, and confessed the deed very readily; she said that she had taken the arsenic from her master's shop, and strewed it over the supper of the children, which consisted of rice and milk. She also confessed that she was the person who last year made the attempt to burn the dwelling house down, which was only frustrated by a timely discovery. But, oh! horrible to relate! she further confessed, that two years ago she also poisoned an infant of 7 months old, the daughter of this much to be pitied couple, which then died very suddenly, without any suspicion of poison. What renders these acts more atrocious is, that she is one of an excellent family of servants, and has a kind and indulgent master and mistress to serve.

Outrage and Murder.—The Baltimore papers of Friday contain an account of an outrage committed on the line of the Washington Rail Road, eighteen miles from the former city, which resulted in the murder of three superintendents of the work, named Watson, Mercer and Callon, and the personal injury of several other persons. The disturbance took place between twelve o'clock on Wednesday night and one on Thursday morning last; and the attacking party or mob consisted of about forty men, laborers, who had been discharged by Watson from his division of the road. It appears that they also perpetrated a robbery to the amount of several thousand dollars, that sum of the company's money having been in the office-desk at Mr. W's. They had not yet, according to the accounts, been apprehended; but it is to be hoped and expected that the lawless wretches will be duly brought to justice.—*C. Chron.*

The steam boat Connecticut is advertised to leave New York on the 18th inst. for Charleston, Key West, and New Orleans. The *New York Courier and Enquirer* says, that she can take 100 tons of light freight, and accommodate from one to two hundred and fifty passengers, having a spacious cabin below and a ladies cabin on deck.

We have reason to look upon the sailing of the Connecticut, (says the Courier,) as a beginning in the contemplated establishment of a regular line of steam boats from New York to Tampico and Vera Cruz, by the way of Charleston, Havanna, N. Orleans, and Matanzas. By this means, not only the time at present required to carry on an intercourse, with the important island of Cuba, and New Orleans will be much shortened, but also the passage from and to Vera Cruz, which averages some twenty six days, can then be effected according to the best calculation, in *thirteen* days.

North Carolina Gold Coin.—The Carolinians have contrived to put their gold into a shape to pass by tale. Several skilful essayists have established themselves in the gold regions, and have acquired so much reputation for accuracy, that their pieces of gold marked "five dollars," pass every where as half eagles. It is a kind of imposition, yet we think it may finally make trouble, as those pieces may be counterfeited without incurring the same penalty which is attached to counterfeiting the national coin, or in fact any penalty at all.

Journal of Com.

Mrs. Chapman.—A letter from a gentleman in Cincinnati, Ohio, states that Mrs. Chapman, alias Mona, and her children, are travelling through that country, attached to a company of strolling players. In one or two cases, the writer mentions, her character had been made known, and she was promptly hissed off the stage.—*Phil. Gaz.*

Statement of the amount of Gold remaining in the Mint, uncoined, on the 8th of November, 1834, with the sum deposited for coinage, and coined within the week ending November 15th—together with the amount of Gold coinage executed.

Remaining uncoined at the Mint, November 8,		$120 000
Deposited for coinage during the week ending Nov. 15, viz:		
Uncoined bullion,	$22 200	
Coins of the United States of former standard,	106 700	
		128 900
		$248,000
Amount coined within the week ending Nov. 15th, including $63 500 in quarter eagles,		127,000
Remaining uncoined,		$121 000
Amount coined from 1st August to 8th November,		$1 708,000
Amount coined from 8th to 15th November,		127 000
Total amount of new gold coinage,		$1 835,000

Statement of Specie imported into the United States from 1st December, 1833:

Amount as per statement published 30th Oct. last,		$18 707,010 58
To which add imports as per returns received at the Treasury Department, since 30th Oct. viz:		
Gold,	$291 209 00	
Silver,	551 [illegible] 84	
Not designated,	1 107 40	
		944 566 24
Total imports since first Dec. 1833,		$19 651 576 82

Globe.

Religious Ambition.—After all, the greatest of all difficulties in the way of union among Christians is a worldly, sinful ambition among the distinguished leaders. Take away the desire of pre-eminence, and the pride of opinions, and the difficulty vanishes. "Only by pride cometh contention".—*Evangelist.*

INDIAN LANDS.

We learn from the Indiana Sentinel, that General Marshall has concluded a treaty with the Miamies, for the purchase of a portion of their lands. With the exception of a small reserve at Turtle-town, on the head waters of Eel River, and a reserve about nine miles square, near the mouth of the Aboite, all the lands of the Miamies, north of the Wabash River, including a tract of five miles in width, extending from the Wabash to Eel River, have been ceded to the U. States; and also a portion of the Great Reserve south of the Wabash, extending from Logansport six miles up the river, and 34 miles back—making in the whole upwards of 200,000 acres.

Perhaps in no part of the United States, remarks the Sentinel, can a body of land of the same extent be found, which will bear a comparison with this cession, either in regard to quality of soil, or advantages of situations. The greater part of it is among the richest and most fertile land in the West; it is generally covered with a fine growth of the most beautiful timber, of all the varieties found in this region, and is extremely well watered, abounding in streams and springs of the purest water, and affording numerous fine mill sites; lime and building stone are also plentiful. In addition to these advantages, the Wabash and Erie Canal, which is destined to become, at no distant day, one of the principal channels of commerce in the United States, runs through a considerable portion of these lands. A tract of land offering so many advantages, will doubtless settle with rapidity; and we confidently anticipate that as soon as it can be brought into market, the rush of emigrants to this region will be such as has been rarely if ever witnessed.

AUDACIOUS FORGERY.

New York, Oct. 11.

One of the most extraordinary pieces of impudence and effrontery that has occurred for a long time, accompanied by an infatuation equally great and inexplicable, was developed in this city on Saturday. On the 4th inst. a respectable looking young man went into the Bank of the United States, and asked one of the Tellers if a check drawn by the firm of Stone, Swan and Mason, of Pine Street, for $2 900, had been that day presented for payment. The Teller having ascertained if such had been the case, replied in the negative; at which the young man seemed highly delighted, and cautioned the Teller against paying such a check if it happened to be presented, saying that he had drawn one for that amount the same morning, and having either mislaid or lost it, he feared some person might have picked it up, and presented it for payment. "I will now, however," said he, "now draw a check on you for the same amount," which he accordingly did, and was handed $2 900, with which he went away. On the 6th inst. he again called at the Bank and drew a check for $5000, which was also paid. On the 9th he again called at the Bank and drew a check for $500, which was also paid. On the 10th he presented a check for $3000, and was also paid it. Making, in all, $11,400, which he received on the four checks. On the day the last check was paid, Messrs. Stone, Swan and Mason received an intimation from the Bank that they had overdrawn their account, a circumstance which astonished them not a little, as according to their own books there appeared 12 or $13,000 remaining to their credit in the Bank. One of the firm immediately proceeded to the Bank to obtain an explanation on the subject, and was there shown the above mentioned drafts for $11 400 which he at once declared to be forgeries, no such drafts having been drawn by Stone, Swan and Mason. This occurred on Friday. On Saturday noon the young gentleman again called at the Bank, and very deliberately drew another check for 600 dollars which he presented to the Teller for payment. The Teller very politely requested the gentleman to walk into an inner office, where he detained him, and sent to the Police Office for Low-h Hayes, who took him into custody. It was thus early in the hands of the law, [illegible] tence and audacity at once forsook him, and he fully acknowledged his having committed the forgeries and received the money, and informed Hayes where he had deposited it. He had lodged 5000 dollars in the Chemical Bank, to the name of Fraichley, which he says, and there is a good reason to believe, is his real name, and another 5000 dollars he very kindly lent to a merchant in the city, without asking any interest on it. These two sums have been recovered. The prisoner gave a draft on the Chemical Bank for the 5000 dollars he lodged there, and the merchant to whom he lent the other 5000 dollars immediately returned it, on being informed how Fraichley obtained it. He also [illegible] the 10,000, Jacob Hayes recovered from the prisoner in cash and jewelry the amount [illegible] of what he got from the Bank, with the exception of about 250 dollars, which Fraichley had expended.

On Saturday he underwent a third examination at the Police office, before Justice Lowndes, and again stated that his name was Charles Fraichley; that he was born in Canada, and was brought up at the house of Messrs. M'Pherson, Henderson & Co; that he had lately come to this city, and was now in the employment of Mr. Gasthelz, an Exchange Broker. In reply to a question as to how he became acquainted with the signature of Stone, Swan and Mason, or how it was that Bank they kept their account, [illegible] peared that some time ago a young man named Vyse, the son of a [illegible] [illegible] to this city in an [illegible] some goods belonging to his father, which goods he placed in the hands of Stone, Swan and Mason to dispose of. This occasioned Vyse to get possession of their signature to bills of sale, and other papers, which he left at Gasthelz's, who having given Fraichley, by some means got sight of the papers, and thus learned where Stone, Swan and Mason kept their account, and was also enabled to imitate their signature. He is not yet twenty years of age, and from his appearance and bearing at the Police office, one could scarcely imagine him capable of so much villany. He was fully committed for trial.

An automaton writing figure is being exhibited at Philadelphia; it is the production of a German artist, Mr. Meckle, the result of two years close application and study. It represents the figure of a lady sitting at a table, and writes with facility any sentence proposed by the audience. The figure itself, being of full size, has quite an interesting appearance. The moving of the eyes and eyelids, just previous to its commencing to write, and the peculiar inclination of the head and body, as though mind itself had its influence on the position of the figure, gives the appearance of thoughtfulness and life to the automaton, and has a pleasing effect on the spectator. The machinery is so constructed as to enable the figure to supply itself with ink, as required, from an inkstand placed on the table, also to address the audience by easy and graceful motions.

HYDROPHOBIA.

M. Buisson has written to the Paris Academy of Science, to claim as his a small treatise on hydrophobia, addressed to the academy as far back as 1823, and signed with a single initial. The case referred to in that treatise was his own; the particulars, and the mode of cure adopted, are as follows:—

He had been called to visit a woman who, for three days was said to be suffering under this disease. She had the usual symptoms—constriction of the throat, inability to swallow, abundant secretion of saliva, and foaming at the mouth. Her neighbors said that she had been bitten by a mad dog about forty days before. At her own urgent entreaties she was bled, and died a few hours after, as was expected.

M. Buisson, who had his hand covered with blood, uncautiously cleansed them with a towel which had been used to wipe the mouth of the patient. He then had an ulceration upon one of his fingers, yet thought it sufficient to wash off the saliva that adhered, with a little water. The 9th day after, being in his cabriolet he was suddenly seized with a pain in his throat, and one, still greater, in his eyes. The saliva continually pouring into his mouth, the impression of a current of air, the sight of brilliant bodies, gave him a painful sensation; his body appeared to him so light, that he felt as though he could leap to a prodigious hight; he experienced, he said, a wish to run and bite, not men, but animals, and inanimate bodies. Finally he drank with difficulty, and the sight of water was still more distressing to him than the pain in his throat. These symptoms recurred every five minutes, and it appeared to him as though the pain commenced in the affected finger, and extended thence to the shoulder.

From the whole of the symptoms he judged himself affected with hydrophobia, and resolved to terminate his life by stifling himself in a vapor bath. Having entered one for this purpose, he caused heat to be raised to 42 deg. (107 deg. 26 sec. Fah.) when he was equally surprised and delighted to find himself free from all complaint. He left the bathingroom well, dined heartily, and drank more than usual. Since that time, he says he has treated in the same manner more than eighty persons bitten, in four of whom the symptoms had declared themselves, and in no case has failed except in that of one child seven years old, who died in the bath.

The mode of treatment he recommends is, that the person bit should take a certain number of vapour baths (commonly called Russian,) and should induce, every night, a violent perspiration, by wrapping himself in flannels and covering himself with a feather bed; the transpiration is favored by drinking freely of a warm decoction of sarsaparilla. He declares, so convinced is he of the efficacy of this mode of treatment, that he will suffer himself to be inoculated with the disease. As a proof of the utility of copious and continued perspiration, he relates the following anecdote—A relative of the musician Gretry was bitten by a mad dog, at the same time with many other persons, who all died of hydrophobia. For his part, feeling the first symptom of the disease, he took to dancing, night and day, saying that he would die *gaily*. He recovered.

M. Buisson also cites the old stories of dancing as being a remedy for the bite of a tarantula; and draws the attention to the fact, that the animals in whom this madness is most frequently found to develope itself spontaneously, are dogs, wolves and foxes, which never perspire.

THE MARKETS.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 21

[illegible] Howard Street Flour, 4 25 a [illegible]; Superfine, 5 00 a 5 25, Super [illegible] 5 25; City Mills [illegible] 5 25, Superfine, 5 25 a [illegible]; Wheat, white, 1 03 a 1 10, Red, 1 00 a 1 01. Corn, [illegible] 70 a 74, White, 74 a 75, Rye, 64 [illegible] 32 a 33, Beans, white 1 [illegible], [illegible] black eye, 85, Flaxseed, 1 50, a 1 62, Red Clover, 5 00, Feathers 37 a 40, Wool Prime and Saxony Fleeces washed, 51 a 60; unwashed 24 a 26. Full Merino, washed, 44 a 50, unwashed, 23 a 24. Three fourths Merino, washed 37 a 44, unwashed, 22 a 24. One half do washed, 33 a 37, unwashed, 22 a 24. Common and one fourth Merino washed, 30 a 33, unwashed, 20 a 22. Pulled, washed, 31 a 33; unwashed 24 a 24.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 19,

Wheat.—City sales.—The supplies have been light, with a fair demand; 800 bushels afloat, sold at $1.05; and 800 do. at $1.06.

Schuylkill sales.—About 1800 bushels from store sold at $1.14½. We quote today Southern at $1.05 a 1.06; Pennsylvania $1.08 a 1.07.

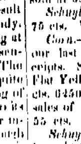
Rye.—City sales.—1800 bushels afloat, sold at 68 cts.

Schuylkill sales.—160 bushels brought 75 cts. We quote to-day at 67 a 70 cts.

Corn.—City sales.—The demand since our last has been fully equal to the receipts. Sales of 3800 bushels Southern Flat Yellow, at 72 cts. 1000 do. do. at 71 cts. 6250 Round do. at 74 a 75 cts. No sales of White; 409 bushels new, sold at 55 cts.

Schuylkill sales.—100 bushels Yellow brought 70 cts. We quote to-day, White at 69 a 70 cts. L. C. Yellow, 70 a 71½ cts. U. C. Round, 74 a 75 cts.—*Bicknell.*

$100 REWARD.



RANAWAY from the subscriber about the 4th of October, a negro man named JACK. I think his hight is about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches—color, dark chestnut—when excited discovers an impediment in his speech. Had on when he left a suit of dark fustian clothing. As he formerly belonged to a Mr Harris, he may call himself Jack Harris—He was last seen a few weeks ago, on Wicomico River below Wetipquin. I will give the above reward for his apprehension and confinement so that I may get him.

ASA PHILLIPS.

Wetipquin, Nov. 25, 1834.

GOVERNOR LUMPKIN'S MESSAGE.

The first part of the message is taken up with a representation of the state of the Indian Question, so long a harrassing one in Georgia, and in the way of the settlement of which there seem to be yet obstinate difficulties. The Governor states, that the act of the General Assembly, passed at the last session, more effectually to provide for the government and protection of the Cherokee Indians, has met with such opposition and obstruction as cannot be overlooked by the present legislature, without prostrating the rights of the citizens of Georgia and the sovereignty of the State, at the feet of a combination of interested individuals and civilized men, supported and sustained by the Judge of the superior courts of the circuit in which the Indians chiefly reside, and countenanced at least by a majority of the Judges of the superior courts of the State. The Judge of the circuit above alluded to has sanctioned and sustained bills of injunction which go to deny not only the authority of one law, but the entire legislation of the State in that circuit. These sanctioned bills of injunction, says the Governor, allege, that the statute of Georgia, referred to a statute granting certain Indian lands to citizens of Georgia, —is null and void, because contrary to the constitution of the United States and of Georgia itself. "If the laws of Georgia, enacted by the immediate representatives of her people, violative of no constitution human or divine, can be nullified by a few interested lawyers and one solitary Judge—then indeed it is a vain boast for the people of Georgia to talk of their sovereign rights and powers." Such is the tone in which the Governor speaks of the acts of a high judicial tribunal in his State. "The effect," he complains, "has been, to revive the delusive and expiring hopes of the Cherokees that they would be sustained in their unreasonable pretensions to the rights of independent self-government within the chartered limits of Georgia."

He states that the President of the United States recently entered a treaty to be entered into with a delegation of the Cherokees at Washington of "unparalleled liberality" in regard to their removal from Georgia; but this treaty was not sanctioned by the Senate. The Governor concludes that portion of the Message referring to the Indian Question with the declaration, aimed at the obnoxious judge, that "the Legislature has an unquestionable right to make it a highly penal crime for any citizen or inhabitant of the State to advise, aid or counsel in any measure, or issue or serve any process, which shall bring in question before any tribunal of this State or the United States, our rights of sovereignty and jurisdiction over our entire population and territory."

Although several Rail Road companies were incorporated at the last session of the General Assembly, with liberal charters, little has been as yet done, and the Governor appears to think that not much is to be expected from [illegible]. He recommended that [illegible] undertake one great [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] with the view of [illegible] extending the line through the interior to our north-western boundary," so as to unite with the route through Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee to Memphis on the Mississippi river. In regard to the trade of the Atlantic cities with the west, Governor Lumpkin makes the following judicious remarks:

"I entertain the opinion that the day is not far distant, when the commercial advantages and disadvantages of all the principal Atlantic cities of the United States, will approximate much nearer to the same standard, than they do at present. The progress already made by works completed, and now under contract, in the different States of the Union, fully justifies the belief, that all the principal Atlantic cities, from New York to New Orleans, will, before the present generation shall have passed away, be brought nearer together by one continuous line of the best constructed rail roads, except short spaces supplied by steam-boat navigation. This being effected, the great question with the producer and merchant of the interior will be, how shall *I* get to the Atlantic in the shortest time and with the least expense and risk?"

The views expressed in the message on the subject of education strike us as being very sound.—We are glad to see such opinions urged so strongly by the chief magistrate of a southern State. Idle habits are the bane of the country population south of—not the Potomac—but the Pennsylvania line. We concur heartily with Governor Lumpkin in the expectation he entertains of the excellent effects of the connection of manual labor with mental education. He thus speaks on this point:

"We may not reasonably calculate on a continuation of the liberty and national prosperity, hitherto vouchsafed to us as a people, without providing amply for the diffusion of knowledge commensurate with the increase of our population, and for corresponding improvements in all their arts and sciences, calculated to elevate and adorn the human character. In our country, this diffusion of knowledge must be based upon some *general* system; which will place common education within the grasp of every child; and to effect this very desirable object it is firmly believed, that the connection of manual labor with school studies, promises the greatest and most salutary improvement upon all former plans.—I confess that I look to the introduction of manual labor, as a part of the system of public schools, to be the only hope of general success, in our section of the Union. It is worse than useless, to attempt to educate our children in any mode, tending to confirm habits of idleness, or to excite hopes and expectations of procuring the comforts of life, without industry and labor. The superior advantages of this system, are not longer matters of mere theory, but have been satisfactorily tested in many of the most respectable academies and colleges; and the association of manual labor, with the common courses of study, is now universally admitted to be of the first importance in strengthening and invigorating the intellect as well as improving the morals of the students."

Several paragraphs of the message are devoted to the Banks of Georgia, which it is affirmed, will bear comparison with those of any other State of the Union. Public confidence in these institutions the Governor thinks has much diminished throughout the United States, and their charters have been too liberal and loose. He recommends, that instead of rechartering old banks when their charters expire, new ones be incorporated, with greater restrictions.

The Penitentiary system has worked so well in Georgia as to produce the conviction that it is not merely a house of *correction*, but of *reformation*. Out of fifty-four convicts who have been discharged in the last three years, only one has been recommitted.

The Governor recommends the establishment of an institution for the deaf and dumb; and also an asylum for the lunatic and idiotic.

The message concludes with an earnest declaration of the value of the Union, and the necessity of wisdom, justice and moderation in the present generation to preserve and transmit our happy institutions.

It is a fact at Mrs. Royall, who has for a time suspended the publication of her *Paul Pry*, and is now on a visit to New York.

MRS. TROLLOPE IN TOWN.

Passing down the Bowery, on Saturday morning, we observed a crowd of men and boys following a large locomotive machine, dressed like a woman, but in every other respect so unlike any specimen of the fair that we had ever seen, that we at first doubted the evidence of our senses, and, concluding that it could be nothing less than a stuffed automaton, began to calculate the mysterious wheels of its motion, and to laud the race we live in, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] "We revolt," said we to ourselves, "we will go with the stream;" and we joined the crowd of gazers that followed this bonnie bouche of a woman, for such she really was, although

"She looked not of the earth, and yet was on it."

She was at least six feet high, and three yards round the body, with hands and feet corresponding thereunto. Her dress, being light blue satin, trimmed with [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] in the name of [illegible] come from?" added [illegible] [illegible] in such [illegible] able shape, that I have a mind to pop the question to her," said a Philadelphian at our elbow. "If she was my wife," said a speculating Yankee, "I'd put her in a caravan, and exhibit her." "Why, she's an amphibious animal," said a Kentuckian behind us. "What kind of a critter is that?" asked a genuine Patlander. "Why, it's neither a male nor a female, but a bit of both, with a touch of the catamount," answered the former. "The thing's a perfect fecto-monyon," lisped out a newly imported Cockney. "Fee what?" responded a little, bandy-legged lawyer by his side.—"Fee-to-monyon: she approximates but ambiguously to the *feminine* sex, though doubtless her dragon-like [illegible] somewhat suspiciously to the feline tribe." "It's very strange—she must be the 'Mysterious Lady,'" said a Bostonian before us. "Or the Chinese Lady," ejaculated a Yorker on his right. "Look at her feet and legs!" said the former. "She does not stand on trifles, that's a fact," replied the latter. "In my humble opinion," cried out a Vermonter six inches taller than herself, "she's like the great lady in the little parlor, no lady at all." "What on airth is she, then, Joe?" asked his twin brother. "Why she's neither more nor less than Mrs. Trollope!" bawled Joe, at the top of his voice. This was enough—the word was passed—the combustible curiosity of the crowd had long been ready to ignite, and the sound of that name kindled it at once into a flame. "Mrs. Trollope! Mrs. Trollope!" resounded from mouth to mouth; the moving mountain of silks and satin caught the general infection—became horribly agitated, which was not in the least lessened by sundry symptoms among the boys of commencing an indiscriminate attack upon her imposing person. To run was an impossibility, for she could scarcely walk—she however, contrived to clear the last gutter, per saltum, and was ultimately hurried into a house in Grand street; at which,

——"being sated with the sight,
We thereto did off, and came away."

From the N. Y. Evening Star.

The destruction of the famous convent of *Arantzazu* by Gen. Rodil, has developed facts concerning the monastic life of a very curious interest. This convent was romantically situated in the mountains, and exercised a powerful influence on all the four provinces of Biscay, Navarre, Alva, Guipuscoa. There was a magnificent library attached to it, massive pieces of plate, richly garnished wine vaults, and luxuries of every sort in the greatest abundance, upon which the lazy Franciscans, who inhabited it, feasted most voluptuously, while to the world they professed the greatest abstinence and self-denial. Besides which, these pious servants of the faith, had also established within the holy sanctuary secret armories for the fabrication of implements of war and magazines of powder and other missiles. The building was set on fire at night and illuminated the surrounding mountains, presenting a most picturesque, wild and sublime spectacle, not a little hightened by the procession of monks, who, while Rodil's soldiers were regaling themselves on the contents of the larders and wine cellars, were seen marching along the edge of a distant precipice, bearing their chalices and banners, and chanting a solemn requiem as they proceeded. Casting a "longing lingering look behind" upon the blazing turrets of the time worn mansion, which, much as it had been perverted from its sacred uses, was venerable by its antiquity and its beautiful architecture, and could not but have exhibited, as its ancient walls crushed beneath the lighted blaze of its own funeral pile, an object full of imposing grandeur and melancholy associations. A poor miserable wretch, the victim to the inquisitorial persecutions of the monks, was found in a dungeon-cell, chained, naked, and almost reduced to a skeleton by eleven long years of dreary incarceration on nothing but water and crumbs of bread. He had been a distinguished literary person, and his release almost overpowered him by the joy which it suddenly caused while he was in momentary expectation of being burnt at the stake.

A foreign correspondent of the Albany Advertiser, in a recent letter from Liverpool says:—"It seems to be universally admitted and believed that the stamp duty on newspapers will be entirely repealed during the next session of Parliament. Newspapers will then be as cheap in England as they are with you at present." The annual cost of a daily paper in England is about ten pounds, or forty five dollars, four sevenths of which pass from the pocket of the subscriber through the hands of the publisher into the treasury. The price of a single paper, (and it is the same whether the reader only buys a single one or takes it for a year) is seven pence, and the stamp duty four pence, which being deducted would leave the price of a single paper six cents, and consequently the yearly expense of a daily about twenty dollars. We do not understand how the English papers will fall much below this, for the relief from the stamp duty leaves that other expenses precisely the same, and these, it is reasonable to suppose, are like our own papers reduced to the minimum by competition. On the other hand, the price of an English paper [illegible] [illegible] to the stamp tax, is compared with an American [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] other lative prices of other productions of the press [illegible] Their reviews [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] weekly [illegible] every [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] are not [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] The writer above mentioned [illegible] that it is the purpose of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, as soon as the stamp duty shall be repealed, to issue a morning and evening paper at the reduced price of one penny, and that this determination is the cause of the bitter abuse of Lord Brougham by the Tories. This would bring the annual expense of a London daily down to less than seven dollars.

The cause wherefore there is no difference as with us between the rate of cost for a yearly [illegible] and a yearly subscription, is that the publishers of the London papers do not distribute them to the readers. They are wholesale dealers, who sell their papers by the quantity to newsmen who then retail them. These are in attendance with the [illegible] [illegible] from the press, and speed away to their respective districts of the more parts of London in light carts or wagons. When a person wishes to take a paper, he applies to the nearest newsman who will supply him by the day, week, month or year, at the rate of seven pence a paper, the price being printed on each one. This heavy charge, however, may be greatly reduced by contracting with the newsman to deliver the paper to him at a certain hour. A gentleman, for instance, can have a fresh paper on his breakfast table every morning and keep it two hours for two pence. *Balt. American.*

SUBSTITUTE FOR LINEN.

The following communication is from a gentleman of very high respectability in Salem, Massachusetts, and at his request it is inserted:

"There has recently been discovered, in Salem, Massachusetts, and patented, a new and beautiful material resembling silk and linen, which holds out to the manufacturers of this country, the high promise of an original, beautiful, and invaluable fabric, by far surpassing in strength and beauty of texture that of linen, which it is destined wholly to supersede, as the culture of it requires much less labor and expense than flax, and does not, like that and similar materials, require to be renewed annually, (being a perennial) and the preparation for manufacturing it being far more simple than either; and its great natural affinity for coloring matters and its requiring *no bleaching*, being objects of the highest importance, give it a very decided preference over that manufacture. A few specimens of the manufacture of this material into small fancy articles, have been produced, some of which being colored of various tints, present such a beautiful silk like appearance as to have been actually, in some instances, mistaken for it. It possesses this decided advantage—that it not only sustains the action of water uninjured and undefaced, (which it is well known silk will not do,) but the repeated action of water rather appears to strengthen and beautify it. It is ascertained to be the opinion at Lowell, where they have offered to make the experiment, that it can be spun upon machinery.

And while it offers to other branches of manufacture, very important substitutes for those substances hitherto used, it offers a material, very superior, in many points, for paper. It is believed, from some specimens already produced, that paper of every description may be manufactured from it, possessing a pearly whiteness, durability, beauty of texture and smoothness of surface, unrivalled by any other ever before manufactured in any country. And it is susceptible of the most brilliant colors, in grain or otherwise. This is believed to be the first material of the kind ever before discovered in this country, that holds out the prospect of a staple commodity, silk, linen, and cotton, being exotics; but this material is indigenous and is a native of this country, discovered by one of her own daughters, with its intrinsic worth, seem peculiarly to enhance its value to us. It is open to any who wishes to make experiments.—*Silliman's Journal for October.*

INTESTINAL WAR.

Among the recently published correspondence of Hannah Moore, is a letter from Dr Langhorne, which so amusingly describes a battle, fought in the Doctor's own domains, between the forces of *Disease* on the one side, and *Medicine* on the other, that we cannot forbear copying it. After speaking of his being totally depressed, sunk down, and buried beneath a complication of rheumatic, scorbutic nervous and bilious complaints, he proceeds:

"At last matters came to a crisis. General Bile was appointed commander in chief, and led the whole forces of Rheumatism Bay, Scurvy Island, and Nervous Province, into the very centre and heart of my dominions, and drew up his army in form of battle. I drew up my whole force against him in the following order:

"First battalion, a body of Emetic Tartars, under the command of Gen. Ipecacuanha. These fought with uncommon bravery for one whole day and a night, made prodigious havoc of the Biliary forces, and took their General prisoner. A truce was proclaimed for twenty four hours; when it appearing that a large body of the Biliaries had secreted themselves in the lower part of the country, I despatched the second battalion, consisting of foreign troops, chiefly of the provinces of Senna, Tamarind and Cream Tartar, under the command of sub[illegible] general Cathartic.

"These have such a concert [illegible] with great courage and [illegible]; defeated the Biliaries in fifteen pitched battles, and at last totally drove them out of the country. The above two battles lasted five days and five nights. The engagement was at first so hot that victory was doubtful. It was indeed a dreadful and a bloody [illegible], I certainly can never forget it.

"On the sixth day a few of the Nervous [illegible] were seen skulking, but being opposed by Col. Cordial with the Jalap light-horse they threw down their arms. The troops of Scurvy Island took shelter [illegible] selves in the woods, and are not now [illegible] [illegible]

"Thus, my dear madam, have I given you a circumstantial account of a most [illegible] [illegible] and dangerous contest. I [illegible] a [illegible] my all. What were the battles of Bunker's Hill and Long Island* compared to this? In my estimation certainly nothings.

*This letter was written in Dec. 1776.

OUTSIDE SHOW.

Metals are plated by laying a piece of one upon another, as silver upon copper, and rolling them out to a rolling mill. If large piece of copper is one half an inch, a sheet of copper one-tenth of a [illegible] [illegible] of silver. This is made into candlesticks, lamps, and cheap trumpery, spoons, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] all the gilt which [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Pure kind of ware is used for two reasons: 1. That it is cheaper than pure gold or silver; and 2. That it appears externally as brilliant. The thin coating is soon worn off however, and discovers of what the article was really made. Such wares are only for outside show.

As in metals, so in other things, we discover that men care more for the appearance than for the thing itself.

When we see men and women affable, polite, and kind to strangers abroad, but at home distant, silent, and ill natured, we pronounce them plated ware, which appears brilliant for a while, but soon shows its spurious nature.

When we see young ladies or gentlemen abroad, dressed in the most fashionable style, and even decked with a great variety of gewgaws, we think they are plated metal, that what we see is outside show, and if we should come upon them suddenly in the seclusion of a private dwelling, we should find them truly disgusting.

When we hear men and women use uncommon words to convey their ideas, and make an effort to get high sounding epithets, we call them plated in talk, their learning is all an outside show.

When we hear a professional man use technical terms and Latin phrases, in conversation with those who are unacquainted with their meaning, we pronounce him a piece of plated metal—all outside show.

Whenever we hear a scholar talk about being hurried, and show how much his lessons occupy his time, and how enormous he is to accomplish a great deal, and yet unable to give any tolerable account of his studies, we set him down for plated metal. *Ohio Sun.*

They who would be young when they are old, must be old when they are young.

CAUTION.

I forewarn all persons from crediting my wife, *Wafe Miles*, (colored) as I will not pay any account of her contracting after this date.

JACOB MILES.

Nov. 25, 1834.

FORMER SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of Somerset County Court and to me directed, at the suit of George Jones, of Robt. use of John Leatherbury, Trustee to complete the sale of Wm. M[illegible] estate, against John Hopkins, I have heretofore seized and taken in execution all the right of the said Hopkins in and to the following lands and tenements—a tract or part of a tract of land called C[illegible]'s Peace, containing one hundred, acres more or less; also one negro man named Abraham, two horses, and one gig, as the property of said Hopkins, and I hereby give notice that I shall sell the same, upon the premises, for the cash, on WEDNESDAY the 3d day of DECEMBER next, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock, A. M. to satisfy the above claim, interest and cost.

ROBERT STEWART,
Fr. Shff. S. Co.

Nov. 11, 1834.

$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscribers living in Somerset county, on SATURDAY the 1st day of NOVEMBER, a negro man, named MINGO, about 30 years of age, very black, and smiles when spoken to; has a scar on his right cheek caused by a wound in a fight when 19 years old, it is yet very perceptible on close examination, and one of his feet is about an inch longer than the other; he is about 5 feet 9 or 8 inches high. He took with him all his clothes and had on when he left a drab boxcoat and a white fur hat. It is supposed that he is trying to make arrangements with some [illegible] to get a conveyance to Philadelphia or New York. The above reward will be given for his apprehension, if taken and secured so that we, or either of us, get him again.

BENJ. DASHIELL, or
JOSHUA HITCH.

Nov. 11, 1834.

GREAT NATIONAL WORK.

American Magazine

Of Useful and Entertaining Knowledge. To be illustrated with numerous Engravings. By the Boston Bewick Company.

THE success which has attended the publication of the best Magazines from the English Press, has led to preparation for issuing a periodical in one particularly adapted to the wants and tastes of the American public. While it will be the object of the proprietors to make the work strictly what its title indicates it will nevertheless, contain all articles of interest to its patrons which appear in foreign Magazines.

Extensive preparations have been entered into, both with artists and authors, to furnish from all parts of the Union, drawings and descriptions of every object of interest, which the publishers confidently believe will enable them to issue a work, honorable to its title, and acceptable to the American People.

The first number of the American Magazine, illustrated with upwards of twenty splendid engravings, will appear on or before the first of September, and be continued monthly containing between forty and fifty imperial octavo pages, and be furnished at the low price of two dollars per annum. It will comprise—

Portraits and Biographical Sketches of distinguished Americans, Views of Public Buildings, Monuments and Improvements; Landscape Scenery, the boundless variety and beauty of which in this country, will form an unceasing source of instruction and gratification, Engravings and descriptions of the character, habits &c. of Beasts, Birds, Fishes and Insects, together with every subject connected with the Geography, History, Natural and artificial resources of the country, illustrated in a familiar and popular manner.

TRUEMAN BEST, Agent of the Boston Bewick Company 47 Court st. Boston, July 17, 1834.

Lots For Sale.

THE subscriber will sell at Public Vendue on SATURDAY the 6th of DECEMBER next, on the premises, at 2 o'clock, P. M. two Lots of Ground, with the improvements lying in Worcester county, and near Messrs. Humphreys' Mills. They were formerly owned by Arthur W. Burroughs, but are now owned by William Bromwell, of Baltimore. The terms will be four and six months credit, with note and approved security. Possession given the end of this year.

GEORGE TODD, Agent
Wm. Bromwell.

Nov. 18, 1834.

Leather and Hides.

THE subscriber has taken the cellar under the house occupied by Mr Leven Porter, where he will keep a good supply of

Sole and Upper Leather,

Which he will sell low for cash. He will also pay the highest price for HIDES, either in Leather or Cash. He will attend there every day in the week (Sundays excepted.)

JOSEPH BARKLEY.

Sept. 16, 1834.

BLANKS

OF THE FOLLOWING KINDS

For Sale at the Office of the Village Herald,

Fi Fa's before Sup's,	*Appeal Bonds,*
Do do after do.	*Constables' Advertisements,*
Ca Sa's before do.	*Bills of Sale,*
Do do after do.	*Venditioni's,*
Warrants,	*Narrations, &c.*
State Warrants,	

THE VILLAGE HERALD.

Princess-Anne, Md.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1834.

DELAWARE ELECTION.

Congressional Majorities.—Official.

Counties.	Milligan.	Bayard.
New Castle		196.
Kent	49	
Sussex	301	
	349	
	196	
Milligan's maj in the State	153	

ELECTION RETURNS.

Cincinnati, Nov. 12, 1834.

Mr. Lytle is reelected to supply the vacancy created by his late resignation.—The votes stand as follows:

Lytle, 2603
Mason, 2555—Lytle's maj 48

THE LATE ELECTIONS.

The recent Congressional elections in the States below named, have resulted as follows:

	Jackson	*Anti-J.*
Maine*	5	2
Connecticut†		6
New Jersey	6	
Pennsylvania	17	11
Ohio	9	10
South Carolina	2	7
Georgia	9	
New York	31	9
Massachusetts‡		10
Delaware		1
	73	56

*One vacancy.

†The last was an election to fill three vacancies. The Anti-Jackson candidates succeeded. The present members of Congress, three in number, are also Anti-Jackson.

‡In two districts there is no choice.

Illinois.—Wm L. May, member elect to the 24th Congress, from Illinois, was on the 27th ult. elected a member of the present Congress, to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Gen Duncan. There was no opposing candidate.

North Carolina.—The legislature of this State were to meet yesterday. A part of its business will be to elect a Senator in Congress, in the place of the Hon Bedford Brown, whose term of service will expire on the third of March next. That gentleman will be the Administration candidate. Gov. Swain, it is probable, will also be a candidate, and be supported by the Opposition. The friends of the Administration are of opinion, that Mr. Brown will be re-elected.

Louisiana!—They have commenced agitating the question in Louisiana, who shall succeed Mr Waggaman in the U. States Senate. The Thibodauxville Intelligencer mentions the names of six gentlemen who report says will be candidates, to wit: John Brownson, of Attakapas; George Eustis of New Orleans, and Roman. We have heard the name of Hon B. G. Tenney mentioned also, by Madam Rumor.—*Natchez Journal.*

Charles Derbigny, Esq. President of the Senate of Louisiana has consented to become a candidate for the United States Senate. Mr. Waggaman, the present Senator, will probably also be a candidate.

New Jersey.—The new State Penitentiary at Trenton, N. J. contains 150 cells, and will be entirely completed next summer. The cost will be $148,000. It is built after the design of Mr. *John Haviland* of Philadelphia, and will be the best specimen of Egyptian architecture in this country.

We understand that a bill for the opening of a continuous Rail Road from Philadelphia to New York, by the route of Trenton and New Brunswick, has been reported in the Legislature of New Jersey, now sitting at Trenton.—*N. Y. Mer. Adv.*

In consequence of a communication from the South Carolina Association, requesting Council to take into consideration the propriety of refusing permission to colored persons to have religious meetings after sunset, or to set up with the corpses of slaves or persons of color, that body has adopted resolutions prohibiting such meeting, and are determined to enforce the acts of the legislature, passed in 1800 and 1803, on this subject, which acts authorize all persons duly commissioned by the State or City, to disperse such meetings and to impose such punishment as they are now authorized to impose under the Patrol law.—*Charleston Pat.*

Bank of Delaware County, at Chester, Pa.—Some unfavorable rumors, respecting the solvency of this institution, having recently been put in circulation, a run is "being made" upon the Bank, in consequence of which, the Brokers in this city last week refused to purchase the notes, except at an exorbitant rate of discount.—*Bicknell.*

The Bank of Washington gives notice that it has resumed specie payments, which were suspended in April last. A wholesome sign of the times.—*Ib.*

Georgia.—From a message from the Governor of Georgia, to the Legislature of that State, we perceive that the troubles respecting the Indian residents in that State, and the question of State rights as connected with the jurisdiction over the country held by them, have not terminated. There has it seems been another citation of the State to appear before the Supreme Court of the United States, which will, it is probable, have about as much effect as a former one had. We were in hopes that we were done with the question.

FROM ENGLAND.

Burning of both Houses of Parliament.

Between 6 and 7 o'clock on the evening of the 16th October, a fire burst out from one of the apartments connected with the House of Lords; the burning spread with fearful rapidity, and soon consumed the Houses of Lords and Commons, the Library of the latter, many of the Committee Rooms, the Painted Chamber, and a number of other offices. The house of Mr Ley, Clerk of the Commons, and all the habitations situated between the Lord's Journal Office, and the Speaker's house, with the greater part of the Speaker's house itself were burnt. The conflagration ultimately extended all round the new front buildings of the Lords, after consuming the rooms of the Lord Chancellor, Mr. Courtney, and the other officers [illegible] Bellamy's [illegible] rooms are destroyed. Westminster Hall is saved, and the Courts of Law have escaped, though their roofs were stripped off and water poured [illegible]. Westminster Abbey was [illegible] the wind having blown from the S. W. and West. Great exertions were made to preserve papers, records, and books [illegible] but as yet it is impossible to say what is the extent of the damage.

The strictest inquiry is in progress as to [illegible] the slightest reason to suppose that it has arisen from any other than accidental cause.

The New York Commercial acknowledges the receipt of Trinidad papers of a late date.

On the 11th of Sept and for two days previous, alarming riots occurred at the Port of Spain. On the last of those days it consisted of 1000 persons—freed blacks—who assembled to tear down the jail and rescue a black prisoner who, they alleged, had been treated with undue severity by the jailor. They were ultimately dispersed by the troops, and the subject ordered to be investigated by the civil tribunals.

By the St. Vincent's Gazette of 11th Oct we learn that 50 chests of tea which had been landed from the American schooner Yarborough, in puncheons, concealed in oats, were seized the 18th ult. The puncheons were entered at the Custom House as containing oats only.

DEATH BY POISON.

A correspondent of the National Intelligencer states that on the evening of the [illegible] while Dr Bayne and lady of Prince George's county, Md., were absent from home, their two sons, aged 7 and 5 years, were suddenly seized with a violent vomiting and excessive thirst. Suspicion was [illegible] entertained by their returning parents that they were poisoned, which was soon strengthened by the successive deaths of both these innocent children. One of them was dissected, and the stomach, with its contents, sent to Dr. Thomas P. Jones, of Washington, who, after applying the usual tests, pronounced it to contain two and a half grains of arsenic. Circumstances had in the meantime transpired, which fixed the horrid guilt upon a female black servant only 14 years old. She was interrogated, and confessed the deed very readily; she said that she had taken the arsenic from her master's shop, and strewed it over the supper of the children, which consisted of rice and milk. She also confessed that she was the person who last year made the attempt to burn the dwelling house down, which was only frustrated by a timely discovery. But, oh! horrible to relate! she further confessed, that two years ago she also poisoned an infant of 7 months old, the daughter of this much to be pitied couple, which then died very suddenly, without any suspicion of poison. What renders these acts more atrocious is, that she is one of an excellent family of servants, and has a kind and indulgent master and mistress to serve.

Outrage and Murder.—The Baltimore papers of Friday contain an account of an outrage committed on the line of the Washington Rail Road, eighteen miles from the former city, which resulted in the murder of three superintendents of the work, named Watson, Mercer and Gallon, and the personal injury of several other persons. The disturbance took place between twelve o'clock on Wednesday night and one on Thursday morning last, and the attacking party or mob consisted of about forty men, laborers, who had been discharged by Watson from his division of the road. It appears that they also perpetrated a robbery to the amount of several thousand dollars, that sum of the company's money having been in the office-desk at Mr. W's. They had not yet, according to the accounts, been apprehended; but it is to be hoped and expected that the lawless wretches will be duly brought to justice.—*C. Chron.*

The steam boat Connecticut is advertised to leave New York on the 18th inst. for Charleston, Key West, and New Orleans. The *New York Courier and Enquirer* says, that she can take 100 tons of light freight, and accommodate from one to two hundred and fifty passengers, having a spacious cabin below and a ladies cabin on deck.

We have reason to look upon the sailing of the Connecticut, (says the Courier,) as a beginning in the contemplated establishment of a regular line of steam boats from New York to Tampico and Vera Cruz, by the way of Charleston, Havanna, N. Orleans, and Matamoras. By this means, not only the time at present required to carry on an intercourse, with the important island of Cuba, and New Orleans will be much shortened, but also the passage from and to Vera Cruz, which averages some twenty six days, can then be effected according to the best calculation, in *thirteen* days.

North Carolina Gold Coin.—The Carolinians have contrived to put their gold into a shape to pass by tale. Several skilful essayists have established themselves in the gold regions, and have acquired so much reputation for accuracy, that their pieces of gold marked "five dollars," pass every where as half eagles. It is a kind of inspection, yet we think it may finally make trouble, as those pieces may be counterfeited without incurring the same penalty which is attached to counterfeiting the national coin, or in fact any penalty at all.

Journal of Com.

Mrs. Chapman.—A letter from a gentleman in Cincinnati, Ohio, states that Mrs Chapman, alias Miss, and her children, are travelling through that country, attached to a company of strolling players. In one or two cases, the writer mentions, her character had been made known, and she was promptly hissed off the stage.—*Phil. Gaz.*

Statement of the amount of Gold remaining in the Mint, uncoined, on the 8th of November, 1834, with the sum deposited for coinage, and coined within the week ending November 15th—together with the amount of Gold coinage executed

Remaining uncoined at the Mint, November 8,		$220 000
Deposited for coinage during the week ending Nov. 15, viz:		
Coined dollars,	$22 200	
Coins of the United States of former standard,	106 100	
		128 300
		348,000
Amount coined within the week ending Nov. 15th, including $63 500 in quarter eagles,		127 000
Remaining uncoined,		$221 000
Amount coined from 1st August to 8th November,		$2 708,000
Amount coined from 8th to 15th November,		127 000
Total amount of new gold coinage,		$2 835,000

Statement of Specie imported into the United States from 1st December, 1833.

Amount as per statement published 30th of Oct last,		$18 707,010 58
To which add imports as per returns received at the Treasury Department, since 30th Oct [illegible]:		
Gold,	$291 292 10	
Silver,	554 [illegible] 84	
Not designated,	7 807 10	
		843 566 24
Total imports since 1st Dec, last,		$19,640 576 82

Globe.

Religious Ambition.—After all, the greatest of all difficulties in the way of union among Christians is a worldly, sinful ambition among the distinguished leaders. Take away the desire of preeminence, and the pride of opinions, and the difficulty vanishes. "Only by pride cometh contention".—*Evangelist.*

INDIAN LANDS.

We learn from the Indiana Sentinel, that General Marshall has concluded a treaty with the Miamies, for the purchase of a portion of their lands. With the exception of a small reserve at Turtle-town, on the head waters of Eel River, and a reserve about nine miles square, near the mouth of the Aboite, all the lands of the Miamies, north of the Wabash River, including a tract of five miles in width, extending from the Wabash to Eel River, have been ceded to the U. States; and also a portion of the Great Reserve south of the Wabash, extending from Logansport six miles up the river, and 34 miles back—making in the whole upwards of 200,000 acres.

Perhaps in no part of the United States, remarks the Sentinel, can a body of land of the same extent be found, which will bear a comparison with this cession, either in regard to quality of soil, or advantages of situations. The greater part of it is among the richest and most fertile land in the West; it is generally covered with a fine growth of the most beautiful timber, of all the varieties found in this region; and is extremely well watered, abounding in streams and springs of the purest water, and affording numerous fine mill sites; lime and building stone are also plentiful. In addition to those advantages, the Wabash and Erie Canal, which is destined to become, at no distant day, one of the principal channels of commerce in the United States, runs through a considerable portion of these lands. A tract of land offering so many advantages, will doubtless settle with rapidity; and we confidently anticipate that as soon as it can be brought into market, the rush of emigrants to this region will be such as has been rarely if ever witnessed.

AUDACIOUS FORGERY.

New York, Oct. 11.

One of the most extraordinary pieces of impudence and effrontery that has occurred for a long time, accompanied by an infatuation equally great and inexplicable, was developed in this city on Saturday. On the 4th inst. a respectable looking young man went into the Bank of the United States, and asked one of the Tellers if a check drawn by the firm of Stone, Swan and Mason, of Pine Street, for $2 900, had been that day presented for payment. The Teller having ascertained if such had been the case, replied in the negative; at which the young man seemed highly delighted, and informed the Teller against paying such a check if it happened to be presented, saying that he had drawn one for that amount the same morning, and having either mislaid or lost it, he feared some person might have picked it up, and presented it for payment. "I will however," said he, "now draw a check on you for the same amount," which he accordingly did, and was handed $2 900, with which he went away. On the 6th inst. he again called at the Bank and drew a check for $500 which was also paid. On the 9th he again called at the Bank and drew a check for $500, which was also paid. On the 10th he presented a check for $5000, and was also paid it. Making, in all, $11,100 which he received on the four checks. On the day the last check was paid, Messrs. Stone, Swan and Mason received an intimation from the Bank that they had overdrawn their account, a circumstance which astonished them not a little, as according to their own books there appeared 12 or $15,000 remaining to their credit in the Bank. One of the firm immediately proceeded to the Bank to obtain an explanation on the subject, and was there shown the above mentioned drafts for $11 100, which he at once declared to be forgeries, as no such drafts having been drawn by Stone, Swan and Mason. This occurred on Friday. On Saturday noon the young gentleman again called at the Bank, and very deliberately drew another check for 600 dollars, which he presented to the Teller for payment. The Teller very politely requested the gentleman to walk into an inner office, where he detained him, and sent to the Police Office for [illegible] Hayes, who took him into custody. He [illegible] thus fairly in the hands of the law [illegible] fence and audacity at once forsook him, [illegible] he fully acknowledged his having committed the forgeries and received the money, and informed Hays that he had [illegible] of [illegible]. He had lodged 5000 dollars in the Chemical Bank in the name of Finchley, which he says, and there is a good reason to believe, is his real name, and another 5500 dollars he very kindly lent to an individual in the city, without asking any interest on it. These two sums have been recovered. The prisoner gave a draft on the Chemical Bank for the 5000 dollars he lodged there, and the merchant to whom he lent the other 5000 dollars immediately returned it, on being informed how Finchley obtained it. Hays [illegible] this 10,000, Jacob Hays recovered it from the prisoner in cash and [illegible] of the money [illegible] got from the Bank, with the exception of about 250 dollars, which Finchley had expended.

On Saturday he underwent a third examination at the Police office, before [illegible] Lowndes, and upon stated [illegible] was Charles Finchley; that [illegible] Canada, and was brought up in the [illegible] of Messrs. M'Pherson, Henderson & Co. [illegible] that he had lately come to this city, and was [illegible] in the employment of Mr. Gaither, in Exchange Place [illegible] in his [illegible] which he became acquainted with the signature of Stone, Swan and Mason, of know [illegible] what Bank they kept their account, [illegible] named Vyse, the son of a [illegible] came to this city [illegible] [illegible] goods belonging to his father, which [illegible] to be effected on the funds of Stone, Swan and Mason to dispose of. This [illegible] induced Vyse to get possession of their signature to bills of sale, and other papers which he left at Gaither's, when leaving this city. Finchley, by some means got sight of the papers, and thus learned where Stone, Swan and Mason kept their account, and was also enabled to imitate their signature. He is not yet twenty years of age, and from his appearance and bearing at the Police office, one would scarcely imagine him capable of so much villany. He was fully committed for trial.

An automaton writing figure is being exhibited at Philadelphia; it is the production of a German artist, Mr. Mockle, the result of two years close application and study. It represents the figure of a lady sitting at a table, and writes with facility any sentence proposed by the audience. The figure itself, being of full size, has quite an interesting appearance. The moving of the eyes and eyelids, just previous to its commencing to write, and the peculiar inclination of the head and body, as though mind itself had its influence on the position of the figure, gives the appearance of thoughtfulness and life to the automaton, and has a pleasing effect on the spectator. The machinery is so constructed as to enable the figure to supply itself with ink, as required, from an inkstand placed on the table; also to address the audience by easy and graceful motions.

HYDROPHOBIA

M. Buisson has written to the Paris Academy of Science, to claim as his a small treatise on hydrophobia, addressed to the academy as far back as 1833, and signed with a single initial. The case referred to in that treatise was his own; the particulars, and the mode of cure adopted, are as follows:—

He had been called to visit a woman who, for three days was said to be suffering under this disease. She had the usual symptoms—constriction of the throat, inability to swallow, abundant secretion of saliva, and foaming at the mouth. Her neighbors said that she had been bitten by a mad dog about forty days before. At her own urgent entreaties she was bled, and died a few hours after, as was expected.

M. Buisson, who had his hand covered with blood, uncautiously cleansed them with a towel which had been used to wipe the mouth of the patient. He then had an ulceration upon one of his fingers, yet thought it sufficient to wash off the saliva that adhered, with a little water. The 9th day after, being in his cabriolet he was suddenly seized with a pain in his throat, and one, still greater, in his eyes. The saliva continually pouring into his mouth, the impression of a current of air, the sight of brilliant bodies, gave him a painful sensation; his body appeared to him so light, that he felt as though he could leap to a prodigious hight; he experienced, he said, a wish to run and bite, not men, but animals, and inanimate bodies. Finally he drank with difficulty, and the sight of water was still more distressing to him than the pain in his throat. These symptoms recurred every five minutes, and it appeared to him as though the pain commenced in the affected finger, and extended thence to the shoulder.

From the whole of the symptoms he judged himself affected with hydrophobia, and resolved to terminate his life by stifling himself in a vapor bath. Having entered, one for this purpose, he caused heat to be raised to 42 deg. (107 deg. 26 sec. Fah.) when he was equally surprised and delighted to find himself free from all complaint. He left the bathing-room well, dined heartily, and drank more than usual. Since that time, he says he has treated in the same manner more than eighty persons bitten, in four of whom the symptoms had declared themselves, and in no case has failed except in that of one child seven years old, who died in the bath.

The mode of treatment he recommends is, that the person bit should take a certain number of vapour baths (commonly called Russian,) and should induce, every night, a violent perspiration, by wrapping himself in flannels and covering himself with a feather bed; the transpiration is favored by drinking freely of a warm decoction of sarsaparilla. He declares, so convinced is he of the efficacy of this mode of treatment, that he will suffer himself to be inoculated with the disease. As a proof of the utility of copious and continued perspiration, he relates the following anecdote:—A relative of the musician Gretry was bitten by a mad dog, at the same time with many other persons, who all died of hydrophobia. For his part, feeling the first symptom of the disease, he took to dancing, night and day, saying that he wished to die *gaily*. He recovered.

M. Buisson also cites the old stories of dancing as being a remedy for the bite of a tarantula; and draws the attention to the fact, that the animals in whom this madness is most frequently found to develope itself spontaneously, are dogs, wolves and foxes, which never perspire.

THE MARKETS.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 21

[illegible] 6 25 a [illegible] 5 00 a 5 25, Super [illegible] 5 12 a 5 25; City Mills [illegible] 5 25 [illegible] Wheat, white, 1 15 a 1 18, Red, 1 00 a 1 04 [illegible] 70 a 74, White, 74 a 75. Rye, 64 [illegible] 54 [illegible] Beans, white [illegible] [illegible] 85, Flaxseed, 1 50, 1 62 [illegible] 5 00, Feathers 37 a 40, [illegible] 24 a 28. Full Merino, [illegible] 40, unwashed, 22 a 24 Three [illegible] washed 37 a 41, unwashed, 22 a 24 [illegible] 33 a 37, unwashed, 22 a 24. Common and one fourth Merino washed, 30 a 33, unwashed, 20 a 22. Pulled, washed, 31 a 33, unwashed 22 a 24.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 19.

Wheat.—City sales.—The supplies have been light, with a fair demand; 800 bushels afloat, sold at $1.05; and 800 do. at $1.06.

Schuylkill sales.—About 1800 bushels from store sold at $1.12½. We quote today Southern at $1.05 a 1.06; Pennsylvania $1.06 a 1.07.

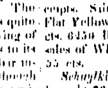
Rye.—City sales.—1800 bushels afloat, sold at 68 cts.

Schuylkill sales.—160 bushels brought 75 cts. We quote to-day at 67 a 70 cts.

Corn.—City sales.—The demand since our last has been fully equal to the receipts. Sales of 3800 bushels Southern Flat Yellow, at 72 cts. 1000 do. do. at 71 cts. 6450 Round do. at 72 a 73 cts. No sales of White; 409 bushels new, sold at 55 cts.

Schuylkill sales.—100 bushels Yellow brought 70 cts. We quote to-day, White at 69 a 70 cts. L. C. Yellow, 70 a 71½ cts. D. C. Round, 72 a 73 cts.—*Bicknell.*

$100 REWARD.



RANAWAY from the subscriber about the 4th of October, a negro man named JACK. I think his hight is about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches—color, dark chestnut—when excited discovers an impediment in his speech. Had on when he left a suit of dark fustian clothing. As he formerly belonged to a Mr Harris, he may call himself Jack Harris—He was last seen a few weeks ago, on Wicomico River below Wetipquin. I will give the above reward for his apprehension and confinement so that I may get him

ASA PHILLIPS

Wetipquin, Nov. 25, 1834.

GOVERNOR LUMPKIN'S MESSAGE.

The first part of the message is taken up with a representation of the state of the Indian Question, so long a harrassing one in Georgia, and in the way of the settlement of which there seem to be yet obstinate difficulties. The Governor states, that the act of the General Assembly, passed at the last session, more effectually to provide for the government and protection of the Cherokee Indians, has met with such opposition and obstruction as cannot be overlooked by the present legislature, without prostrating the rights of the citizens of Georgia and the sovereignty of the State, at the feet of a combination of interested individuals and civilized men, supported and sustained by the Judge of the superior courts of the circuit in which the Indians chiefly reside, and countenanced at least by a majority of the Judges of the superior courts of the State. The Judge of the circuit above alluded to has sanctioned and sustained bills of injunction which go to deny not only the authority of one law, but the entire legislation of the State in that circuit. These sanctioned bills of injunction, says the Governor, allege, that the statute of Georgia referred to a statute granting certain Indian lands to citizens of Georgia,—is null and void, because contrary to the constitution of the United States and of Georgia itself. "If the laws of Georgia, enacted by the immediate representatives of her people, violative of no constitution human or divine, can be nullified by a few interested lawyers and one solitary Judge—then indeed it is a vain boast for the people of Georgia to talk of their sovereign rights and powers." Such is the tone in which the Governor speaks of the acts of a high judicial tribunal in his State. "The effect," he complains, "has been, to revive the delusive and expiring hopes of the Cherokees that they would be sustained in their unreasonable pretensions to the rights of independent self-government within the chartered limits of Georgia."

He states that the President of the United States recently entered a treaty to be entered into with a delegation of the Cherokees at Washington of "unparalleled liberality" in regard to their removal from Georgia; but this treaty was not sanctioned by the Senate. The Governor concludes that portion of the Message relating to the Indian Question with the declaration, aimed at the obnoxious judge, that the Legislature has an unquestionable right to make it a highly penal crime for any citizen or inhabitant of the State to assist, aid or counsel in any measure, or issue or serve any process, which shall bring in question before any tribunal of this State or the United States, our rights of sovereignty and jurisdiction over our entire population and territory."

Although several Rail Road companies were incorporated at the last session of the General Assembly, with liberal charters, little has been as yet done, and the Governor appears to think that not much is to be expected from [illegible]. He recommended that [illegible] undertake one great [illegible] [illegible] with the view of [illegible] extending the line through the interior to our north-western boundary," so as to unite with the route through Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee to Memphis on the Mississippi river. In regard to the trade of the Atlantic cities with the west, Governor Lumpkin makes the following judicious remarks:

"I entertain the opinion that the day is not far distant, when the commercial advantages and disadvantages of all the principal Atlantic cities of the United States, will approximate much nearer to the same standard, than they do at present. The progress already made, by works completed, and now under contract, in the different States of the Union, fully justifies the belief, that all the principal Atlantic cities, from New York to New Orleans, will, before the present generation shall have passed away, be brought nearer together by one continuous line of the best constructed rail roads, except short spaces supplied by steam-boat navigation. This being effected, the great question with the producer and merchant of the interior will be, how shall I get to the Atlantic in the shortest time and with the least expense and risk?"

The views expressed in the message on the subject of education strike us as being very sound.—We are glad to see such opinions urged so strongly by the chief magistrate of a southern State. Idle habits are the bane of the country population south of—not the Potomac—but the Pennsylvania line. We concur heartily with Governor Lumpkin in the expectation he entertains of the excellent effects of the connection of manual labor with mental education. He thus speaks on this point:

"We may not reasonably calculate on a continuation of the liberty and national prosperity, hitherto vouchsafed to us as a people, without providing amply for the diffusion of knowledge commensurate with the increase of our population, and for corresponding improvements in all their arts and sciences, calculated to elevate and adorn the human character. In our country, this diffusion of knowledge must be based upon some general system, which will place common education within the grasp of every child; and to effect this very desirable object it is firmly believed, that the connection of manual labor with school studies, promises the greatest and most salutary improvement upon all former plans.—I confess that I look to the introduction of manual labor, as a part of the system of public schools, to be the only hope of general success, in our section of the Union. It is worse than useless, to attempt to educate our children in any mode, tending to confirm habits of idleness, or to excite hopes and expectations of procuring the comforts of life, without industry and labor. The superior advantages of this system, are not longer matters of mere theory, but have been satisfactorily tested in many of the most respectable academies and colleges; and the association of manual labor, with the common courses of study, is now universally admitted to be of the first importance in strengthening and invigorating the intellect as well as improving the morals of the students."

Several paragraphs of the message are devoted to the Banks of Georgia, which, it is affirmed, will bear comparison with those of any other State of the Union. Public confidence in these institutions the Governor thinks has much diminished throughout the United States, and their charters have been too liberal and loose. He recommends, that instead of rechartering old banks when their charters expire, new ones be incorporated, with greater restrictions.

The Penitentiary system has worked so well in Georgia, as to produce the conviction that it is not merely a house of *correction,* but of *reformation.* Out of fifty-four convicts who have been discharged in the last three years, only one has been recommitted.

The Governor recommends the establishment of an institution for the deaf and dumb; and also an asylum for the lunatic and idiotic.

The message concludes with an earnest declaration of the value of the Union, and the necessity of wisdom, justice and moderation in the present generation to preserve and transmit our happy institutions.

It is [illegible] at Mrs. Royal, who has for a time suspended the publication of her *Paul Pry* and [illegible] New York

MRS. TROLLOPE IN TOWN.

Passing down the Bowery, on Saturday morning, we observed a crowd of men and boys following a large locomotive [illegible] dressed like a woman, but in every other respect so unlike any specimen of the [illegible] that we had ever seen, that we at first doubted the evidence of our senses, and, concluding that it could be nothing less than a [illegible] began to calculate the mysteries [illegible] it [illegible], and to laud the [illegible] as rife with never ending [illegible] "she [illegible]," said we to one of the crowd [illegible] go with the dream," [illegible] the crowd of gazers that followed this [illegible] bunch of a woman [illegible] she really was [illegible]

[illegible]

She was at least six feet high [illegible] yards round the body, with hands and feet corresponding thereto. Her dress being light blue satin, [illegible]

[illegible] at [illegible] in such questionable shape, that I have a mind to pop the question to her," said a Philadelphian at our elbow. "If she was my wife" said a speculating Yankee, "I'd put her in a car [illegible] and exhibit her." "Why, she's an amphibious animal," said a Kentuckian behind us. "What kind of a critter is that?" asked a genuine Pathander. "Why, it's neither a male nor a female but a lot of both, with a touch of the curious one," answered the [illegible] "The thing's a perfect [illegible]," lisped out a newly imported Cockney. "See what! [illegible] of a [illegible]" [illegible] conscience she approximates but [illegible] doubtless [illegible] whale tribe." "Oh! very [illegible] she must be the Mysterious Lady!" said a Bostonian before us. "Or the Chinese Lady," ejaculated a Yankee on his right. "Look at her feet and legs!" said the former, "she does not stand on trifles, that's a fact," replied the latter. "In my humble opinion," cried out a Vermonter six inches taller than himself, "she's like the great lady in the little picture, no lady at all." "What on earth is she, then, Joe?" asked his twin brother. "Why, she's neither more nor less than Mrs. Trollope!" bawled Joe, at the top of his voice. This was enough—the word was passed—the combustible curiosity of the crowd had long been ready to ignite, and the sound of that name kindled it at once into a flame. "Mrs. Trollope! Mrs. Trollope!" resounded from mouth to mouth; the moving mountain of silk and satin caught the general infection—became horribly agitated, which was not in the least lessened by sundry symptoms among the boys of commencing an indiscriminate attack upon her imposing person. To run was an impossibility, for she could scarcely walk—she however, contrived to clear the last gutter, per saltum, and was ultimately hurried into a house in Grand street, at which,

——"the mob sated with the sight,
We threw her [illegible] off, and came away."

From the N. Y. Evening Star.

The destruction of the famous convent of *Aranzazu* by Gen. Rodil, has developed facts concerning the monastic life of a very curious interest. This convent was romantically situated in the mountains, and exercised a powerful influence on all the four provinces of Biscay, Navarre, Alva, Guipuscoa. There was a magnificent library attached to it, massive pieces of plate, richly garnished wine vaults, and luxuries of every sort in the greatest abundance, upon which the lazy Franciscans, who inhabited it, feasted most voluptuously, while to the world they professed the greatest abstinence and self-denial. Besides which, these pious servants of the faith, had also established within the holy sanctuary secret armories for the fabrication of implements of war and magazines of powder and other missiles. The building was set on fire at night and illuminated the surrounding mountains, presenting a most picturesque, wild and sublime spectacle, not a little heightened by the procession of monks, who, while Rodil's soldiers were regaling themselves on the contents of the larders and wine cellars, were seen marching along the edge of a distant precipice, bearing their chalices and banners, and chanting a solemn requiem as they proceeded. Casting a "longing lingering look behind" upon the blazing turrets of the time worn mansion, which, much as it had been perverted from its sacred uses, was venerable by its antiquity and its beautiful architecture, and could not but have exhibited, as its ancient walls crushed beneath the lighted blaze of its own funeral pile, an object full of imposing grandeur and melancholy associations. A poor miserable wretch, the victim to the inquisitorial persecutions of the monks, was found in a dungeon cell, chained, naked, and almost reduced to a skeleton by eleven long years of dreary incarceration on nothing but water and crumbs of bread. He had been a distinguished literary person, and his release almost overpowered him by the joy which it suddenly caused while he was in momentary expectation of being burnt at the stake.

A foreign correspondent of the Albany Advertiser, in a recent letter from Liverpool says:—"It seems to be universally admitted and believed that the stamp duty on newspapers will be entirely repealed during the next session of Parliament. Newspapers will then be as cheap in England as they are with you at present." The annual cost of a daily paper in England is about ten pounds, or forty five dollars, four sevenths of which pass from the pocket of the subscriber through the hands of the publisher into the treasury. The price of a single paper, (and it is the same whether the reader only buys a single one or takes it for a year) is seven pence, and the stamp duty four pence, which being deducted would leave the price of a single paper six cents, and consequently the yearly expense [illegible] about twenty dollars. We do not understand how the English papers will fall much below this, for the relief from the stamp duty leaves their other expenses precisely the same, and these, it is reasonable to suppose, are like our own papers reduced to the minimum by competition. On the other hand, the price of an English paper [illegible] [illegible] compared with an American [illegible] prices of other productions of [illegible] Their reviews [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] it is the purpose of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, as soon as the stamp duty shall be repealed, to issue a morning and evening paper at the reduced price of one penny, and that the determination is the cause of the latter abuse of Lord Brougham by the Tories. This would bring the annual expense of a [illegible] daily down to less than seven dollars.

The cause wherefore there is no difference [illegible] between the rate of cost for [illegible] that the publishers of the London papers do not distribute them to the readers. They are wholesale dealers who sell them to news vendors by the quantity [illegible] them. These are [illegible] who in their [illegible] come from the [illegible] to their respective districts in the more parts of London [illegible] When a person wishes to take a newspaper, he applies to the nearest newsman who will supply him by the day, week, month or year, at the rate of seven pence a paper, the price being printed on each one. This heavy charge, however, may be greatly reduced by contracting with the newsman to re-deliver the paper to him at a certain hour. A gentleman, for instance, can have a fresh paper on his breakfast table every morning and keep it two hours for two pence.—*Balt. American.*

SUBSTITUTE FOR LINEN.

The following communication is from a gentleman of very high respectability in Salem, Massachusetts, and at his request it is inserted;

"There has recently been discovered, in Salem, Massachusetts, and patented, a new and beautiful material resembling silk and linen, which holds out to the manufactures of this country, the high promise of an original, beautiful, and durable fabric, in far surpassing in strength and beauty of texture that of linen, which it is destined wholly to supersede, as the culture of it requires much less labor and expense than flax, and does not, like that and similar materials, require to be renewed annually, (being a perennial) and the preparation for manufacturing it being far more simple than either; and its great natural affinity for coloring matters and its requiring no *bleaching*, being objects of the highest importance, give it a very decided preference over that manufacture. A few specimens of the manufacture of this material into small fancy articles, have been produced, some of which being colored of various tints present such a beautiful silk like appearance as to have been actually, in some instances, mistaken for it. It possesses this decided advantage—that it not only sustains the action of water uninjured and undefaced, (which it is well known silk will not do,) but the repeated action of water rather appears to strengthen and beautify it. It is ascertained to be the opinion at Lowell, where they have offered to make the experiment, that it can be spun upon machinery.

And while it offers to other branches of manufacture, very important substitutes for those substances hitherto used, it offers a material, very superior, to many pounds, for paper. It is believed, from some specimens already produced, that paper of every description may be manufactured from it possessing a pearly whiteness, durable beauty of texture and smoothness of surface, unrivalled by any other ever before manufactured in any country. And it is susceptible of the most brilliant colors, in grain or otherwise. This is believed to be the first material of the kind ever before discovered in this country that holds out the prospect of a staple commodity, silk, linen, and cotton being exotics, but this material is indigenous and is a native of the country discovered by one of her own daughters, with its intrinsic worth, seem peculiarly to enhance its value to us. It is open to any who wishes to make experiments.—*Silliman's Journal for October.*

INTESTINAL WAR.

Among the recently published correspondence of Hannah Moore, is a letter from Dr Langhorne, which so amusingly describes a battle, fought in the Doctor's own domains, between the forces of *Disease* on the one side, and *Medicine* on the other, that we cannot forbear copying it. After speaking of his being totally depressed, sunk down, and buried beneath a complication of rheumatic, scorbutic nervous and bilious complaints, he proceeds;

"At last matters came to a crisis. General Bile was appointed commander in chief, and led the whole forces of Rheumatism Bay, Scurvy Island, and Nervous Province, into the very center and heart of my dominions and drew up his army in form of battle. I drew up my whole force against him in the following order:

"First battalion, a body of Emetic Tartars, under the command of [illegible] These fought with uncommon bravery for one whole day and a night, made prodigious havoc of the Bilious forces, and took their General prisoner. A truce was proclaimed for twenty four hours; when it appearing that a large body of the Bilious had secreted themselves in the lower part of the country, I despatched the second battalion, consisting of foreign troops, chiefly of the provinces of Senna, Tamarind and Cream Tartar, under the command of [illegible]

"To [illegible] with great courage and gallantry [illegible] the Bilious [illegible] battles, and at last totally drove them out of the country. The above two battles lasted five days and five nights. The engagement was at last so hot that the [illegible] certainly [illegible]

"On the sixth day [illegible] of the Nervous [illegible] Col. Cordial [illegible] Volatile [illegible] Picturesque [illegible] Scurvy Island [illegible] elves in the woods, [illegible]

"Thus, my dear madam, have I given you a circumstantial account of a most severe and dangerous [illegible] What were the battles of Blenheim [illegible] compared to this? In my estimation certainly nothing."

* Poor letter was written in Dec 1776

OUTSIDE SHOW.

Metals are plated by laying a piece of one upon another [illegible] rolling them [illegible] large pieces [illegible] a sheet [illegible] This is made into candlesticks, [illegible] trimmings [illegible] all the metals which [illegible] [illegible] and it is cheaper than pure gold or silver, and [illegible] brilliant. The [illegible] and discovers of what the article was really made. Such wares are truly for outside show.

Among metals, so in other things, we discover that men care more for the appearance than for the thing itself.

When we see men and women affable, polite, and kind hearted abroad, but at home, distant, silent, and ill natured, we pronounce them plated ware, which appears brilliant for a while, but soon shows its spurious nature.

When we see young ladies or gentlemen abroad, dressed in the most fashionable style, and even decked with a great variety of gewgaws, we think they are plated metal, that what we see is outside show, and if we should come upon them suddenly in the seclusion of a private dwelling, we should find them truly disgusting.

When we hear men and women use uncommon words to convey their ideas, and make an effort to get high sounding epithets, we call them plated in talk, their learning is all an outside show.

When we hear a professional man use technical terms and Latin phrases, in conversation with those who are ignorant of the meaning, we pronounce him a piece of plated metal, all outside show.

Whenever we hear one [illegible] being hurried, and show how much his business occupies his time, and how desirous he is to accomplish a great deal, and yet unable to give any tolerable account of his doings, we set him down for plated metal.

Ohio Sun.

They who would be young when they are old, must be old when they are young.

CAUTION.

I forewarn all persons from crediting my wife, *Wafe Miles,* (colored) as I will not pay any account of her contracting after this date.

JACOB MILES

Nov. 25, 1834.

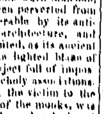
FORMER SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of Somerset County Court and to me directed, at the suit of George Jones, of Robt., use of John Leatherbury, Trustee to complete the sale of Wm. M[illegible] estate, against John Hopkins, I have heretofore seized and taken in execution all the right of the said Hopkins in and to the following lands and tenements—a tract or part of a tract of land called Conway's Peter, containing one hundred, acres more or less; also one [illegible] negro man named Abraham, [illegible] the property of said Hopkins, and I hereby give notice that I shall sell the same, on the premises, for cash, on WEDNESDAY the 31 day of DECEMBER next, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock, A. M. to satisfy the above claims, interest and cost.

ROBERT STEWART,
Fr Shff. S. Co.

Nov. 11, 1834.

$100 REWARD.



RANAWAY from the subscriber, living in Somerset county, on SATURDAY the 1st day of NOVEMBER, a negro man, named MINGO, about 30 years of age, very black, and smiles when spoken to; has a scar on his right [illegible] caused by a wound in a fight when 12 years old, [illegible] and one of his feet is about an inch larger than the other; he is about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high. He took with him all his clothes, and had on when he left a [illegible] and a white hat. It is supposed that he is trying to make arrangements with some [illegible] to get a conveyance to Philadelphia or New York. The above reward will be given for his apprehension, if taken and secured so that we, or either of us, get him again.

BENJ. DASHIELL, or
JOSIAH A. HITCH.

Nov. 11, 1834.

GREAT NATIONAL WORK.

American Magazine

Of Useful and Entertaining Knowledge. To be illustrated with numerous Engravings. By the Boston Bewick Company.

THE success which has attended the publication of the best Magazines from the English Press, has led to preparation for issuing a periodical more particularly adapted to the wants and tastes of the American public. While it will be the object of the proprietors to make the work strictly what its title indicates it will nevertheless, contain all articles of interest to the patrons which [illegible] in foreign Magazines.

Extensive preparations have been entered into, both with artists and authors, to furnish from all parts of the Union, drawings and [illegible] of every object of interest, which [illegible] confidently believe will enable them to issue a work honorable to its title, and acceptable to the American People.

The first number of the American Magazine, illustrated with upwards of twenty splendid Engravings, will appear on or before the first of September, and be continued monthly, containing between forty and fifty imperial octavo pages, and be furnished at the low price of two dollars per annum, [illegible]

Portraits and biographical Sketches of distinguished Americans, Views of Public Buildings, Monuments, and Improvements; [illegible] the endless variety [illegible] of which the country will form a never ending source of instruction and gratification. Engravings and descriptions of the characters, habits &c. of Beasts, Birds, Fishes and Insects, together with every subject connected with the Geography, History, Natural and artificial resources of the country, illustrated in a familiar and popular manner.

[illegible] HUNT, Agent of the Boston Bewick Company 47 Court st. Boston, July 17, 1834.

Lots For Sale.

THE subscriber will sell at Public Vendue, on SATURDAY the 6th of DECEMBER next, on the premises, at 2 o'clock, P. M. two Lots of Ground, with the improvements lying in Worcester county, and near Messrs Humphreys Mills. They were recently owned by Arthur W. Burroughs, but are now owned by Wm. Bromwell, of Baltimore. The terms will be four and six months credit, with note and approved security. Possession given the end of this year.

GEORGE TODD, Agent
Wm. Bromwell.

Nov. 18, 1834.

Leather and Hides.

THE subscriber has taken the cellar under the house occupied by Mr Levin Porter, where he will keep a good supply of

Sole and Upper Leather,

Which he will sell low for cash. He will also pay the highest price for HIDES, either in Barter or Cash. He will attend there every day in the week (Sundays excepted.)

JOSEPH BARKLEY.

Sept. 16, 1834

BLANKS

OF THE FOLLOWING KINDS

For Sale at the Office of the Village Herald.

Fi Fa's before Sup's,	*Appeal Bonds,*
Do do after do.	*Constables' Advertisements,*
Ca Sa's before do.	
Do do after do.	*Bills of Sale,*
Warrants,	*Vendition's,*
State Warrants,	*Narrations, &c.*

POETRY.

From the Southern Rose.

An English traveller has remarked that when Americans speak of the relative character of England and their own country, right or wrong, they will have the last word. "Instinct is a great matter," and it is illustrated in the following thoughts excited by Mrs. Hemans' beautiful and elevating verses to "The English Boy."

THE AMERICAN BOY.

Look up, my young American!
  Stand firmly on the earth
Where noble deeds, and mental power,
  Give titles more than birth.

A hallowed land thou claim'st, my boy,
  By early struggles bought,
Heaped up with noble memories—
  And wide—ay, wide as thought!

On the high Alleghany's range,
  Awake thy joyous song;
Then o'er our green savannahs stray,
  And gentle notes prolong.

Awake it and the rushing peal
  Of dark Niagara's voice,
Or by thine ocean rivers stand,
  And in their joy rejoice.

What though we boast no ancient towers
  Where "ivied" streamers twine!
'The *Laurel* lives upon our soil,'
  'The Laurel, boy, is thine.

What tho' no "minister lifts the cross,"
  Tinged by the sunset fire;
Freely religion's voices float
  'Round every village spire.

And who shall gaze on yon "blue sea"
  If thou must turn away,
When free Columbia's stripes and stars
  Are floating in the day?

Who thunders louder, when the strife
  Of gathering war is stirred?
Who ranges farther, when the call
  Of commerce' voice is heard?

And tho' on "Cressy's distant field"
  The gaze may not be cast,
While through long centuries of blood,
  Rise spectres of the *past*.

The *future* wakes thy dreamings high,
  And thou a note may'st find,
Aspiring, which in after times
  Shall swell the trump of fame.

Yet scenes *are* here for tender thought—
  Here sleep the good and brave!
Here kneel, my boy, and raise thy vow
  Above the patriot's grave.

On Moultrie's isle, on Bunker's height,
  On Monmouth's bested line,
On Eutaw's field, on Yorktown's bank,
  Erect thy loyal shrine.

And when thou'rt told of knighthood's shields
  And English battles won,
Look up my boy, and breathe *one* word—
  The name of *Washington!* C. G.

*The Laurel grows in its beautiful varieties throughout the United States. The Kalmia at the North; at the South, the splendid Magnolia Grandiflora.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SCENE IN NEW ORLEANS, IN 1934.

The writer of the following article seems disposed to ridicule the fashionable rage for rapid travelling. We are quite willing he should be heard.

Yankee. Good morning.

Louisianian. Good morning to you. How are you?

Y. Very well, I thank you only a little inconvenienced by your New Orleans air.

L. Just arrived, then?

Y. Just this minute—right from Bangor.

L. And what news?

Y. Nothing stirring, when we left.

L. Of course, there would be nobody *stirring* at this hour, but what said the evening papers?

Y. Not a word of any importance, nor the morning papers either.

L. You don't say you got the morning papers before you started!

Y. Certainly; why not? What time do you think we set out?

L. Oh, a little after sunrise, I suppose.

Y. But the sun is rising here, and do you think we moved no faster than the sun?

L. To be sure I do; but we, in New Orleans, don't get our morning papers till the sun is an hour or two high.

Y. Nor we. But the sun was almost an hour and a half high, when we started. Have you never been in Bangor?

L. Yes, often; but I forget, just now, the difference of time between the two places.

Y. Why it is almost an hour and a half. Or it is 21 degrees of longitude, and 22½ would make an hour and a half of difference, you know. We started when the sun was an hour and twenty minutes high, and should have arrived before the sun rose here, had not the friction of the machinery delayed us a little in our progress over the mountains. We seem'd to be several minutes on the road.

L. Several minutes! Horrible! What a slow passage!

Y. True; but our business was not very pressing. And even this is a very good rate of travelling, compared with 100 years ago.

L. I know it is. I was just now looking over Silliman's History of the progress of the Arts and Sciences in the United States; and was not a little surprised to find that in 1834, they were just beginning to travel on Railroads in this country, by steam.

Y. Yes, yes; ignorant fellows that we were. And what a noise the papers then made about travelling twenty or thirty miles an hour! Balloons, too, only went at about the same rate. Who would now have the patience to drag along in that way? Nobody, surely, but a sick person, or an idiot.

L. It is certainly curious to look back and see how very ignorant our forefathers were. It is scarcely 100 years since electricity was first used in the arts. What an excitement it produced when it was first used to split rocks with!

Y. Is it possible that this was only 100 years ago?—Well, I believe you are right.

L. I certainly am. And I have no doubt that our grandfathers would have laughed outright at a person who should then have predicted that in 1934 cars would come from Bangor to New Orleans, by means of electricity.

Y. It is very likely and as there seems to be no standing still in these matters. The progress of improvement is rapid. May there not be as great progress made in 100 years to come, as 100 past.

L. Oh, I doubt that.

Y. I cannot say that I do. Just think, for a moment, how much remains to be done. The best electrical cars are several seconds in going 3000 miles. Now when we can get rid of the zigzag motion which the electric fluid sometimes gives, and the friction, what a mighty difference will be made! Above all, when we learn the art of propelling balloons by electricity—a thing not to be despaired of—then there will be no friction of course, or next to none. Then, who can say that we shall not perform a journey through the United States, in a single breath?

Nor will improvement be likely to end here. Perhaps we may travel, by electricity or something else, to other worlds. More than this, how do we know but *light* may yet be made to propel travelling cars? Then we might make a visit to the sun and come back again to breakfast. The whole journey would, perhaps, require but sixteen minutes. Who has not read of the angel Uriel's descending on a sunbeam, with an errand, to Paradise?

From the People's Magazine.

POLITICAL ECONOMY

Steam substituted for Horse Power.

We have little patience with those who tell us that war, and crime, and intemperance, and disease, of every kind are [illegible] necessary, that they operate as a check upon the increase of human population, and thus prevent the tremendous evil of having the world overflowed with inhabitants. We believe that in the present state of the arts, the world might sustain in comfort more than fifty times its present population. And this too, without spending one mite less than we now do for superfluities and useless domestic animals. But we believe that useless dogs and horses, and many other unnecessary items of useless luxury, do stand in the way of not a few worth millions of beings more rational.

[illegible]

"From the parliamentary returns, the horses [illegible] in 1829, amounted to [illegible] and we are perhaps much within the mark when we suppose that these, with all the horses employed in drays or draught exclusively, amount at present to [illegible]. It is said by some that each horse consumes what would support eight individuals. The suppression, therefore, of the horses alone [illegible] culture or for pleasure would save what will feed 1,800,000 people. The annual consumption, is about [illegible] bushels of grain, by human mouths, in Great Britain, which [illegible] been imported. But the saving of what would be effected by the removal of the horses used for travelling alone, [illegible] a fourth part of the population of the island of Great Britain.

"If the [illegible] of one-twentieth viz 12,800,000 [illegible] of its little magnitude by the agricultural interest, what will they think of a system which will [illegible] to one fourth, viz 76,800,000? At first sight this will appear to the eye [illegible] that even but [illegible] have [illegible] of the matter."

The writer goes on to show *why* the changes [illegible] of the kingdom, will greatly advance and improve them. He shows that the substitution of steam for brute power will enable Britain to raise not only her own [illegible] food enough to meet the consumption of her own population, but also more for export. It will be the means of changing Ireland in no small degree, into a clothing country, and allow her to reap the immense wealth Great Britain now throws into the hands of [illegible] growers; for it appears that she annually pays out more than [illegible] for [illegible], cotton, hemp, flax, corn, and tobacco. He shows, moreover that the new system would do much to break up pauperism.

But we have no room to follow the writer through the whole train of his argument and illustration, though it appears to us equally lucid and conclusive. He concludes by an intimation that if Parliament can give twenty millions (sterling) to break the chain of slavery abroad, it ought not surely, to withhold ten millions to introduce a change that will break that worse than servile bondage which is unchristianizing society at home—the chain of pauperism.

The general ideas which we mean to inculcate, are, that we need not be solicitous to retain either brute or human force in the arts, to the neglect of another power which is now held out to us, under the [illegible] impression that it will throw laborers out of employ; at least we need not entertain any such fears at present; and that there is no objection to the substitution of steam for brute force, under any circumstances. It therefore, we can diminish the number, not only of useless dogs, but of beasts of draught and burden, the provision which they would otherwise consume, is so much wealth gained to the country.

But there is one idea in connection with this subject we regret, which we find almost always overlooked. We talk much of the evils of slavery; and are sometimes prone to abuse our fellow men, on account of it. And the evil is truly incalculable. But how much less than a slave holder, is he who under the specious plea of right, human or divine, dares to domineer over his beast? Are tyranny and cruelty the less tyrannical and cruel, because the subject on which they are exercised has not a human soul? We insist that his is a spirit of slavery of the most abominable kind, who, believing that his horse and ox are destined to no future state of reward for suffering in this life, does not hesitate to ill treat them daily, and not only to diminish their happiness, but shorten their lives by his cruelty. Who shall guarantee that the tyrants over quadrupeds will not, if you give them the power abuse his fellow bipeds, whom he half believes he shall meet at a judgment to come?

STRUGGLES OF GENIUS.

An example of persevering effort in the pursuit of a favorite object by a man of genius, under the greatest discouragements, will be found in the following history.

The celebrated Bernard Palissy, to whom France was indebted in the 16th century, for the introduction of the manufacture of enamelled pottery, had his attention first attracted to the art (his improvement in which, forms, to this time, the glory of his name among his countrymen,) by having one day seen by chance, a beautiful enamelled cup, which had been brought from Italy. He was then struggling to support his family by his attempts in the art of painting, in which he was self taught, and it immediately occurred to him that if he could find the secret of making these cups, his toils and difficulties would be at an end. From that moment his whole thoughts were directed to this object; and in one of his works he has himself given such an account of the unconquerable zeal with which he prosecuted his experiments, as it is impossible to read without the deepest interest. For some time he had little or nothing to spend upon the pursuit which he had so much at heart, but at last he happened to receive a considerable sum of money for a work which he had finished, and [illegible] him to commence his researches [illegible] [illegible] with any success, [illegible] [illegible] his wife and friends [illegible] what they deemed his chimerical and ruinous project. He [illegible] which he repeated his experiments, [illegible] had no more fuel, [illegible] his furnaces, he cut down his chairs and tables for that purpose. [illegible] was inconsiderable. He was now [illegible] to give a person who had assisted him, part of his clothes in way of remuneration, having nothing else left, and with his wife and children starving before his eyes, [illegible] [illegible] was [illegible]. But he [illegible] that despair [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of all his misery, a gay demeanor, and losing no [illegible] of showing his pursuit of the [illegible] which he [illegible] he should one day accomplish. At last after sixteen years of persevering exertion his efforts were crowned with complete success, and his fortune was made. Palissy was, in all respects, one of the most extraordinary men of his time; [illegible] playing a [illegible] [illegible] within the [illegible] by which his [illegible] was distinguished. At [illegible] the [illegible] of St Bartholomew, but [illegible] [illegible] he was visited in his prison by the King, [illegible] he should be [illegible] to leave him in the hands of his enemies. "Forced!" replied Palissy, "[illegible] [illegible] speak like a king, but they who force you cannot force me. I can die." He [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] in the ninetieth year of his age.

SELECTED FOR THE VILLAGE HERALD.

Temperance—A Poem.

Recited before the East Nantmeal [illegible] Temperance Society, 9th Month 20th, 1834.

[illegible] from afar a glorious day [illegible]
Rich morning [illegible] god, it's [illegible]
[illegible]
What radiant tints the blushing skies adorn,
What hallowed music [illegible] the morn!
Joy's thrilling trump proclaims the coming day,
And wondering nations hail the glad'ning ray.

Long, had a Stygian darkness spread around,
And Vice and Misery reign'd with sway profound;
Long had Disease and Want with haggard hand
Spread a foul leprosy o'er the land,
And Sin and Death, with demon wings unfurl'd,
Rul'd with remorseless power a prostrate world;
Virtue and Joy appall'd well nigh withdrew
From scenes polluted by a sensual crew.

Oh, say! what genial power, with blest control,
Presents inspiring visions to the soul?
Whose potent wand has swept the shades away,
And given a darken'd world this glorious day?

'Thou mild Philanthropy' thy pitying eye
Beheld the scenes of mortal agony;
Stretch'd forth thy hand in drooping Virtue's aid,
Raised her from earth said "be no more dismay'd;
"Thy cause shall flourish—man thy power shall own,
"And grateful nations worship at thy throne;
"And you fell monster, seiz'd with mortal dread,
"In darkest shades shall hide his guilty head."

Ah, mark that fiend on coward pinions borne
With hasty flight that shuns the coming morn,
A squallid robe unfolds his bloated form,
And sordid rags scarce shield him from the storm
His lurid eyes send forth a stupid stare,
His brow is marked with deep corroding care;
Incessant curses load his stammering tongue,
With rankling pangs his guilty heart is stung,
A crimsoned dagger arms his palsied hand,
Murder and Suicide beside him stand;
And every imp the laboring thought can frame,
Around him crowd to share a kindred name.

Oh what a group! Revenge with soul on fire,
Insatiate Lust—inordinate Desire,
Theft, Robbery, and Hate, and dread Despair,
And angry Discord with her torch are there;
And maniac madness with his frenzied eye,
And moody moonstruck Melancholy;
With Poverty, and Want, and restless Spleen,
And cowering Shame amidst the group is seen,
And cankering Grief that rends the guilty breast,
And Self Reproach by his own taunts distress'd;
With fell Remorse, that cons the by-gone hours,
And Apprehension with his startling powers;
And reckless Crime by Desperation driven,
And Blasphemy that scoffs the God of Heaven.

These with the fiend their [illegible] flight pursue,
Where mantling shades of care the close [illegible] view;
Hell's yawning depths engulph the guilty band,
And of their presence rid the groaning land.

What glorious change in Nature's face appears,
A sudden bloom the opening prospect cheers;
Gay smiling flowers spring forth beneath our tread,
And through the air a grateful fragrance shed,
Each tuneful warbler with melodious voice,
Makes hills and dales and fields and groves rejoice:
The earth and sky and air alike conspire
To wake to love, and purest joys inspire;
With high born thoughts to all the ravish'd soul,
Prompt her to bow at Virtue's blest control;
But warring passions in the bosom cease,
And sooth the floods of human care to peace;
To [illegible] brighter world the strong desire
And fill the soul with pure Devotion's fire.

Speed [illegible] thy course thou bright [illegible] to [illegible]
And send thy beams careering wide and far,
Display the glorious disk abroad on high,
And with thy rays illume the earth and sky;
Oh let them reach each nook where Error reigns,
And purge the scene till nought of Vice remains,
Remove the mistaken mists that shroud the light,
Where blood-eyed Prejudice sits throned in night,
Give her to view in Truth's unerring rays
The high conceptions of this favor'd day,
And bid her cease to oppose the glorious plan,
Now led to emancipate deep suffering man;
That thus the mind released from her control
May with new vigor press to reach the goal,
Where thousands saved from foul Pollution's stain,
Await to bless the hand that rent their chain;
Where Virtue stands inviting from afar,
And waves her flag resplendent in the air,
Where 'Temperance' sons shall win their high reward,
And the great triumph of their work record—
Angels shall shout "the glorious race is run,"
And Heaven pronounce, "The DEED IS NOBLY DONE."

NO! LET'S BE TEMPERATE.

Travelling some years ago with a distinguished statesman and civilian in the stage between Baltimore and Philadelphia, on a cold winter night, and arriving at the Susquehanna, then covered with ice and snow, at a very late hour, one of the company, before crossing, says, "come let us go and get something to drink."

"No," answered this gentleman, "*let's be temperate.*"

Such was the weight of his character that all took his advice and followed his example, although perhaps no one of the company had ever travelled all night in the stage before, without considering the refreshment of "something to drink," indispensable.

What was the result?

Every one acknowledged, when we arrived at Philadelphia, and through the next day, that he never felt so well after travelling all night in the stage. This is only one of the thousand ways in which temperance proves its own virtue, and ten thousand which prove that we should be "temperate in all things."

Is a person enticed by the dainties of a well spread board to indulge his appetite? he should remember the injunction—*no, let's be temperate.*

Are we allured by the innumerable pleasures and amusements, the gilded vanities and glittering follies of this world, to waste our time or dissipate our substance, we should say to ourselves—*no, let's be temperate.*

Does any one feel the rising of undue vexation or irritation amidst the trials of life, he may check himself by the reflection—*no, let's be temperate.*

How the functions cease in the act of dying.—When the change in the blood, effected by respiration, no longer takes place, many of the pulmonary vessels lose their proper stimulant—red blood, and feel more directly perhaps the debilitating influence of black blood; their functions, therefore, begin to fail. In proportion as this happens, the blood accumulates in the lungs. The right side of the heart consequently experiences an increased difficulty in emptying itself, the due supply of blood to the left side fails, and the blood, which is supplied to it, no longer possesses the properties which belong to that which is the natural stimulant of this side of the heart. By the operation of these causes, both sides of the heart, particularly in warm blooded animals, soon lose their power after respiration ceases. The arteries, under such circumstances, it is evident, cannot long supply fluids proper for the purposes of assimilation. The nervous and muscular fluids therefore deviate from the state necessary for the functions of life, which at length cease in every part.

The Alexandria Gazette makes the following reflections. They are but too well founded:

Wm. Wirt and Thomas S. Grimke were two of the wisest men, ablest statesmen, best lawyers, purest philanthropists, and most enthusiastic Christians of this age and country,—and yet who sought to advance their popularity and elevate them to political honors and distinctions? While these truly great men—great in their own virtues and talents, pursued the even tenor of their ways, overlooked or disregarded by the partisans and parties of the day, the *little-mean* great-men climbed ambition's ladder until they reached the "topmost round." Such reflections are calculated to make us sensibly deplore the declension of public morals and feelings in our country.

Portrait of a Kentuckian, by Willis.—On board a North River Steamboat, Mr. Willis met, or tells us he met, a Kentuckian, who, drawing liberally upon his imagination, for his facts, he describes after this fashion: "he a fist like the end of the club of Hercules, was crowded a pair of French kid gloves, which, if they fulfilled a glove's destiny, would flatter the rich man that 'the [illegible] yet gave him the required prefecture. His chin had still the traces of being shorn, and with curling tongs, and across [illegible] Atlantean breast was looped in a complicated *zigzag*, a chain that must have cost him a wilderness of raccoon skins. His coat was evidently the production of a Mississippi tailor, though of the finest English material; his shirt bosom was ruffled like a swan with her feathers full spread, and a black silk cravat tied in a curse me if I care sort of a knot, flung out its ends like the arms of an Italian improvvisatore. With all this he was a man to look upon with respect. His under jaw was set up to its fellow with a habitual determination that would throw a hickory tree into a shiver; but frank good nature, and the most *absolute* freedom from suspicion lay at large in his Ajacean features, mixed with an earnestness that commended itself at once to your liking.

Character of a Gentleman.—A lawyer, at a circuit town in Ireland, dropped a ten pound note under the table, while playing cards at the inn.—He did not discover his loss until he was going to bed, but then returned immediately. On reaching the room, he was met by the waiter, who said, "I know what you want, sir, you have lost something." "Yes, I have lost a ten pound note." "Well, sir, I have found it, and here it is." "Thanks, my good lad, here's a sovereign for you." "No, sir, I want no reward for being honest;" but looking at him with a knowing grin—"was'nt it lucky none of the *gentlemen* found it."

A tall Visiter.—We were visited yesterday by a gentleman from North Carolina, who measures in hight no less than *six feet eight inches.* He naturally excited some astonishment among our clerks, one of whom stands rather above six feet, but who, along side of the stranger, seemed but a half grown boy. Our visiter stated that he has four brothers, and their aggregate hight is 33 feet 3 inches. His father measures 6 feet 1 inch. North Carolina may well boast of the tallness of her sons, especially as this specimen of her growth is not the highest that may be produced, our friend having assured us that one of his neighbors measures over *seven feet.* Truly he must belong to a race of giants.—*Phil. Intel.*

THE VILLAGE HERALD.

BY JOHN S. ZIEBER, PRINCESS ANNE, SOMERSET COUNTY, MARYLAND.

VOL. VIII. TUESDAY MORNING, [illegible] No. 30.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

GREAT LITERARY ENTERPRISE

Waldie's Library,

[illegible]

Clothing, [illegible]

[illegible]

20 Cents [illegible]

For [illegible]

State of [illegible]

[illegible]

In compliance with the [illegible]

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of [illegible] County in Maryland, [illegible] administration on the [illegible] persons having claims against the said [illegible] are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the [illegible] on or before the 30th day of June, [illegible] otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this [illegible] day of December, A. D. 1834.

[illegible]

Dec. 9, 1834.

THE VILLAGE HERALD.

Princess Anne, Md.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1834.

The Legislature of Maryland convened yesterday. One of the first acts of the Legislature, after its organization, will be to elect a Senator in Congress to fill the place of the Honorable E. F. Chambers, resigned.

Massachusetts.—In the 4th Congressional district Mr. Hoar has been elected, and in the 10th no choice has been made.

A resolution has passed the Senate of Virginia, postponing the election of Senator in the place of Mr. Leigh until the 12th of February.

The House of Representatives of South Carolina, by a unanimous vote, passed a bill to incorporate a new Bank in Charleston, to be called the "Charleston Bank," with a capital of $2,000,000, with the privilege to increase it to $4,000,000.—The bill will probably pass the Senate by a large majority.

Petitions are in circulation in some of the counties of Pennsylvania praying the Legislature to pass an act prohibiting the circulation of Bank notes of a less denomination than *twenty dollars*.

Gold.—$100,000 in Gold, arrived at New York on Friday last in the Packet from Havre.

Specie.—The schooner Magnet, from Tampico, has on board $71,078 for different merchants in New York.

We have the pleasure of announcing the arrival at New York, on Wednesday last of the packet ship [illegible], from Havre, with [illegible] gold Napoleons, being the balance of the last instalment of the Neapolitan Indemnity, which has now been fully paid, and received in this country.—*Globe.*

In the Legislature of [illegible] resolutions have been carried, prohibiting the introduction into that State of slaves for sale or hire, by other than residents, or persons about to become so, and [illegible] compelling masters to treat their slaves with humanity.

The Georgia Judge, Hooper, who decided against the constitutionality of the laws of that State in reference to the Cherokee Indians, appears to have rendered himself highly obnoxious to the State authorities. In the legislature on the 8th inst. the following resolution was passed, and a committee appointed to carry it into effect:

Resolved, That a committee be forthwith appointed, for the purpose of investigating the entire judicial administration of the said Judge Hooper, and that said committee have power to send for persons and papers, and should they deem it expedient, to report by articles of impeachment, by address, or otherwise.

A letter from New Castle, Del., says—"The jury, after a trial of eight days, returned their verdict on the 6th inst. in the Caveat case of T. Chandler's will by which twenty thousand dollars were devised to educate colored children, *that there was no will*. The ground on which the jury rendered the will nugatory, *was that of undue influence, and a departure by the scrivener who wrote it, from the letter of the written instructions furnished by the testator.* The trial was of considerable interest, and rendered more so as the argument on behalf of the Caveators was in part by that eloquent rhetorician and ingenious lawyer, John M. Clayton, of the U. S. Senate."

A WINDFALL.

McLaughlin's Lottery was drawn on Saturday morning last, and we learn, that the first prize, consisting of the Patapsco Hotel, at Ellicott's Mills, with the addition upon the Rail-road; the large stone stables, Carriage and Ice Houses, and the splendid Garden, which was the Capital Prize, valued at $36,500, was drawn to No. 5080 and Joseph Barling, of this city, was the fortunate owner. Mr. Barling had recently been engaged in executing some writing for the late owner of the above property, and for his fidelity and attention to the business, with which he had been entrusted, he was presented with the ticket, which had turned out so fortunate for him. We are informed that he was immediately after the drawing offered $25,000 for the property, which he refused.

Another.—Robert Campbell, the lamplighter at the City Hotel, was the fortunate owner of ticket No. 60, which drew the dwelling house, valued at $4,000.

Lieut. C. Ringgold, of the Navy, was the owner of ticket No. 4,966, which drew the elegant Angelo Cottage, valued at $2,500.

And still another.—Mr. Thomas Nelson, formerly news collector of the Port of Baltimore, was *fortunate* in purchasing a quarter ticket, in the Literature Lottery, drawn on Friday, which drew one quarter of $10,000; but he was so *unfortunate* as to lose his ticket, on the morning of the day of drawing. Mr. N. drew a large amount not long since in one of our Lotteries.—*Balt. Repub.*

Foreign News.

LATE FROM FRANCE.

IMPORTANT.

The editors of the New York Journal of Commerce are indebted to Captain Pell, of the packet ship Normandie, for a Galignani's Messenger of Saturday evening, Nov. 15th,—the only Paris paper of that date which was on board. It contains news of the breaking up of the new Ministry, after a brief existence; but precisely from what cause, we are unable to ascertain. The event appears to have been connected with the determination of the King to cause the [illegible] for the fulfilment of the treaty with [illegible] to be presented to the new Chambers in the same form in which it was [illegible] at the last session.

Our Havre paper gave also to the evening of the 16th.

THE MINISTRY.

PARIS, Nov. 15.

The *Moniteur* of this morning is still silent upon the dissolution of the Cabinet.

The *Journal des Debats* says—"The Minister of the Interior, President of the Council, the Minister of War, who has also performed the duties *ad interim* of Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Ministers of the Marine, of the Finances and of Commerce, yesterday, tendered their resignations to the King, which his Majesty accepted.

"The *Constitutionnel* mentions only four Ministers as having resigned, the Duke de Bassano, and Messrs. Teste, Passy, and Charles Dupin. It adds—'On Thursday evening, after M. Dupin's dinner, the Ministers [illegible] assembled in Council. There the first important question submitted to the new Cabinet, the bill for 25 millions claimed by the U. States, was discussed. It appears that the Doctrinary coterie, although expelled from the Cabinet, was still powerful enough to give ascendency to its opinion, since the bill for 25 millions, precisely as it had been rejected by the Chamber, was recommended.

"This was enough to enable the new Cabinet to foresee what was in store for the future. Moreover, many circumstances contributed to show that obstacles of every kind would be raised. The cold reception, and the incessant intrigues of the Palace, [illegible] the Doctrinaires [illegible].

"The prominent conspiracy on Change, for the purpose of rendering the Cabinet by a fall of 20 centimes, perhaps also, the presence in the Council of a member of the former Ministry [illegible] all had concurred to excite that distrust, that uncertainty of the future which was again increased by the want of homogeneity among the new members. One of the Ministers, whom the opposition [illegible] as a graduate in the Council, and as a pledge of better times, M. Passy, was [illegible] appeared too much absorbed by these obstacles. Upon these, however, he ought to have reckoned in accepting his appointment.

"The anathema hurled against the Ministry, by one of the gravest organs of the opposition, the *Courier Français* seemed to have produced an unfavorable impression on the mind of a man who nevertheless had been accustomed to sacrifice to his convictions the transitory sweets of popularity, which can be only rendered [illegible] in order to recover it anew. Be this as it may, M. Passy thought he saw, [illegible] a contradiction between the principles which he maintained, and the course which he would be led; thus [illegible] he [illegible] that he could not consistently [illegible] a Minister [illegible].

"Honest [illegible] with the most honorable eagerness [illegible] it would be flying in the face of the Chamber to reproduce, without a single modification, a law rejected by the most significant majority. Messrs. Teste and Charles Dupin seem to have supported M. Passy in this struggle, wherein the word 'resignation,' which is the *veto* of every honest Minister, was several times pronounced. The Council was broken up, and Messrs. Teste and Passy having previously concentrated together, sent in their resignation at midnight.

"M. Charles Dupin, on hearing the fact very early on the following morning, sent in his own, which was followed by that of the Duke de Bassano. Messrs. Mole and Thiers are commissioned to recompose this Cabinet, twice found to be impossible. To complicate the embarrassment of the affair, M. Bresson, whose acceptance was guaranteed, is doubtless on his road to Paris, and will learn on the frontier that there is but one resignation more to give in. His return to Berlin is impossible, for he would be overwhelmed by ridicule, although he is innocent of this deception, in which France has participated with him."

"The important fact of the resignation of four Ministers mentioned by the *Constitutionnel*, and added [illegible] was asserted last night that M. Thiers, who seems to have become an indispensable personage was charged to re-construct the Cabinet. But however strong may be the [illegible] to collect again the elements which composed the preceding Ministry, it is probable that M. Guizot will not be invited to make one of it—but we should despair of nothing. We have been also informed that Count Mole has declared in the most positive manner that he will never consent to come into any Cabinet, and has expressed the utmost disgust at the intrigues to which he has been a witness during the last fortnight."

PARIS, Nov. 13.

The following telegraphic dispatch, dated Madrid, November 8, addressed by the French Ambassador in that Capital to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, was received by the Government at four o'clock yesterday afternoon:—

"The Chamber of Procuradores has thus adopted, by a large majority, and without any alteration, the amendments made by the other Chamber in the Foreign Loan Bill. Thus, Guebhard's Loan is acknowledged, and placed in the same category as all the other loans."

The *Compilador* of Madrid of the 3d inst., has the following:—"A conspiracy has been discovered at Cuenca, and 50 persons have been arrested. Among them is the Superior of a Convent, in whose possession was found a list containing the names of 35 persons who were to be assassinated, Don Manuel Pyloy Alcover, Administrator of the Papal Bulls, who had appropriated part of the funds of his office to raising men in some of the towns of the Province of La Mancha, Don J. Gamboa, a Canon, and Don Santos Valiente, one of the late Commanders of the Royalist Volunteers."

An officer on board the frigate United States writes as follows to the editor of the New York Times, under date of

Athens, Sept. 1834.

The present state of Athens, like that of most other celebrated cities of antiquity, exhibits a remarkable spectacle of fallen greatness. The Acropolis, the first ruin that attracts the attention of travellers, is situated on a lofty rock abrupt and inaccessible, except the front, which is towards the Piræus, it was once filled with monuments of Athenian glory, but now a Turkish Mosque is erected in the centre, and the whole is filled with the accumulated rubbish of ages. The Acropolis is at present occupied by about one hundred Bavarian troops, brought out by King Otho. The town is surrounded by a [illegible] wall, about two feet in height. The streets are narrow and filled up with ruins. Since the Turks left here the population has not been more than four or five thousand. The whole population of Greece is not more than seven hundred thousand. Throughout Turkey in Europe and Asia there are eight million of Greeks. Would it not be good policy for the Government of Greece to induce these people to return to Greece? [illegible] something of this kind is not done, Greece must die a natural death, as the resources of the country will not support an extravagant government. Athens in the time of Demosthenes, is said to have contained one hundred and sixteen thousand inhabitants. The Acropolis had but one entrance, which fronts the Piræus. The ascent is by rude fortifications. No less than four temples are passed in the ascent, those of Aesculapius, Themis, Venus and Pytho, also of Tellus and Ceres. But the chief glory of the Acropolis was the Temple of Minerva.

All its columns remain perfect, seven on each side, and seventeen front and rear, each six feet two inches in diameter at the base, and thirty four feet in height, elevated by three marble steps, within the Peristyle at each end stands columns of five and a half feet in diameter, forming a vestibule to the cell which rose two steps from the Peristyle. Little remains of this once beautiful edifice. The Temple of Jupiter Olympius, built by Pisistratus, was of [illegible] construction, consisting of one hundred and 24 columns, sixteen of which are yet standing. The whole length of the sacred precinct was six hundred and eighty nine feet, and its circuit about half a mile. The columns now standing are six feet in diameter, and sixty feet high. The spectator views with concern the marble ruins intermixed with mean flat roof cottages, among rubbish, the sad memorials of a noble people.

While here, we saw a dozen or fifteen peasants, beating out their grain on the floor of the Temple of Jupiter Olympus. This once noble structure, the remains being upwards of two thousand four hundred years standing.

The Temple of Theseus, erected by Cimon, is in a better state of preservation than any other. It has seven columns front and rear, and thirteen on either side; the entrance is by marble steps, in number about six or seven. This building is situated in a beautiful plain at the foot of Marshall. The Temple of the Winds, by Cyrrhestes, is a beautiful building, circular, small and nearly perfect. The Dionysian Theatre, by Cimon, judging from its remains, must have been a magnificent building. The Odeum, by Pericles, and likewise the Propylaea, and other buildings, a few remains are left. The Pantheon, by Theseus, a place of sacred festivals to be observed every five years. Of this Temple few remains are found. The Temple of Apollo, the Lantern of Diogenes, a circular marble building, is nearly perfect.

Our Frigate is said to be the first American man-of-war that has touched at Athens. The anchorage is not good, and we were compelled to anchor from three to four miles from the first landing, and even then five miles from Athens. When on our way back to the ship, we stopped again to gaze at the Temple of Olympus, and to give a last glance at the Acropolis; in its ruins the world has nothing like it: what then must it have been in the days of its glory? crowned with its marble battlements, above which rose Portico and Temple, standing out in relief against the bright blue sky; and far above all those the Parthenon or Temple of Minerva, massy, grand, and splendid, with the Collassal statue of the Goddess, in ivory and gold; think of the city below with its deep and glittering colonades, its processions, and solemn sacrifices, its fountains, theatre, and temples.

The Greeks are a shrewd, inquisitive, ingenious, industrious and enterprising people. A traveller is at once struck by the keen intelligence which beams in every eye, and the universal sprightliness which animates every countenance. The costume of the male Greeks is picturesque and beautiful; that of the females consists of a tight open jacket of cloth or velvet, generally trimmed with fur and embroidered with gold, with sleeves expanding from the elbow downwards, and hanging loose; the lower part of the dress similar to that in our own country. The display which the Greek females make of their charms, forms the greatest contrast imaginable with the impenetrable seclusion of the Turkish ladies. When at Thessalonica, we were shown several Mosques, and in one of them the pulpit St. Paul preached from. It is cut from one solid block of marble, is three steps in hight, has the appearance of antiquity, and is a beautiful piece of sculpture. I have procured a drawing of it, as the Turks say it is beyond a doubt the original. You know it was here St. Paul converted hundreds in a few days. See 1st Epistle of Paul the Apostle to the Thessalonians, 2d Epistle written from Athens.

At Thessalonica, a stranger in walking through the town, is astonished at its dark and dismal streets, and the solemn and death-like stillness which reigns throughout. The haughty Moslem sit for the most part grave and gloomy, smoking their amber headed pipes or chibouks, and sipping their coffee from little cups, an occupation which appears to form the principal and most important business of their lives. The mode of summoning the people to prayer, is to call out from the top of a minaret, when at the appointed hour the people are seen crowding around the fountains (with which the neighborhood of every Mosque is supplied) careful to perform their ablutions before entering the Mosque.

Curious traits of character in the Learned.—The Mathematician Napier believed in divination, and Keppler in astrology. Des Cartes sought the Virgin Mary's aid in his philosophical inquiries. Swift believed in pie entrails; Pope loved sweetmeats and a dram; Dr. Johnson always commenced walking with a particular foot, Steuart achieved in ghosts, Dr. Blair was a fop in dress, Dr. Adams Smith used to steal his own loaf sugar, and had not common sense enough to buy his own horse feed; Burns could not bear to be praised for his poetry, but was pleased with a compliment to his official character. Such is man!

Preservation of Seeds.—If seeds are intended to be sent to a great distance so as it is wished to preserve them for a long time they should be wrapped in absorbent paper, and surrounded by moist brown sugar.

[COMMUNICATED.]

DIED, in Salisbury, on Monday the 22d inst. after a short, but severe indisposition, Miss MARGARET ANN BELL, daughter of William B. Bell, Esq. in the 14th year of age.

"When blooming youth is snatched away
By death's resistless hand,
Our hearts the mournful tribute pay,
Which pity must demand."

THE MARKETS.

From the Balt. Farmer.

BALTIMORE, Dec 23.

Flour—Best white wheat family, 6,00 a 7,50, do do Superfine, 4,75 a 5,00, Super Howard street, 4,62 a 4,75, City Mills extra, 4,87 a 5,00; Susquehanna, 5,25 a —; Wheat, white, 1,05, a 1,09, Red, 90 a 95, Corn, yellow, 54 a 56, White, 54 a 56, Rye, 63 Oats, 30 a 33 Beans, white field, $,00, Peas, black eye, 85, Flaxseed, 1,62, a 1,65, Red clover, 6,00, Feathers 35 a 37 Wool, Prime and Saxony Fleeces washed, 50 a 60; unwashed, 24 a 26 Full Merino, washed, 44 a 50; unwashed, 22 a 24, Three fourths Merino, washed, 35 a 37; unwashed, 22 a 24 One half do, washed, 33 a 37, do washed, 22 a 24. Common and one fourth Merino, washed, 30 a 33; unwashed, 20 a 22 Polled, washed, 31 a 33; unwashed 22 a 24.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23, 1834.

Wheat We are not advised of any sales We quote at $1 05.

Rye—Sales of 1600 bushels Southern at 71 a 72c. We quote 70 a 72c.

Oats Sales of 1100 bushels at 28 at 30c We quote at 28 a 29 cents, and dull

Corn—Sales of about 6300 bushels new yellow at 56 cents, 1976 do 55 do. We quote new yellow 56, and white 55c.

O. F. O. F.

A resolution has been entered into by the members of Bayard Lodge No. 3, O. F. O. F. to solemnize the burial of Br. Reuben Short, (who departed this transitory life on the 18th instant,) by a procession of the order on *Sunday the 18th of January*, 1835. The brethren of all the neighboring lodges are affectionately invited to attend.
W B DIRICKSON Secy
Laurel, D-l Dec 30, 1834

☞ The Cambridge Chronicle and Easton Whig are requested to notice the above.

Salisbury Academy.

THE Trustees of Salisbury Academy have the pleasure of announcing to parents and guardians that they have engaged the services of the Rev. F. H. L. Laird, and that he has entered on the duties of the Academy. They flatter themselves that the Academy under his auspices will be worthy the patronage of a religious public. Board can be had in respectable families in Salisbury and at a low price.
Dec. 30, 1834.

EDWARD T. HALL

HAS just returned from market, and is now opening at his store, a very large and general assortment of

Fall and Winter GOODS,

Among which are a variety of
Cloths, Casimers, and Sattinets,
Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, Castings, Stationery, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, China, Glass, Queens, Stone, and Tin Ware.
GROCERIES,
(Excepting Ardent Spirit.)
All of which he will sell at Baltimore prices, for cash, or on short credit to punctual dealers.

Also he embraces this opportunity of informing his friends that he carries on the SMITHING BUSINESS, and will strictly attend to all orders in that line.

Wanted by the subscriber 50 bushels WHITE BEANS, and 50 do of PEAS, for which the highest market price will be given.
E. T. HALL.
Jamestown, Dec 30, 1834.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has just received
GOODS,
From Baltimore, and is now opening them, (in the House he formerly occupied,) which he will sell low.
JOHN RIDER.
Salisbury, Dec. 30, 1834.

Look at This!

ALL persons indebted to me either on book account, or note of hand, for six months past, will please attend to the payment of the same, as I intend closing up my business without delay.

N. B. I will sell my present stock of GOODS at reduced prices for cash.
LITTLETON LONG.
Dec 30, 1834.

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE.

THE SUBSCRIBER, Agent for the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, Capital

$1,000,000,

Will effect insurance on lives, grant annuities, and sell endowments, on terms considerably lower than any similar institution in the Union.

Rates of Insurance for $100, on a single life.

Age.	One year.	7 years.	For life.
25,	1 00	1 12	2 04
30,	1 31	1 36	2 36
35,	1 36	1 53	2 75
40,	1 69	1 83	3 20
50,	1 96	2 09	4 60

Thus a person [illegible] aged 30, wishing to insure $1000 for one year, he must pay 13 10 —for seven years, he will pay annually [illegible].

As agent for the Franklin Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia, Capital

$400,000,

[illegible] Mills, Factories and [illegible] country, against loss or damage by fire, by policies either temporary or perpetual. The [illegible] advantages to the insured, the terms of which are unusually low.

Application may be made either personally or by letter, accompanied by a ground plot of the premises, when the insurance is [illegible]. Address
FRANCIS H. SMITH,
No. 12, South St.
Baltimore.
Dec 30 1834.

State of Maryland, sc.

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT,

Dec. 23, 1834.

[SEAL] *ON application of Caleb Hughes, Adm'r. d. b. n. of James T. Nelson, late of Somerset County, deceased, it is ordered by the Court that the said Administrator give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three weeks, in a paper printed in Princess Anne.*

True copy. Test
JAMES POLK, Reg. W. S. C.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Somerset County, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said County, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of James T. Nelson, late of said county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 30th day of June, 1835, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 23d day of December, A. D. 1834.
CALEB HUGHES, Adm'r.
d. b. n. of James T. Nelson, dec'd
Dec 30, 1834.

EXTRACT FROM GOV. TAZEWELL'S MESSAGE.

To the Legislature of Virginia.

"In regard to our relations with our sister States, members of our Confederacy, whom we never have considered and as I hope, never shall consider as foreign States, I have received several communications from their constituted authorities properly authorized to make them. All of these save one, are made in terms indicating so strongly the fraternal sentiments entertained by these States respectively towards this Commonwealth, that I know not whether I have felt most pleasure in receiving or in warmly and sincerely reciprocating such friendly and kind greetings. In the single excepted case, the language of which much less than justice would probably regard as unmerited, as this language seemed to proceed from a misapprehension of the intent of an act passed by a former Assembly, I did not feel the necessity of responding to it in the same spirit which such apprehension might possibly have induced. I lamented that the tone of this communication, restrained me from giving such an explanation as I could and would have furnished readily, if it had been asked. But the honor of Virginia, forbade me to render to menace, what would have been yielded, and most willingly to friendly expostulation.

I send herewith all the communications I have received from any of our Co States which are of sufficient importance to claim your attention, together with copies of the replies made to the same. Among these documents, I must call your attention particularly to the resolution of the General Assembly of the State of Maryland upon the subject of the Western boundary of this State, and to the determination which one of these resolutions announces to institute a suit against this Commonwealth, in the Court of the U. States for the purpose of obtaining, by the compulsory process of that tribunal, a portion of the sovereignty, jurisdiction and the territory of this Commonwealth.

In meeting the high responsibility which requires me to recommend to your consideration such measures as I may deem expedient in regard to this matter, I feel constrained to advise that no step whatever be taken by you, at this time, either to avert or to provide for such an event. Relying in confidence on the [illegible] and fidelity of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] any of them [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] hope [illegible] [illegible] well.

[illegible] relative the interests of the [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] perhaps some [illegible] [illegible] that [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of the State of Maryland [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] once to any [illegible] [illegible] The same authority which is [illegible] a State of any portion of its territory contrary to its own consent [illegible] to annihilate the [illegible] [illegible] of the State itself, for [illegible] to appear and defend on [illegible] [illegible] any [illegible] by our [illegible] we virtually admit [illegible] to determine [illegible] controversy and a [illegible] can never consent to hold her territory [illegible] will of any [illegible] never [illegible] [illegible] of any such will.

The Congress of the U. States, though often importuned so to do, have ever steadily refused to pass any act to authorize proceedings by the process or proceeding to be used by the Judiciary of the U. States, in the exercise of that Judicial power granted to it by the Federal Constitution, and that is declared to extend "to controversies between two or more States." Even if Congress had ever enacted any such statute, it seems obvious, that the Senate [illegible] mentioned in the Constitution, cannot be such as involve the existence of one of the parties. To retain jurisdiction over such controversies, it is indispensable that all the parties thereto should be States. If either ceases to be such, whether by the judgment of the forum itself, or by any other means, the jurisdiction will necessarily cease with the loss of this political character. It would be impossible, however, to conceive the idea of a State without territory and equally impossible for the Judiciary to define what loss of territory, might be compatible with the enjoyment of sovereignty and independence. Hence to give any effect to this grant of Judicial power over "controversies between two or more States," we shall be compelled to limit the jurisdiction to such controversies only as do not necessarily and directly involve questions of territory or of Government. Allegiance, and the like, that imbodies the very elements of a State, without which it could not possibly exist as such.

Moreover, the Constitution itself which communicates this Judicial power of deciding controversies between two or more States, contains in terms the mutual and reciprocal recognition of each of the high contracting parties in that instrument, that all the other parties ratifying the same as States. Now as territory is indispensably necessary to constitute a State, if it is asked, what territory was referred to in these solemn recognitions? the only answer which can be given must be, the territory then held by the several contracting parties and claimed by them respectively as their own. This idea is confirmed strongly by the provisions of the 3d section of its 4th article. But it seems manifestly absurd to suppose that any department of the Government created by this Constitution could be hereby endowed with the power to vacate and annul its own expressed provisions and recognitions, which all are sworn to support. Especially when it is seen that the consent of the Legislature of the States concerned, as well as of the Congress required to the formation of a new State within the jurisdiction of any of the recognized States, or by the junction of two or more of these States, or parts of any of them. Therefore, the Judicial power cannot be equal to do that act, for the accomplishment of which even the consent of the parties litigant would not suffice, unless this consent was accompanied by the assent of the Congress also, to the annihilation of portions of an existing, and recognized State.

If the Court of the U. States take cognizance of this controversy, and affirm our undoubted, though undefended rights, the State of Maryland will probably be content with the award of the forum she has herself selected. It will be time enough for us to inquire into the authority of the judges when their acts threaten to transfer the willing allegiance of our citizens, to deprive us of the proceeds of the vast sums Virginia has expended in improving the territory in question, are likely to prove prejudicial to our ancient and admitted possession, and consequently to our future resources.

It is possible that the State of Maryland may have adopted the course she is determined to pursue, from a misconception of the nature of the questions which are supposed to exist between us, or from a misapprehension of the terms employed by the Assembly of 1833, in accepting her own proposition for the amicable settlement of them. Be this as it may, the adoption of such a course has closed the door of explanation upon us for the present; nor must Virginia propose to re-open it. But let not the breach be widened, by any act or expression on our part, nor let a new perpetual obstacle to all future correspondence be interposed, by yielding to the [illegible] of a process [illegible].

Actuated by these considerations I feel bound to recommend to you [illegible] and holding in view the [illegible] [illegible] have taken upon myself [illegible] to advise the Commonwealth [illegible] under the act of March [illegible] to [illegible] for the present the [illegible] [illegible] with which they were [illegible] [illegible] in the event of [illegible] having been appointed [illegible] [illegible] of Maryland. The performance [illegible] existing state of things, would have been of advantage to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] with [illegible].

New Bedford Mercury.

INTERESTING DISCOVERY.

We are indebted to an intelligent and highly respected correspondent for the following communication which, for the [illegible] it contains, will be of much [illegible].

Mr. Lindsey. I herewith send you a description of a simple mode to make a temporary compass without the aid of a magnet. It may not be generally known to my readers [illegible] [illegible] of great utility to some of them in situations where a compass could not be obtained, [illegible] they are sometimes [illegible] to Sobsume, which [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] week [illegible] your paper [illegible] to insert it.
Yours, &c.
Fairhaven, Nov. 27, 1834.

Take a common sized sail needle, break off the eye and about a quarter of an inch of the point, so as to recent about the same surface [illegible], then take a common fire poker or an iron bolt from a half to one inch in diameter, and from two to three feet long, set it in a perpendicular position then with a moderate sized hammer, [illegible] the upper end of the iron for 12 smart taps in quick succession, then place the needle as quick as possible on the upper end of the iron also in an erect position, and give the needle several light taps quickly, the lower end of the needle will become highly impregnated with north and consequently the upper end will become equally so with a south polarity. Then balance the needle on a convex watch crystal or any smooth convex surface, or suspend it in balance with a fine thread, or balance float it on a [illegible] in a basin of water, and it will tend immediately North and South, allowing for the variation of course.

Bremen and its Tobacco Trade.—It is not perhaps generally known that this is one of the most thriving and enterprising commercial cities of Europe, and that the main source of this enterprise [illegible] immense importations of American tobacco, being from 30,000 to 35,000 hogsheads per annum. We know of one old and rich firm, of near a century standing, which has for the last few years imported an average of 8 to 9,000 per annum, all from the U. States. And it is expected that the trade will still further increase in this article, as several of the German governments, who have the monopoly of tobacco, begin to buy their stocks from the Bremen merchants, which they never did before to any extent. It is an astonishing fact that a small seaport situated fifty miles up the Weiser, in the northern and distant part of Germany, containing only 45,000 inhabitants, and so near to the important city of Hamburg, should by her own unassisted industry and skill have achieved this commercial triumph over so many rivals contending for the same trade. But it must be remembered that Bremen, the greatest Hanseatic town after Hamburg, is a free city, with free laws and free institutions. It should, therefore, be the studied policy of our government, from a congenial feeling both with the political institutions and commercial spirit of the Bremanians, and the immediate interest that which we have in so valuable a market for one of our staple commodities, to cultivate the most amicable and liberal spirit of intercourse with them.—*N. Y. Star.*

Great Tobacco Factory in Mexico.—About a mile to the west of the city (says a Mexican Correspondent of the Albany Daily Advertiser,) is the great manufactory of Cigars and Tobacco Warehouses, which is a government monopoly, producing a revenue of about 6 millions of dollars per annum; from 5 to 6000 persons are employed here in making cigars, the greater portion of whom also reside within the walls. The buildings are of red brick, two stories high, covering an area of six square acres, and well supplied with water by a branch running from the aqueduct of Chepultepec: the national Estanquillo or store for the sale of cigars by whole sale is nearly the centre of the city, to which from the manufactory 300 mules are constantly conveying the cigars packed in bundles of 1000 or in large boxes holding 50,000 [illegible] of these large boxes are not at all an uncommon purchase by the retailers in the different parts of the city and neighboring villages, while the Estranglers of the other extensive cities of the Republic often send their orders for 2 or 300 boxes, making a full cargo for a [illegible] of Arrieros. Such is the universal love of the cigar that it is far more thought of and a greater luxury than the daily food.

On the northern side of the Alameda terminates one of the Aqueducts, that runs from Chapultepec near 1½ miles long, built of stone and brick on arches, some of them sufficiently spacious and high for the entrance to pass under; the other and handsomer Aqueduct taking its rise near Huehuetoca at the vicinity of Santa Fe, is 3 miles long and built of similar materials, at parts elevated to the hight of 70 yards above the ground, and at others sunk as many to nearly the earth according to the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of water fit for drinking or domestic purposes [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] for hundreds of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] which [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and main street.

[illegible] *Method of [illegible]* [illegible].

New Fall Goods.

Samuel W. Jones

HAS just received from Baltimore a
Full supply of Goods,
Consisting of a very large and choice assortment of articles usually called for in country trade. His assortment is composed of
AMERICAN, BRITISH, FRENCH, ITALIAN, GERMAN and INDIA
DRY GOODS.
Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, Castings, Stationery, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Trunks, China, Glass, Queens, Stone and Tin Ware,
Drugs, Medicines and Dye Stuffs,
Groceries, &c.
All of which he [illegible].
Nov. 1 1834.

NEW STORE.

THE subscriber hereby informs the public that he has just commenced the MERCANTILE BUSINESS in Salisbury, at the house recently occupied by Messrs. Ayres, Bell, & Morlaw.

He has just received from Baltimore a general assortment of Seasonable
Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
Which he will sell at reduced prices for cash or country produce.
John Wesley Bebee
Salisbury, Dec 9, 1834.

For Rent.

Barren Creek Springs

Will be rented for the ensuing year upon moderate terms to a good tenant. This Establishment is situated about half way between Princess Anne and Cambridge which makes it an excellent stand for a Tavern, being a stopping place for the Mail, the board of the Drivers and Horses is worth nearly $400 per annum, and if properly attended to in the summer season, there would be a great many visitors to the Springs, which would make it well worth the attention of an industrious man calculated to keep a Public House. The buildings are undergoing a repair and will be in good [illegible] to receive visitors by the next season. Persons wishing to rent will apply to
JOSHUA BRATTAN.
Sept. 23, 1834.

We are authorized to announce
John S. Crockett, Esq.
As a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county.
Dec. 16, 1834.

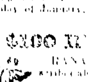
We are authorized to announce
John N. [illegible], Esq.
As a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county.
June 17, 1834.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber will leave Somerset County in a few days, and earnestly requests all persons indebted to him to make immediate payment. Those having claims against him are requested to present them for payment.
TEAGUE TOWNSEND.
Princess Anne, Dec. 9, 1834.

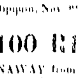
P. S. I will sell the Coach Making establishment in Princess Anne upon accommodating terms. Possession to be given the 1st day of January, 1835. T. T.

$200 REWARD.



RANAWAY [illegible] about the 1st of OCTOBER a negro man named JACK, [illegible] high [illegible] or 8 inches, color dark, [illegible] when excited discovers an impediment in his speech. Had on when he left a suit of dark fustian clothing. As he formerly belonged to a Mr. Harris, he may call himself Jack Harris. He was taken a few weeks ago, on Wicomico River, for Wetipquin. I will give the above reward for his apprehension and confinement so that I may get him.
ASA PHILLIPS.
Wetipquin, Nov 25, 1834.

$100 REWARD.



RANAWAY from the subscriber living in Somerset county, on SATURDAY the 1st day of NOVEMBER, a negro man named MINGO, about thirty years of age, very black, and has a scar when spoken to, has a scar on his right ear occasioned by a wound to a fight when 19 years old, it is not very perceptible on an examination, and one of his feet is about an inch longer than the other, he is about five feet four or five inches high. He took with him all his clothing, [illegible] had on when he left a [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] he may attempt to get to a free state [illegible] Philadelphia or New York. The above reward will be given if taken out of the state, [illegible] [illegible] so that I get him again.
BENJ. DASHIELL.
Dec. 16, 1834.

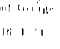
A CARD.

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible]

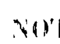
RESPECTFULLY [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] in the Court of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of Chancery, and in the Court of Appeals on the Eastern Shore.
Cambridge, Dec. 2, 1834.

Valuable Town Property For Sale.



THE subscriber intending to remove to the Western country, will sell on accommodating terms the HOUSE and LOT now occupied by Samuel W. Jones, the HOUSE and LOT [illegible] by R. H. King, also the LOTS in the [illegible] of Princess Anne, which I bought of Benjamin Bayly, John P. Marshall, and George Dixon.
OTIS SANDERS.
Dec 16 1834.

For Rent.



THE WARE HOUSE [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].
GEO. MALCOMB, Agent.
Dec 16 1834.

NOTICE.

THE Trustees of the Poor of Somerset County will elect a PHYSICIAN to the Poor House, for the ensuing year, on FRIDAY the 31st of JANUARY, 1835. Written applications will be received by the Board until the above day.
By order
SAMUEL W. JONES.
Dec. 9, 1834.

Cash for Negroes,

[illegible] both sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age. Persons having likely servants to dispose of, will find it to their interest to give us a call, as we will give higher prices in cash, than any other purchaser who is now in this market, or may come. We can at all times be found at Mrs. Dashiell's Tavern, Princess Anne, Md.
OVERLEY & SANDERS.

All communications [illegible] to us, at this place, will be punctually attended to.
Sept. 23, 1834.

PRINTING.

THE PRINTING OF
BOOKS, PAMPHLETS,
Blanks, Cards, Labels,
HANDBILLS, &c.
Is thankfully received and neatly done At the Herald Office.

Constable's Sale.

BY virtue of two writs of Fieri Facias, issued by Elijah C. Johnson, a Justice of the Peace for Somerset county, and to me directed, one at the suit of Isaac Nichols, and one at the suit of Josephus Humphreys & Co. [illegible] and Nancy Rider and Harry Rider, I have seized and taken in execution [illegible] property, to wit: all the [illegible] Harry Rider, in and to [illegible] [illegible] Wall [illegible] [illegible] a half, more or less, [illegible] two hogs; one [illegible] [illegible]; which I shall proceed to sell at public sale, on the premises, on MONDAY, the 19th of JANUARY next, at the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M. to the highest bidder for cash, to satisfy said writs.
JOHN WHITE, Const.
Dec 23, 1834.

Samuel K. Hamy [illegible]	In Chancery, in Somerset County Court, November Term, 1834.

ORDERED by the Court that the Report of the [illegible] of the Real Estate of John Cabrack, Jun'r. be ratified and confirmed, unless objections be filed, or cause shewn to the contrary on or before the third Tuesday in February next provided a copy of this order be inserted in the "Village Herald," or some newspaper printed in Princess Anne, once in each week for three successive weeks before said day.

In this case the Trustee reports the sales to be three hundred and eighty two dollars and thirty two cents.
Test GEO. HANDY, Clk.
True copy,
Test GEO. HANDY, Clk.
Dec 23, 1834

Constable's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued by George M Willing, a Justice of the Peace for Somerset county, and to me directed, at the suit of Levin Ballard, Jun. against Rodah Conlan, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit: all the right [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] in a Schooner called [illegible], which I shall proceed to sell at public sale on TUESDAY the 13th of JANUARY next, at the Court House door, in the town of Princess Anne, between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock, P. M. to the highest bidder for cash to satisfy [illegible].
GEO. MALCOMB, Const.
Dec 23, 1834

Cash in Market.

William Leach, Jr.

Wishes to purchase one or two hundred NEGROES,

Male and female, between the ages of 12 and 25 years, for which he will give higher prices than any purchaser who is now or may hereafter come to market.—He may be found at [illegible] Store in Little Monie [illegible] Somerset County.
May [illegible] 1834

LEATHER.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he has just received an excellent assortment of
SOLE & UPPER LEATHER,
Which he will sell low for cash, or exchange for hides, at the Tanyard formerly occupied by Col. [illegible] M'Bryde, where he solicits a share of public patronage.
Thomas Langsdale.
Nov. 11 1834.

Leather and Hides.

THE [illegible] [illegible] the cellar under the house occupied by Mr. Levin Pore [illegible] [illegible] a good supply of
Sole and Upper Leather,
Which he [illegible] [illegible]. He will also give the highest price for HIDES either in [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] every [illegible] accepted.
JOSEPH BARKLEY.
Sept. 16, 1834.

NOTICE.

I will give [illegible] prices will at all times [illegible] for NEGROES of both sexes, [illegible].
ALEXANDER S. JONES.
N. B. All communications promptly attended to immediately.
June 24, 1834

Insolvent's Notice.

THE creditors of NOAH ELLIS, are hereby notified that he has applied for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of Maryland, and one first Tuesday in the next May Term of Somerset County Court, or the day appointed for his appearance before the Judges of the said Court, to answer such interrogatories as may then and there be propounded to him relative to his said application.
Dec 23, 1834.

BLANKS

OF THE FOLLOWING KINDS
For Sale at the Office of the Village Herald.

Writs before Justices,	*Appeal Bonds,*
[illegible] do.	*Constables' Advertisements,*
Capias [illegible] do.	*Insolvents,*
Execution [illegible] do.	*Bills of Sale,*
Warrants,	*Conditions,*
State Warrants,	*[illegible], &c.*

POETRY.

The lines which follow are taken from the "Minstrel Girl," by John G. Whittier. They are beautiful, both from the richness of their imagery, and the [illegible] of their numbers.

She loved [illegible] her favorite tree,
The golden sunlight melting through
The twined branches, as the tree
And easy [illegible] breeze [illegible]
Around the [illegible]
Awaking all [illegible]
Like unseen spirits [illegible]
Earth's perfume to the [illegible]
That once lay before her [illegible]
Like a broad [illegible]
The scattered [illegible]
To [illegible]
And broad and [illegible]
As quickened by some spirit [illegible]
Its very waves seemed dancing [illegible]
To music [illegible]

And there she [illegible]
The breeze's kiss [illegible]
Where coral melts [illegible]
O'er parted lip and glowing [illegible]
Her dark and [illegible]
Its lustre [illegible]
And round her [illegible]
Was like [illegible]
For genius [illegible]
Had [illegible]
And on the [illegible]
The fire of inspiration [illegible]

And early she had learned [illegible]
Each holy charm [illegible]
The changing earth [illegible]
Were [illegible]
She loved the [illegible]
Like music [illegible]
The stirring [illegible]
The [illegible]
The fall of waters [illegible]
The sigh of winds [illegible]
At even tide [illegible]
The minstrelsy of [illegible]

But chief she loved [illegible]
Its golden [illegible]
To form the gorgeous [illegible]
Of [illegible]
The sun went down [illegible]
One moment, on the [illegible]
Rested his front of fire [illegible]
A glory round [illegible]
And sunset [illegible]
A banner from [illegible]
A wave of living glory [illegible]
Along the shadowy [illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

From Fraser's Magazine.

THE YOUTH, THE SERPENT, [illegible] COW AND [illegible]

An Arabian youth, [illegible] to the custom of [illegible] sure footed camel [illegible] vast desert of Ker[illegible] of the caravan, and arrived [illegible] on the borders of a forest [illegible] er of Allah, and [illegible] destruction. The [illegible] onwards, and on [illegible] ing place, [illegible] to extinguish his fire. [illegible] alive, and the [illegible] had fanned the [illegible] ing from brake to [illegible] tree, speedily [illegible] The youth, [illegible] gazing on the [illegible] when on a sudden [illegible] reached his ear.

He looked about [illegible] distance from him, surrounded by the [illegible] vouring element, a large serpent, [illegible] as it seemed, [illegible] bound and fastened as [illegible] of the flames.

On observing the approach of the traveller, the serpent lifted up [illegible] "Oh youth! pity my miserable condition, and although we are, it is true, [illegible] enemies, yet extend a helping hand [illegible] save me from the wretched fate which [illegible] out assistance, instantly awaits me."

The youth had drunk deep of the bitter cup of adversity, and from experience had learned the value of kindness [illegible] sion. He said, "although [illegible] maxim, that to serve the wicked is to injure the good," yet thy condition is sad [illegible] and thy destruction so sure unless I help thee, that I will for once act contrary to the advice of the wise." Having said this, he fixed his wallet to the point of his spear, and stretching out the hand of assistance, desired the serpent to take speedy advantage of the means of escape offered to him. The serpent lost no time in coiling himself up in the bag, and was drawn safely out of his perilous situation.

"Go," said the youth, "wheresoever thy inclination may lead thee, and henceforward, out of gratitude for the service now rendered thee, abstain from injuring man."

"What!" asked the serpent, "[illegible] require me to abandon the dictates of my very nature? Knowest thou not that [illegible] an inherent principle fixed within me, which bids—nay, commands me to do all the harm I can to every son of man? I cannot and will not give up that disposition, which was planted within me by my Creator; and I will not go from this spot, till I have inserted my deadly fangs both into thee and thy camel."

"Did I not but this instant," replied the youth, "render thee an important service? And among what class of God's creatures [illegible] the custom to return evil for good? and with what [illegible] the [illegible] and affection [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] there [illegible]

"We will [illegible] ward when [illegible] thee, I will [illegible]

Before the [illegible] question [illegible] turned [illegible] [illegible] related all that had passed [illegible] intelligent person," [illegible] therefore, [illegible] to reason and [illegible] it ill becomes [illegible] thing that is opposed [illegible]

The [illegible] of the youth [illegible] and directed his attention to the bag hanging at the saddle-bow; by means of which he had been drawn out of the flames.—"Now," said the fox, "I know thou speakest what is false; for how could a serpent of thy great size be contained in so small a compass?"

[illegible] deluded serpent bent on the destruction of the youth, was anxious to prove to the [illegible] truth of the assertion, and offered to convince him by again placing himself within the bag. The fox said, that if indeed he should witness it with his own eyes, he [illegible] no longer doubt; and would then fairly [illegible] decide between them." Upon this the young man stretched open the mouth of the bag, and the serpent, deceived by the words of the wily fox, coiled himself up in it as before.

The fox instantly called, "O youth, thou hast now thy enemy in thy power; give him no quarter; he is in thy hand, spare him not." The youth with all speed, closed the mouth of the bag, and dashing it with violence to the ground preserved himself and [illegible] from the fangs of [illegible] [illegible] serpent.

[illegible]

CONSCIENTIOUS MISER.

A [illegible] named [illegible], who [illegible] one of the wretched hovels that [illegible] died [illegible] of asthma and a complete [illegible] He was well known [illegible] and eccentric [illegible] had been [illegible] he not [illegible] but consisted [illegible] of [illegible] which [illegible] that [illegible] [illegible] On [illegible] Mr. [illegible]

[illegible] Mr. [illegible] found [illegible] of $2,700, principally [illegible] *New York Courier.*

[illegible] A lad from Bucks [illegible] placed [illegible] apprentice in one of the [illegible] city a few [illegible] furnishes [illegible] of the miserable con[illegible] of boy [illegible] in irregular [illegible] His evil habits had then origin[illegible] for running out of [illegible] which, as a matter of course [illegible] of every night, lounging about the [illegible] often securing and [illegible] He [illegible] gradually but irreclaim[illegible] soon became a [illegible] boy; and not long since made [illegible] went off to sea, and in one of the [illegible] India Islands fell a victim to [illegible] intemperate indulgences. So far [illegible] may be only that of many others [illegible] been equally imprudent, and [illegible] penalty for their follies; but it is rendered more striking from the circumstance of his having been sought for, within a few weeks by one who communicated the intelligence to his friends [illegible] of his having been bequeathed property to the amount of fifty thousand dollars.—*U. S. Gazette.*

FORCE OF IMAGINATION.

A few years ago a celebrated physician, author of an excellent work on imagination being desirous to add experimental to his theoretical knowledge, made application to the Minister of Justice to be allowed an opportunity of proving what he asserted, by an experiment on a criminal condemned to death. The minister complied with his request, and delivered over to him an assassin, a man who had been born of distinguished parents. The physician told him that several persons who had taken an interest in his family and obtained leave of the minister that he should suffer death in some other way than on the scaffold, to avoid the disgrace of a public execution, and that the easiest death he could die would be by blood letting. The criminal agreed to the proposal, and counted himself happy on being freed from the painful exhibition which he would otherwise have been made of, and rejoiced at thus being able to spare his friends and family.

At the time appointed the physician repaired to the prison, and the patient having been extended on the table, his eyes bound, and every thing ready, he was slightly pricked near the principal veins of the legs and arms with the point of a pin. At the four corners of the table were four fountains, filled with water, from which issued small streams, falling into basins placed there to receive them. The patient, thinking it was his blood that was trickling into the basins, became weaker and weaker by degrees, and the remarks of the medical men in attendance in reference to the quality and appearance of the blood (made with that intention) increased the delusion, and he spoke more and more faintly, until his voice was at length scarcely audible. The profound silence which reigned in the apartment, and the constant dropping of the fountains, had so extraordinary an effect on the brain of the poor patient, that all his vital energies were soon gone, although before a very strong man, and he died without having lost a single drop of blood. *Le Cour[illegible]*

The [illegible] and their American descendants [illegible] that [illegible] Nations, [illegible] The [illegible] without shave their beards, others [illegible] [illegible] In articles of food, [illegible] what a [illegible] The [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

WINTER.

Winter (says the Newark Daily) with all its chilling influences, is gradually advancing, and the dying and variegated foliage of Autumn, and all that before conveyed delight to the senses, is giving way to barren trunks and leafless branches, among which the wind makes wintry music, sighing as it goes, like the voice of Age lamenting over departed glory. Its hollow murmurs—a wordless melody—seem to give us admonition of the storms we are shortly to undergo: they call upon us, too, to be thankful that we are sheltered from the boreal blast, whilst thousands are shivering exposed amid surrounding snows. But Winter, with all its terrors, has its charms. In this season of outward gloom, how frequent, and how delightful, are the opportunities for domestic enjoyment! When there is nothing to invite abroad, how pleasant the hours we may improve at home! where, beside the social fire, with the heart warmed and enlivened by friendship, we hear the sullen blast whistling without, unharmed and unchilled.

Meditation here
May think down hours to moments. Here the heart
May give a useful lesson to the head,
And Learning wiser grow without his books.

Why then should we indulge the foreboding of complaint? Drive away dreary melancholy with her black train of "gorgons, hydras, and chimeras dire." Never devote those fields of imagination and sentiment, which ought to glow with every beauty, to the possession of baneful demons, blasting the whole scenery of genius and taste. Happiness depends upon the management of the mind, and should be subject to the more *skyey influences*. Let us then banish every painful reflection, and even in Winter, fancy that we see, with the eyes of Bloomfield, "delight on tip toe bearing the bland train of Springs," and, although doomed for a season to "the leaf [illegible] the frozen plain," let us look [illegible] cheerfully, to the time when the [illegible] and plains will be adorned again [illegible] *et odoribus*,) and the [illegible] Nature be converted into smiles [illegible] dreams of Spring. Then

With [illegible], and snow, and rime,
[illegible] Winter [illegible]
[illegible] a sunnier clime
[illegible] have lit [illegible]

Counting-House Calendar for the Year

1835,

Being the Third after Bissextile, or Leap Year, and Fifty-Ninth of the Independence of the United States.

Months, Moon's Phases	D.	H.	M.		Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.	Sun rises h.	m.	Sun sets h.	m.
JANUARY.									1	2	3	7	25	4	[illegible]
[illegible]	6	[illegible]	11	E.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	10	7	21	4	[illegible]
[illegible]	14	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	7	22	4	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	24	7	18	5	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	31	7	12	5	10
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	7	[illegible]	5	5	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	6	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	6	43	[illegible]	41
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	6	38	5	4
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	6	27	6	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	6	16	6	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	E.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	6	[illegible]	6	11
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	53	6	1
New Moon	[illegible]	11	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]									
APRIL.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	6	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	8	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	31	6	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	6	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	40	6	[illegible]
New Moon	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]									
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4	[illegible]	7	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	E.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4	48	7	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4	41	7	[illegible]
[illegible]	19	[illegible]	29	M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4	36	7	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	8	[illegible]	M.	[illegible]										
JUNE.					[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	6	4	34	7	[illegible]
[illegible] Quarter	[illegible]	[illegible]	1	M.	7	[illegible]	9	[illegible]	[illegible]	12	13	4	[illegible]	7	[illegible]
Full Moon	10	5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	16	17	[illegible]	[illegible]	20	4	[illegible]	7	[illegible]
Third Quarter	[illegible]	7	6	E.	21	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	27	4	[illegible]	7	[illegible]
New Moon	[illegible]	11	19	E.	[illegible]	[illegible]	30								
JULY.								1	[illegible]	3	4	4	[illegible]	7	[illegible]
First Quarter	3	9	20	M.	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	4	42	7	[illegible]
Full Moon	10	1	37	M.	[illegible]	13	14	[illegible]	16	17	18	4	47	7	[illegible]
Third Quarter	17	10	11	M.	[illegible]	20	21	22	[illegible]	24	[illegible]	4	53	7	[illegible]
New Moon	25	0	13	E.	[illegible]	[illegible]	28	29	[illegible]	31					
AUGUST.											1	4	59	7	[illegible]
First Quarter	1	2	40	E.	2	3	[illegible]	5	6	7	8	5	[illegible]	7	[illegible]
Full Moon	8	10	30	M.	9	10	11	[illegible]	13	14	15	[illegible]	13	6	[illegible]
Third Quarter	16	1	16	M.	16	17	18	[illegible]	[illegible]	21	[illegible]	5	19	6	[illegible]
New Moon	24	11	10	E.	[illegible]	[illegible]	25	26	27	28	29	5	26	6	[illegible]
First Quarter	30	7	54	E.	[illegible]	31									
SEPTEMBER.							1	2	3	4	5	5	32	6	[illegible]
Full Moon	6	9	50	E.	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	[illegible]	39	6	[illegible]
Third Quarter	14	10	11	E.	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	5	45	6	[illegible]
New Moon	22	0	23	M.	20	21	[illegible]	23	24	25	26	5	52	5	[illegible]
First Quarter	29	2	8	M.	27	28	29	30							
OCTOBER.									1	2	3	5	59	5	[illegible]
Full Moon	6	[illegible]	1	E.	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	6	6	5	[illegible]
Third Quarter	14	4	51	E.	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	6	13	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Moon	21	7	10	E.	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	6	21	5	[illegible]
First Quarter	[illegible]	10	46	M.	[illegible]	26	27	28	[illegible]	[illegible]	31	6	29	4	[illegible]
NOVEMBER.					1	2	3	4	5	6	7	6	[illegible]	4	[illegible]
Full Moon	5	5	17	M.	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	6	45	4	[illegible]
Third Quarter	13	0	25	M.	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	6	[illegible]	4	[illegible]
New Moon	20	5	29	M.	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	7	1	4	[illegible]
First Quarter	26	10	45	E.	29	30									
DECEMBER.							1	2	3	4	5	7	8	4	[illegible]
Full Moon	5	0	56	M.	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	7	15	4	[illegible]
Third Quarter	12	11	41	E.	13	14	15	16	17	[illegible]	19	[illegible]	15	4	[illegible]
New Moon	19	4	14	E.	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	7	19	4	[illegible]
First Quarter	26	2	35	E.	27	28	29	30	31			7	23	4	[illegible]